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1	25	—	5	—	6	25	5	—	3	—
1	50	—	6	—	7	50	6	—	3	50
1	75	—	7	—	8	75	7	—	4	10
2	—	—	8	—	10	—	8	—	4	80
2	25	—	9	—	11	25	9	—	5	40
2	50	—	10	—	12	50	10	—	6	—
3	—	—	12	—	15	—	12	—	7	20
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SOUTHERN GERMANY

AND

AUSTRIA,

INCLUDING

HUNGARY, DALMATIA AND BOSNIA

HANDBOOK FOR TRAVELLERS

BY

K. BAEDEKER

With 16 Maps and 31 Plans

SEVENTH EDITION, REMODELLED AND AUGMENTED

LEIPSIC: KARL BAEDEKER

LONDON: DULAU AND CO., 37 SOHO SQUARE, W.

1891

'Go, little book, God send thee good passage,
And specially let this be thy prayere,
Unto them all that thee will read or hear,
Where thou art wrong, after their help to call,
Thee to correct in any part or all.'

CHAUCER.

PREFACE.

The HANDBOOK FOR SOUTHERN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA, which is now issued for the seventh time, and corresponds with the twenty-second German edition, is designed to assist the traveller in planning his tour and disposing of his time to the best advantage, to render him as far as possible independent of the services of hotel-keepers, commissionnaires, and guides, and thus enable him the more thoroughly to enjoy and appreciate the objects of interest he meets with on his tour.

The Handbook has been compiled almost entirely from the personal observation of the Editor, and most of the country described has been repeatedly explored by him with a view to procure the latest possible information; but, as many of the data in the Handbook relate to matters which are constantly undergoing alteration, he will highly appreciate any corrections or suggestions with which travellers may favour him. Those already received, which in many instances have proved most useful, he gratefully acknowledges.

The present edition of the Handbook has been augmented by the description of Dalmatia and Bosnia. Its contents are divided into SIX SECTIONS (Wurtemberg, pp. 1-50; Bavaria, pp. 51-184; Austria, pp. 185-280; Bohemia and Moravia, pp. 281-330; Hungary, Galicia, and Transylvania, pp. 331-422; Dalmatia and Bosnia, pp. 423-429), each of which may be separately removed from the book by the traveller who wishes to minimise the bulk of his luggage. The routes describing the mountainous districts of S. Germany and Austria (Tyrol, Salzkammergut, etc.), formerly included in this Handbook, have now, for the convenience of travellers, been published in a separate volume entitled 'The Eastern Alps'.

The MAPS and PLANS, on which special care has been bestowed, will, it is hoped, render material service to the traveller in planning his tour.

TIME TABLES. Information as to the departure of trains, steamboats, and diligences is seldom to be relied upon unless obtained from local sources. Full and accurate time-

tables are contained in the '*Reichs-Kursbuch*', published at Berlin, and in '*Hendschel's Telegraph*', published at Frankfort on the Main, both of which are issued monthly in summer. The best Austrian publication of the kind is '*Waldheim's Conducteur*', which appears at Vienna monthly.

DISTANCES by road are given approximately in English miles; but in the case of mountain-excursions they are expressed by the time in which they can be accomplished by average walkers. HEIGHTS are given in English feet (1 Engl. ft. = 0,3048 mètre = 0,938 Parisian ft. = 0,971 Prussian ft.), and the POPULATIONS from data furnished by the most recent census.

HOTELS. The Editor has endeavoured to enumerate, not only the first-class hotels, but others of a less pretending kind, which may be safely selected by the 'voyageur en garçon', with little sacrifice of comfort, and great saving of expenditure. Hotel-charges, as well as carriage-fares and fees to guides, are liable to frequent variation, and generally have a strong upward tendency; but these items, as stated in the Handbook either from the personal experience of the Editor or from data furnished by numerous correspondents, will at least afford the traveller an approximate idea of his expenditure.

To hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others the Editor begs to intimate that a character for fair dealing towards travellers forms the sole passport to his commendation, and that advertisements of every kind are strictly excluded from his Handbooks.

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INTRODUCTION.

I. Language. Money.

LANGUAGE. A slight acquaintance with German is very desirable for travellers who purpose exploring the more remote districts of Southern Germany and Austria. Those who do not deviate from the beaten track will generally find that English or French is spoken at the principal hotels and the usual resorts of strangers. But those who are entirely ignorant of the language must be prepared frequently to submit to the extortions practised by commissionnaires, waiters, cab-drivers, etc., which even the data furnished by the Handbook will not always enable them to avoid.

MONEY. English sovereigns and banknotes may usually be exchanged at a small premium in the principal towns in Germany, and at a higher premium in Austria (see below; at par, 1 *l.* = 20 marks = 10 Austr. florins). Napoleons are also favourably received (20 fr. = 16 *s.* = 16 *M.* = 8 fl. Austr.). Those who travel with large sums should provide themselves with circular notes (of 10 *l.* each, issued by the London and other bankers), in preference to banknotes or gold, the value of the former being recoverable in case of loss.

English, German, and French gold, and also English and German banknotes, when converted into the paper currency of Austria, bear a premium of 10-20 per cent. Thus the average rate of exchange for a sovereign or a gold piece of 20 *M.* is 11½-12 fl., and for a Napoleon 9-9½ fl. Those who desire to convert considerable sums into Austrian notes should be careful to employ none but respectable bankers or money-changers; and they will effect the exchange more advantageously in the principal towns of Austria itself than at Munich or other towns of Southern Germany. The Austrian florin, or gulden (= 2*s.*), contains 100 kreuzers. The paper florin, silver pieces of 5, 10, and 20 kr., and copper pieces of 1 and 4 kr. are in most common circulation.

The expense of a tour in Southern Germany and Austria depends of course on a great variety of circumstances. It may, however, be stated generally that travelling in these regions is less expensive than in most other European countries. The modest pedestrian, who knows something of the language, and avoids the beaten track of ordinary tourists as much as possible, may succeed in limiting his expenditure to 8-10 *s.* per diem. Those, on the

other hand, who prefer driving to walking, frequent hotels of the highest class, and employ guides, commissionnaires, etc., must be prepared to expend 25-30 *s.* daily.

II. Passports and Custom Houses.

Passports are now unnecessary in Austria, as well as in Germany and most of the other countries of Europe, but they are frequently serviceable in proving the identity of the traveller, procuring admission to collections, and obtaining delivery of registered letters. The following are the principal passport-agents in London: Lee and Carter, 440 West Strand; Dorrel and Son, 15 Charing Cross; E. Stanford, 55 Charing Cross; W. J. Adams, 59 Fleet Street.

Custom House formalities are now almost everywhere lenient. As a rule, however, articles purchased during the journey, which are not destined for personal use, should be declared at the frontier. At the Austrian frontier, playing-cards, almanacs, and sealed letters are confiscated if found. Tobacco and cigars, the sale of which in Austria is a monopoly of government, are liable to a duty of 10-25 kr. per lb., besides which a license-fee of 7-11 fl. is exacted. According to the strict rule, one ounce of tobacco and 10 cigars only are exempt from duty. Those who pay duty for cigars or other articles on crossing the frontier should preserve the 'Bollette' or receipt; otherwise they may in some cases be compelled to pay the duty a second time (e. g. on entering a town where civic imposts are levied).

III. Conveyances.

Railway Travelling in Germany is less expensive than in most other parts of Europe, and the carriages are generally clean and comfortable; but in Austria the fares are somewhat higher, and the carriages inferior. The second-class carriages, furnished with spring-seats, are often superior to those of the first class in England. The first-class carriages, lined with velvet, are comparatively little used, but are recommended to the lover of fresh air, as he will be more likely to secure a seat next to the window. The third-class travelling community are generally quiet and respectable, but the carriages are generally very poor. On a few railways there is even a fourth class, unprovided with seats. Smoking is allowed in all the carriages, except those 'Für Nichtraucher' and the coupés for ladies. The average fares for the different classes in S. Germany are $1^3/_5 d.$, $1^1/_5 d.$, and $^4/_5 d.$ per Engl. M. respectively. The speed seldom exceeds 25 M. per hour, and as the railways are generally well organised and under the immediate supervision of government, accidents are very rare. On many lines 20-50 lbs. of luggage are free, in addition to smaller articles carried in the hand. Over-weight is charged for at moderate rates. In all

cases the heavier luggage must be booked, and a ticket procured for it. This being done, the traveller need not look after his luggage till he arrives at his final destination, where it will be kept in safe custody, generally gratis for the first day or two, until he presents his ticket. When a frontier has to be crossed the traveller is strongly recommended to take his luggage with him, and to superintend the custom-house examination in person. If luggage be sent across a frontier by goods-train or diligence the keys must be sent along with it, as otherwise it will be detained at the custom-house; but the pecuniary saving effected by such a course is far outweighed by the risk of vexatious delays, pilferage, and damage, for which it is difficult or impossible to obtain redress.

Diligences, termed '*Eilwagen*' or '*Mallepostes*' in Austria, generally carry three passengers only, two in the *intérieur*, and one in the *coupé*. As the latter alone affords a tolerable survey of the scenery, it should if possible be secured in good time. In much frequented districts it is frequently engaged several days beforehand. The guards, who are often retired non-commissioned officers, are generally well-informed and obliging. The usual amount of luggage carried free by the Eilwagen does not exceed 20-30 lbs., over-weight being charged for by tariff. Passengers are required to book their luggage two hours before the time of starting, and so metimes even on the previous evening; but these rules are seldom rigidly enforced.

Extra-Post. The usual charge in Austria for a carriage for four persons with moderate luggage is (according to tariff) 2 fl. 80 kr. for 2 horses, 80 kr. for the vehicle, and 70 kr. gratuity, i.e. in all 4 fl. 30 kr. (= 8*s*. 7*d*.), per stage of 2 German miles (about $9^1/_4$ Engl. M.). The tariff, however, differs in almost every province. Return post-carriages are charged for at a lower rate. For a party of four persons posting is cheaper than travelling by diligence, and of course pleasanter.

Travellers who are pressed for time should apply in writing at the post-office from 12 to 24 hrs. before starting, and direct a 'Laufzettel' to be forwarded to the different stations on the route. A change of horses will then be provided everywhere without delay. The fare for half the journey is usually exacted in advance.

IV. Hotels.

Little variation occurs in the accommodation and charges of first-class hotels in the principal towns and watering-places throughout Germany and Austria; but it frequently happens that in old-fashioned hotels of unassuming exterior the traveller finds as much real comfort as in the modern establishments, while the charges are lower. The best houses of both descriptions are therefore enumerated.

Where the traveller remains for a week or more at a hotel, it

is advisable to pay, or at least call for his account every two or three days, in order that errors may be at once detected. Verbal reckonings are objectionable. A waiter's arithmetic is faulty, and his mistakes are seldom in favour of the traveller. It is also objectionable to delay paying one's bill till the last moment, when errors or wilful impositions must be submitted to for want of time to investigate them. Those who intend starting early in the morning will do well to ask for their bills on the previous evening.

A feature of many of the Austrian inns is the '*Gastzimmer*' for the humbler classes on the ground-floor, while the '*Salle à Manger*' is on the first floor. The refreshments supplied in these different apartments are generally the same, while the charges differ considerably. Pedestrians and travellers of moderate requirements will find the country inns in Southern Germany very reasonable, 5-6 *s.* a day being generally sufficient to include every item.

English travellers often give trouble by ordering things almost unknown in German usage; and they are apt to become involved in disputes owing to their ignorance of the language. They should therefore endeavour to acquire enough of the language to render them intelligible to the servants, and should try to conform as far as possible to the habits of the country. For this purpose *Baedeker's* 'Conversation Dictionary' and 'Traveller's Manual of Conversation' will be found useful.

Valets-de-place generally charge 1 florin for half-a-day, and 2 fl. for a whole day.

Abbreviations.

R. = Room.
B. = Breakfast.
D. = Dinner.
A. = Attendance.
L. = Light.
M. = English mile.
R., L. = right, left.
ft. = English foot.

N. = North, northern, etc.
S. = South, etc.
E. = East, etc.
W. = West, etc.
M. = mark.
pf. = pfennig.
fl. = florin.
kr. = kreuzer.

Objects of special interest, and hotels which are believed worthy of special commendation are denoted by asterisks.

WURTEMBERG.

1. Stuttgart and Environs.

Hotels. *Marquardt (Pl. a; D, 4), conveniently situated near the station, R. from 2 *M.*, L. 50, A. 70 pf., B. 1 *M.*, D. at 1 o'clock 3 *M.*, at 5 o'clock 4 *M.*, pens. for a prolonged stay at lower charges. — *Hôtel Dierlamm, Friedrich-Str. 30, near the station; *Hôtel Royal (Pl. b; D, 4), Schloss-Str. 5, Weber, Schloss-Str. 7, both opposite the station; Silber (Pl. d: E, 5), Dorotheen-Str. 2 and 4; Oberpollinger (Pl. g; D, 4), Textor (Pl. h; D, 4), Zäch or Post, all in the Friedrich-Str., near the station, and inexpensive; König von Württemberg (Pl. c; D, 5), Kronprinz-Str.; *Gallmann (or *Bär*), Esslinger-Str. 19; Bertrand, Calwer-Str. 7. — **Pensions.** Schulz, Wera-Str. 8; Howitz, Schiller-Str. 3, near the Park; Sigle, Archiv-Str. 5; Ott, Archiv-Str. 19; Erpf, Neckar-Str. 48 B; Bunzel, Olga-Str. 10; Rüthling, Olga-Str. 31.

Cafés-Restaurants. *Bechtel*, in Dannecker's old studio, in the Schlossplatz; *Residenz-Café*, corner of Friedrich-Str. and Kanzlei-Str.; *Zäch* (see above), Friedrich-Str. 54; *Böhm's Wiener Café*, Königs-Str. 62; *Wiener Café Königsbau*, in the Königsbau (p. 2), with ladies' room; *König Karl*, Schul-Str. 20, with view of the Königs-Str.; *Krug*, Charlotten-Str. 8; *Wiener Café Central*, Alter Post-Platz. — **Restaurants.** *Zäch (Café Germania)*, Königs-Str. 18 b; *Weber & Fromm*, Stifts-Str. 3 (old German wine-room); *Dierlamm*, Friedrich-Str. 30 (also hotel, see above), with a small garden; *Schwäbische Bierhalle*, Friedrich-Str.; *Kaiserhof*, Marien-Str. 10; *Feil*, Kronprinz-Str. 1a; *Michoud*, Linden-Str. 5; *Werner*, Kronprinz-Str. 12; *Rauh*, Sophien-Str. 35; *Adler*, Marktplatz 18; *Old German Beer-Room*, Ledergässchen 6; *Hôtel Royal*, *Hôtel Weber*, see above; *Friedel* (Munich beer), Linden-Str. 14; *Railway Restaurant.* — **Beer Gardens.** *Stadtgarten* (p. 8), music daily; *Englischer Garten*, above the horse-groups in the Anlagen, with fine view; *Schützenhaus-Garten*, Kanonenweg, with fine view; *Dinkelacker*, Böblinger-Str.; *Wulle*, Neckar-Str. 60; *Liederhalle-Garten* (p. 8), frequent performances by a military band; *Textor*, Friedrich-Str. 50 (see above); *Tivoli-Keller*, Militär-Str. 20; *Weiss*, Katharinen-Str. 4.

Cabs. Per 1/4 hr. for 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 80 pf., 1/2 hr. 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 20, 1 hr. 1 *M.* 80 or 2 *M.* 10 pf., half-day (6 hrs.) 10 *M.*, whole day (10 hrs.) 14 *M.*; to Berg, Rosenstein, or the Schützenhaus 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 40 pf.; to the Jägerhaus 4 *M.* 30 or 5 *M.* 20 pf. In driving to the railway station, theatre, concerts, or at night, the driver may demand the fare in advance. For drives in the environs a bargain should be struck beforeband.

Tramway. Chief station in the *Schlossplatz*, by the Königsbau. Thence every 6 min. through the Neckarstrasse to Berg, and every 12 min. to Cannstatt; through the Esslinger-Str. and Hauptstätter-Str. to the Zahnrad-Station (p. 9); through the Olga-Str. to the Wilhelm-Str., Schloss-Str., Liederhalle, Militär-Str., and Silberburg-Str.; Calwer-Str., Rothebühl-Str., and Schwab-Str.; Friedrich-Str., Krieg-Str., and Prag Cemetery. Fare in the town 10, beyond it 15-20 pf.

Railway Station (*Staats-Bahnhof*) at the corner of the Schloss-Str. and Friedrich-Str. (Pl. D, 4). — **Post Office** (Pl. 36; D, 4), Fürsten-Str. 2. Branch-offices: Paulinen-Str. 13, Wilhelms-Platz 13a, Neckar-Str. 121, Johannes-Str. 35, Olga-Str. 32. — **Telegraph Offices** at the General Post Office and Paulinen-Str. 13.

***Nill's Thiergarten**, Herdweg 10 d, 1 M. from the Schloss-Platz, contains a small collection of animals (40 pf.), a skating-rink, and a beer-garden.

Exhibition of modern pictures of the *Kunstverein*, Schelling-Str. (adm. daily except Sat. 9-5, Sun. 11-4; 40 pf.); *Herdtle & Peters*, Rothebühl-Str. 1b (50 pf.). — The *Exhibition of the Kunstgewerbeverein* in the Königsbau (see below) is a fine industrial collection (open daily, adm. 20 pf.).

Theatres. *Royal Theatre*, daily; closed in July and August. — *Tivoli-theater*, Karl-Str. 3, farces and operettas, open from October till April. — *Summer Theatre* at *Berg*, see p. 10.

Baths. *Charlotten-Bad*, Charlotten-Str. 15; *Johannes-Bad*, Rothebühl-Str. 55 (Turkish baths at both); *Volksbad*, near the Liederhalle. See also pp. 10, 11.

The **Museum** (Pl. 28; D, 5), the property of a club, contains reading-rooms, restaurant, &c. (introduction by a member, available for one month). The *Silberburg-Garten*, belonging to the Museum, is a pleasant resort at the S.W. end of the town (see p. 9; concerts on Thurs.; dancing once a fortnight; tickets for strangers at the hotels).

British Chargé d'Affaires, *Lord Vaux of Harrowden.* — **United States Consul,** *Louis Gottschalk, Esq.*, Hegel-Str. 21.

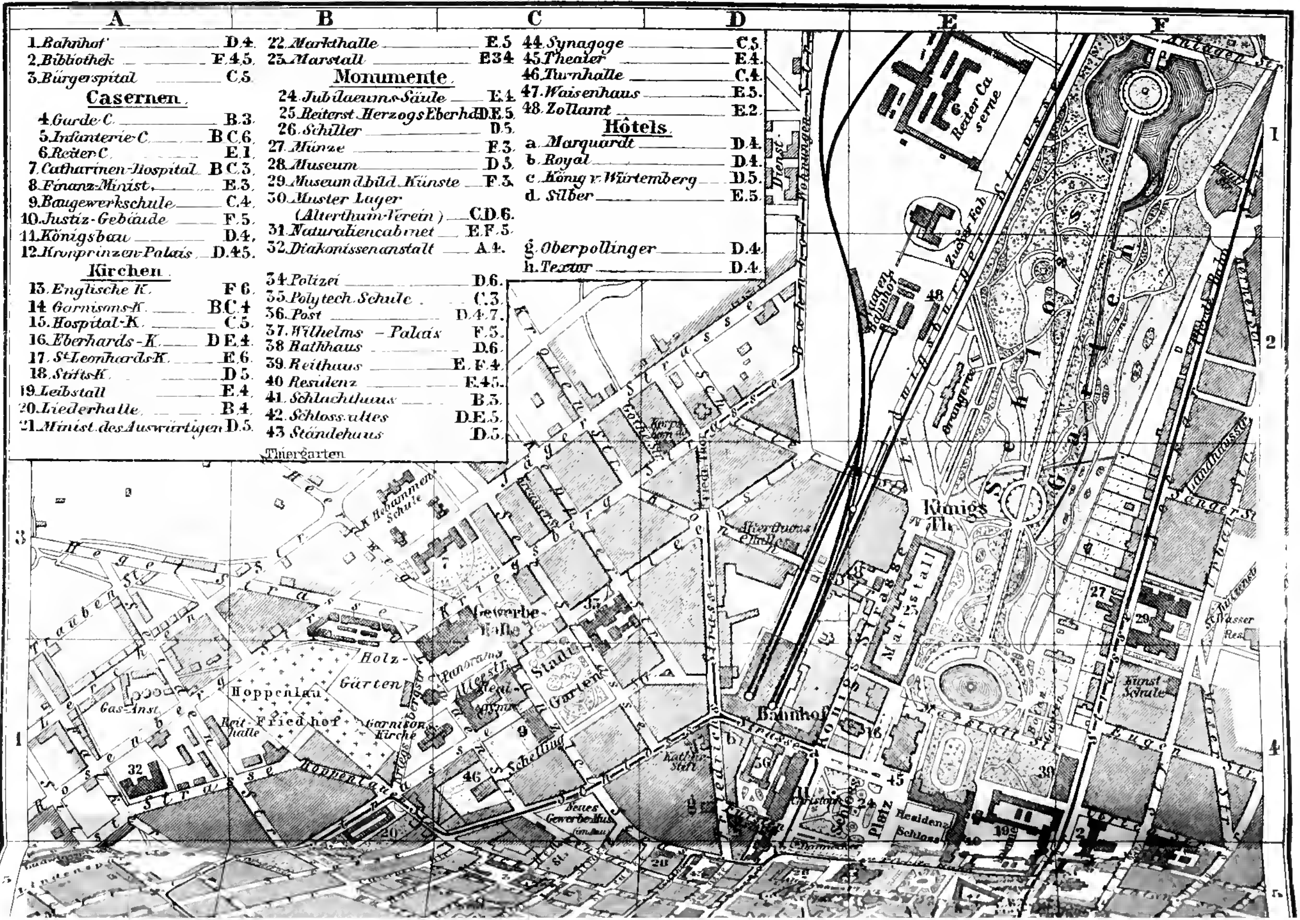
English Church (Pl. 13; F, 6) in the Olga-Strasse; services on Sun. at 8 a. m., 10.30 a. m., and 6 p. m.; on Frid. and Saints' Days at 10.30. a. m. — *Wesleyan Church*, Sophien-Str.; service at 10.30 a. m. — *Methodist Chapel* at Cannstatt (p. 11).

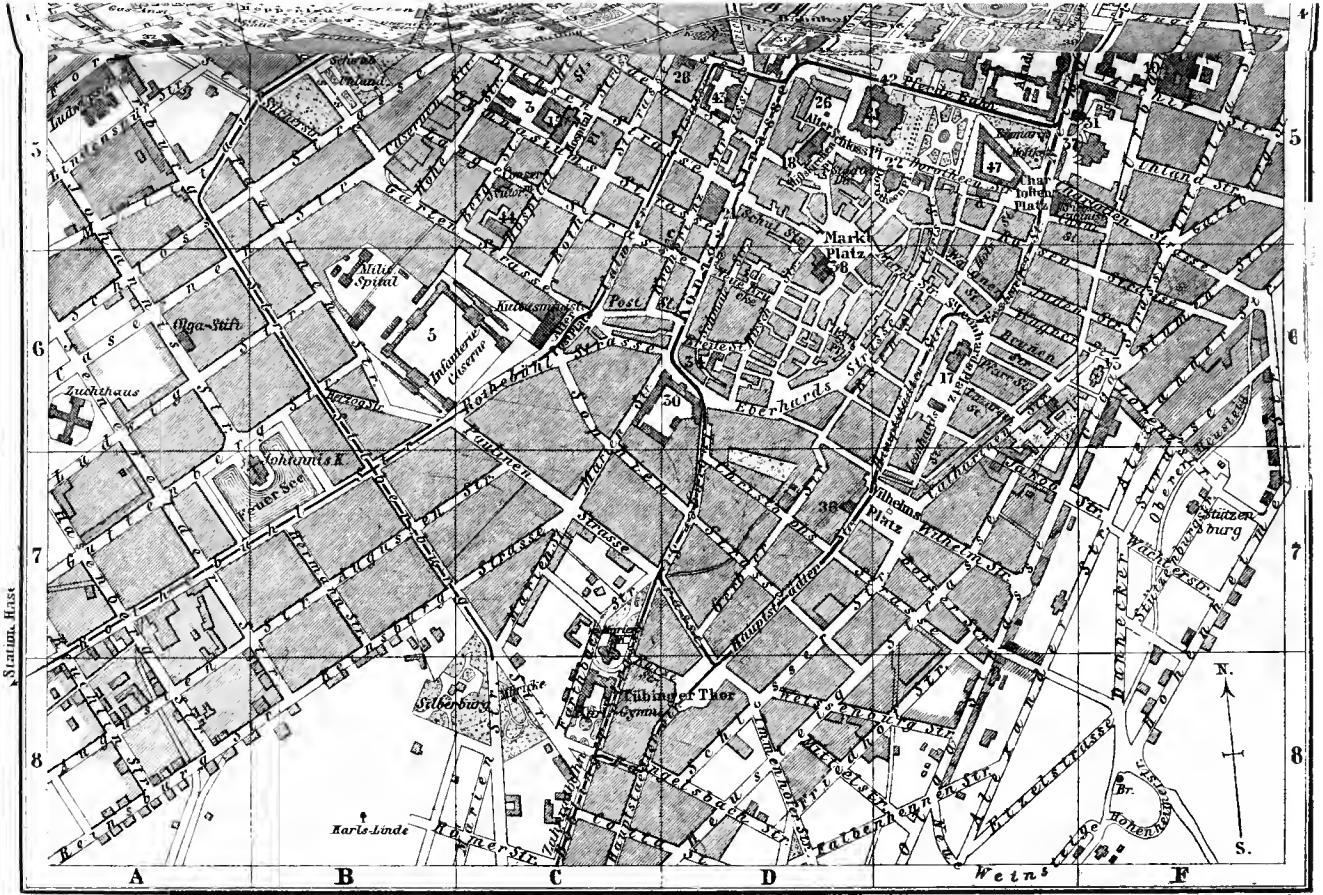
Stuttgart (892 ft.), the capital of Wurtemberg, with 139,660 inhab. (mainly Protestants), a city of comparatively modern origin, is beautifully situated, and surrounded by picturesque vine-clad and wooded heights. The name first occurs in a charter of 1229; from 1265 to 1325 it was the favourite residence of the counts of Wurtemberg; it became the capital of the country in 1482; and at length, in the reign of kings Frederick (1797-1816) and William (1816-64), it attained its present form. In the modern revival of Renaissance forms of art, Stuttgart has taken a prominent part through its numerous talented architects.

The town is intersected from S.W. to N.E. by the handsome *Königs-Strasse*, 3/4 M. in length, formed in part by filling up the old moat. In this street, opposite the Schloss-Platz, rises the imposing **Königsbau** (Pl. 11; D, 4), 440 ft. long and 135 ft. wide, erected by *Leins* in 1856-60. In front is an Ionic colonnade, broken by two projecting Corinthian porticoes. The lower story comprises a café and an arcade with shops, above which are large concert and ball-rooms. Exhibition of the *Kunstgewerbeverein*, see above. Adjoining the Königsbau is the *Palace of the Crown Prince* (Pl. 12; D, 4). On the right, farther on, are the *Bazaar*, the *Kanzlei* (government-offices), and the '*Ministerium*' of the Exterior, or Foreign Office (Pl. 21; D, 5).

The extensive *Schloss-Platz is adorned with a **Column** (Pl. 24; E, 4), 59 ft. high, erected in 1841 to the memory of King William, and crowned with a *Concordia* in bronze, 15 ft. high, from a design by *Hofer*. At the corners of the pedestal are represented the 'Lehrstand', 'Nährstand', 'Wehrstand' (*i. e.* the teachers, the bread-winners, and the defenders of the country), and Commerce, also by *Hofer*. The reliefs on the pedestal represent the confirmation of the constitution, the battles of La Fère-Champenoise and Brienne, and the storming of Sens, and are cast in bronze from designs by *Wagner*. The genii at the base of the two neighbouring fountains, representing the rivers of Wurtemberg, are by *Kopp*. Opposite rises the **Monument of Duke Christopher of Wurtemberg,** erected in 1889, adorned with reliefs from his life on the pedestal by

STUTTGART.


1. Bahnhof D.4.
2. Bibliothek F.4.5.
3. Bürgerspital C.5.
Casernen.
4. Garde-C. B.3.
5. Infanterie-C. B.C.6.
6. Reiter-C. E.1.
7. Catharinen-Hospital B.C.3.
8. Finanz-Minist. E.3.
9. Baugewerkschule C.4.
10. Justiz-Gebäude F.5.
11. Königsbau D.4.
12. Kronprinzen-Palais D.4.5.
Kirchen.
13. Englische K. F.6.
14. Garnisons-K. B.C.4.
15. Hospital-K. C.5.
16. Eberhards-K. D.E.4.
17. St. Leonhards-K. E.6.
18. Stifts-K. D.5.
19. Leibstall E.4.
20. Liederhalle B.4.
21. Minist. des Auswärtigen D.5.
22. Markthalle E.5.
23. Marstall E.3.4.
Monumente.
24. Jubilaeums-Säule E.4.
25. Reiterst. Herzogs Eberhd. D.E.5.
26. Schiller D.5.
27. Münze F.3.
28. Museum D.5.
29. Museum d. bild. Künste F.3.
30. Muster Lager (Alterthum-Verein) C.D.6.
31. Naturaliencabinet E.F.5.
32. Diakonissenanstalt A.4.
34. Polizei D.6.
35. Polytech. Schule C.3.
36. Post D.4.7.
37. Wilhelms-Palais F.5.
38. Rathhaus D.6.
39. Reithaus E.F.4.
40. Residenz E.4.5.
41. Schlachthaus B.5.
42. Schloss altes D.E.5.
43. Ständehaus D.5.
44. Synagoge C.5.
45. Theater E.4.
46. Turnhalle C.4.
47. Waisenhaus E.5.
48. Zollamt E.2.
Hôtels.
a. Marquardt D.4.
b. Royal D.4.
c. König v. Würtemberg D.5.
d. Silber E.5.
g. Oberpollinger D.4.
h. Textor D.4.
Thiergarten
Reiter Caserne
Schloss Garten
Orangerie
Bahnhof
Marstall
Königs Th.
Residenz Schloss
Schloss Platz
Gewerbe-Halle
Stadt Garten
Holz-Gärten
Hoppenlau
Friedhof
Gas-Anst.
Kunst Schule
Neues Gewerbe-Mus.
Garnison Kirche
Hebammen Schule
Schelling
Alterthums Halle


Markt-Platz
Wilhelms Platz
Tübinger Thor
Karls-Linde
Silberburg
Stuttgart
Ludwigsburg
Hohenheim
Weinsteige
Reinsburgstrasse
Hauptstätter Str.
Königstr.
Eberhards Str.
Calwer Str.
Neckar Str.
Rothebühl Str.
Post Str.
Kanzlei Str.
Schloss Platz
Militär Spital
Olga-Stift
Zuchthaus
Infanterie Caserne
Kavallerie Caserne
Kriegsb.
Hohenheimer Str.
Neue Str.
Marien Str.
Königs Bau
Stiftskirche
Leonhards Kirche
Hospital
Gymn.
Kathol. Kirche
Synagoge
Kunstgebäude
Kunstschule
Museum
Bibliothek
Theater
Palais
Ministerium
Kriegsministerium
Kriegsschule
Kriegsdepot
Kasernen
Post
Telegraph
Bank
Börse
Gasanstalt
Wasserwerk
Bahnhof
Ostheim
Rosenstein
Rosenstein Str.
Tunnel
Br.
Station. Haist
N.
S.
A
B
C
D
F
1 : 15.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter.
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Müller. In the grounds to the right is a *Marble Bust of Dannecker*, crowned by a genius in bronze. A military band plays daily in the square (12 to 12.30 p.m., except during the autumn manœuvres).

The new **Palace** (Pl. 40; E, 4, 5), begun in 1746, and completed in 1807, consists of a central building adorned with a gilded crown, and of two wings, and contains about 360 apartments. The hall, the staircase, and the 'marble', the 'blue', the 'white', and the 'dining' rooms are best worth seeing. Cards of admission obtained daily from the intendant.

The ground-floor contains a series of large *Frescoes by *Gegenbaur*, executed in 1843-45, chiefly from the history of Count Eberhard im Bart (see below). Among the pictures may be mentioned: *Pollak*, Oriental woman with carrier-pigeon; *E. Stöckler*, Lady of the 18th cent. (water-colour). Sculptures: *Dannecker*, Bacchus, Venus. Few of the others are original works. Then china from the factories of Ludwigsburg and Meissen, Sèvres porcelain presented by Napoleon I., Pompeian antiques, etc. The private apartments of the king (special permission necessary) contain a collection of upwards of 500 Majolica vases of the 16th cent. (from Faenza and Urbino), purchased at Venice in the 18th cent. by Duke Charles Eugene.

The N. wing of the palace adjoins the *Theatre* (Pl. 45). On the E. side of the palace are the *Private Royal Stables* (Pl. 19), and at the end of the Königs-Strasse are the *Royal Mews* (Pl. E, 3).

The **Old Palace** (Pl. 42; D, E, 5), on the S. side of the Schloss-Platz, erected by *Tretsch* in 1553-70, forms an irregular quadrangle, with round towers at the corners and a court surrounded by arcades in the middle. On the S. side is the entrance to the tasteful Gothic *Chapel* (restored). In the court rises the equestrian **Statue of Count Eberhard im Bart** (Pl. 25), a Count of Wurtemberg (d. 1496) who was created a duke by the Emp. Max, by *Hofer*. This palace contains the office of the *Obersthofmeister*, or chief intendant of the palace (see p. 10; office-hours 8-9 a.m. from 15th April to 15th Oct., Sundays and holidays excepted). In the E. tower the second floor is reached by an inclined plane instead of a staircase.

In the Schiller-Platz, which adjoins the Old Palace on the W., rises the ***Statue of Schiller** (Pl. 26; D, 5), designed by *Thorvaldsen*, and erected in 1839 by subscriptions from all parts of Germany.

On the S. side of the Schiller-Platz is the ***Stiftskirche** (Pl. 18), Prot. since 1532, in the Gothic style, erected 1436-95, and restored by *Heideloff* in 1841. Towers unfinished. Reliefs on the S. Portal: Christ bearing the Cross, Christ and the Apostles.

**Stained Glass* of 1848-51, from drawings by Neher: in the choir the Nativity, Crucifixion, and Resurrection; in the organ-choir King David. By the N. wall of the choir, eleven **Stone Figures* of Counts of Wurtemberg, dating from the close of the 16th century. In the choir is the painted stone monument of Count Albert von Hohenlohe (d. 1575; generally covered). Gothic pulpit in stone, of the 15th cent., with reliefs, disfigured by bronzing. In the N. aisle an old relief in stone, representing Christ as the Judge of the world (above), and the Wise and Foolish Virgins (below).

A few paces to the S. lies the Market Place (Pl. D, 5, 6), the centre of old Stuttgart, with a few patrician dwelling-houses of the

16th cent. and the insignificant *Town Hall* (Pl. 38). The Markt-Strasse leads S.E. to the *St. Leonhardsplatz*, with the late-Gothic church of *St. Leonhard* (Pl. 17; E, 6).

The *Olga-Strasse*, which runs hence to the E., and in which is the new *English Church* (Pl. 13; F, 6), built by Wagner, and the *Neckar-Strasse*, which begins at the Charlottenplatz, are among the finest of the new streets.

At the beginning of the Neckar-Strasse (through which runs the tramway to Berg and Cannstatt, p. 10), on the right, is the *Palace of Prince William* (Pl. 37; E, F, 5). In the Charlottenplatz opposite are *Marble Busts of Bismarck* and *Moltke*, by Donndorf, erected in 1889. At the other corner of the Charlotten-Str. is the *Kriegsministerium* or war-office.

No. 4, adjoining the palace, is occupied by the *State Archives*. The extensive and valuable ***Cabinet of Natural History** (Pl. 31), on the middle and upper floors and in the N. wing (Neckar-Str. 6) of this building, is open daily, in summer 11-12 (on Sun. 11-1) and 2-4, in winter 11-12 and 2-3 o'clock, but is closed on the chief holidays.

The collections are divided into two sections, the one general, the other relating to Wurtemberg only. On the ground-floor is the *Mineralogical-Geognostic-Palaeontological Collection* relating to Wurtemberg: minerals from the Black Forest mines; specimens of the mountain-formations from the earliest to the latest periods; and prehistoric antiquities down to the lake-dwelling era. Observe the numerous saurians (*labyrinthodon, etc.), the pentacrinites, the group with thirteen mammoth's teeth, and the twenty-four lizards from the white sandstone of Stuttgart. — The second floor contains the *Zoological Museum:* in the wing to the right are mammalia; in the chief hall to the left are birds (Elliot's Himalaya pheasants), fishes, reptiles; also corals and insects, the finest from S. Africa. — The upper floor, in the wing to the right, contains the *Zoological and Botanical Collections* of Wurtemberg (admirably arranged, chronologically, topographically, etc.). The main hall on the left is devoted to the general *Palaeontological, Mineralogical, and Geognostic Collections*, an *Osteological Collection*, and the general *Botanical Collection* with herbarium, fruits, woods, etc.

The large building opposite, with four wings and three courts, is the **Academy** (Pl. E, 4, 5), the seat in 1775-1794 of the *Karls-Schule* (p. 12), founded by Duke Charles, where Schiller received his education as a student of medicine, and where he surreptitiously wrote his 'Robbers'. The dining-hall contains the *King's Private Library*. On the ground-floor are guard-rooms.

The royal **Library** (Pl. 2), Neckar-Str. 8, a massive building by Landauer, open every week-day 10-12 and (except Saturdays) 2-5, contains 500,000 vols., 3800 MSS., 7200 Bibles in more than 100 different languages, and 2400 specimens of early printing.

The ground-floor of this building is occupied by the **Collection of Wurtemberg Antiquities** (open on week-days 11-1 and 2-4; in winter 11-12 and 2-3).

To the right of the entrance-hall are objects from *Lake-dwellings* and *Pre-Roman Tumuli*, chiefly found in Wurtemberg. The second compartment to the right contains articles of special interest in gold, bronze, and

iron from the royal tombs at Hundersingen (on the Danube), Klein-Aspergle, and Belle-Remise (Ludwigsburg), proving a commercial intercourse with Italy in the 5th cent. B. C. — Roman *Anticaglie*. — Objects from *Tumuli* of the Pre-Carlovingian and the Carlovingian periods, including many gold ornaments, curious silver bar-work, and weapons. — Stove-plates of the 16th cent., in cast and forged iron; objects in tin, bronze, and copper. — Gold and silver ornaments, weapons, and armour, including a curious jousting helmet. The 'Red Room', in the S. wing, contains the *Royal Cabinet of Art and Antiquities*, founded by the Dukes of Wurtemberg and specially rich in vessels and weapons of the Renaissance. Italian bronzes of the 16th century. In one of the long cases is a pack of cards, painted in the 15th century. On both sides of this room are reproductions of Renaissance apartments.

To the left of the entrance-hall we first reach the *Ceramic Collection*, including numerous tile-stoves of various periods and styles (late-Gothic stove from Ravensburg). The *Murschel Collection of Porcelain* contains objects chiefly of Ludwigsburg manufacture. The Rococo Room is adjoined by one fitted up in the style of the 17th cent., with guild-insignia and household gear. Opposite is the collection of *Glass*, *Articles in Wood and Leather*, *Instruments*, *Textile Fabrics*, and *Costumes*. The S. Room contains the collection of ecclesiastical art, including works by *Zeitblom* and *Schaffner*. Fine stained glass. Byzantine and Roman vessels. Carpets and embroideries.

Beyond the library are the extensive new **Law Courts** (Pl. F, 4, 5), built by Landauer, with a fine vestibule and jury court. The colossal groups of Law and Justice on the attic-story are by Kopp.

Farther down the Neckar-Strasse, in a new building with wings opposite the *Mint*, is the ***Museum of Art** (Pl. 29; F, 3; Sun. 11-3, Tues., Wed., Frid. 10-3; in winter Sun. 11-3, Tues., Wed., Frid. 10-3; engravings on Tues., Wed., Thurs. 2-4; stone monuments on the ground-floor, Sun. 11-12; on other days, fee). In the court-yard rises an *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Hofer, erected in 1884.

On the ground-floor, **Plaster Casts**, including numerous models and casts of *Thorvaldsen's* works, presented by himself (d. 1844). Of the few original works the chief are *Dannecker's* celebrated bust of Schiller in marble (hair partially mutilated by the master himself in a fit of mental aberration), and *Kopf's* Bathsheba.

The **Picture Gallery** is on the upper floor (790 pictures), recently enlarged by the addition of a new S. wing (p. 6), and re-arranged (catalogue 80 pf.).

Room I. (beginning on the right of the entrance): 8. *Tintoretto*, Portrait of a Venetian Senator; 10. *Bonifacio*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *16. *Giov. Bellini*, Pietà; 14. *Lor. Lotto*, Christ on the Cross; 19. *Palma Vecchio*, Madonna and Saints; 23. *Carlo Dolci*, The Virgin; *33. *Titian*, Mary Magdalene; 34. *Venetian School*, St. Jerome; 38. *Titian* (copy), Madonna; 45. *Fr. Moro*, The Magi; 51. *Giulio Romano* (after Raphael), Madonna della Seggiola; *3. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 2. *Pordenone*, Judith with the head of Holofernes; 1. *Paolo Veronese*, Lady in Venetian costume.

Cabinets: I. (left) 68. *Caravaggio*, Soldiers playing dice; (right) 76. *Palma's School*, Three female half-figures. — II. (left) 93. *Bellini*, Madonna. — III. Unimportant. — IV. (left) 157. *Tiepolo*, Finding of Moses; (right) 242-244. *Fra Bartolommeo*, Coronation of Mary; 230. *Canaletto*, Canal Grande at Venice; 225. *Pencz*, St. Jerome; 220. *Spanish School*, Pope Clement XII.; *228. *School of Titian*, Bust portrait of a doge; 176. *Titian*, Madonna. — V. and VI. unimportant.

Room II. (right) 267. *Le Brun*, Wild-boar hunt; 268, 272, *Kupetzky* (d. 1740), Portraits of himself and his wife; 247. *Palma Vecchio*, Holy Family; 248. *Guido Reni*, St. Sebastian; 245. *Zurbaran*, Holy Family; 239. *After*

Leonardo da Vinci, Portrait of Mona Lisa; 238. *Cesare da Sesto*, Madonna and Child with St. Jerome; 259. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscape; 233. *Phil. de Champaigne*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 215, 217, 209, 212. *Canaletto*, The Piazzetta and Canal Grande at Venice.

Room III. Netherlands School. (Beginning on the left) 286. *After Van Dyck*, Frans Snyders (the painter) and his family; 291. *Jan van der Baen*, Portrait of a man; 297. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants in a tavern; 283. *G. Schalcken*, Hermit; 284. *A. van der Werff*, Mary Magdalene; 587. *C. Netscher*, Portrait of a man; 301. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Landscape with grotto; 298. *Brouwer*, Operation on peasant's foot; 299. *Roos*, Shepherdess and child with cattle resting; 302. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Two peasants bringing a horse to a gentleman; 305. *Van Dyck*, De Crayer, the painter; 304. *Teniers the Elder*, Portrait of a man; 306. *Van Dyck*, Expulsion from Paradise; 307. *Rubens*, Penitent Magdalene; 310. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest scene; 311. *Teniers the Elder*, Portrait of a lady; 314. *Pourbus*, Portrait of a lady; 309. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Peasants with horses; 312. *Roos*, Animal piece; — 321. *Lievens*, Portrait of an elderly man; 322. *Weenix the Elder*, Shepherd reposing; 325. *Hobbema*, Landscape; 327. *Mierevelt*, Dutch Burgomaster; 328. *Rembrandt*, St. Paul in prison; 329. *Metsu*, Portrait of a young lady; 332. *A. van Everdingen*, Northern landscape; 333. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a man; 336. *Jordaens*, Vertumnus and Pomona; — 338. *School of Rembrandt*, Portrait of a boy; 342. *C. Huysman*, Landscape; 341. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Wagoner; 344. *Wybrandt van Geest*, Dutch family; 345. *Van Dyck*, The dead Christ mourned by Mary, Mary Magdalene, St. John, and an angel; 346. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Horses by a village tavern; 347. *C. Huysman*, Landscape; 348. *Teniers the Younger*, Alchemist; — 356. *M. d'Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 359. *Frans Hals*, Man with falcon; 358. *P. Brueghel*, Christ entering Jerusalem; 364. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry.

Corridor. Chiefly small Dutch pictures: 393, 396, 406, 409. *Jan Brueghel*, Allegorical representations of the elements; 407. *J. B. Weenix*, Dead game; 408, 432 *A. van der Neer*, Moonlight landscapes; 418. *Style of Van der Neer*, Landscape; 430. *Gov. Flinck*, Landscape with accessories; 434. *K. du Jardin*, Landscape; 437. *A. van Ostade*, Rustic scene; 438. *Jan Brueghel*, Diana and her nymphs in a silvan landscape (accessories by *H. van Balen*); 443. *Teniers the Younger* (?), Peasants in a tavern; 444. *Van Dyck*, Portrait of a man in Dutch costume; 445. *K. du Jardin*, Landscape; 447. *Roos*, Evening-scene, with herd of cattle; 448. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasants playing cards; 449. *After Dou*, A scholar; 453. *S. Koninck*, A scholar; 455. *Bakhuysen*, Rough sea, with vessels; 460. *J. Brueghel*, Cavaliers and wagoners in a silvan landscape.

Room to the Right (adjoining the Corridor). Continuation of small Dutch and German pictures. 573, 563. *Denner*, Portraits; 574, 564. *Rugendas*, Battle, Encampment; 566, 579. *Frank*, Adoration of the Magi; 581, 589. *Rugendas*, Battle-pieces; 585. *Frank the Elder*, The Magi; 588. *Denner*, Portrait; 591. *Elsheimer*, Deliverance of St. Peter.

Room IV. Old German Masters, particularly of the Swabian School. *Barth. Zeitblom* is well represented. 464. *Mabuse*, Crucifixion; (No nr.) *School of Holbein the Younger*, Portrait; 524. *Barth. Schön*, Coronation of the Virgin; *522. *Memling*, Bathsheba; 526. *School of Ulm*, Portrait of Frau von Ehinger, wife of a patrician of Ulm; 513. *Beham*, St. Benedict; — 494. *Amberger*, Portrait; — 488. *Herlin*, The Magi on the way to Bethlehem; 483, 481. *C. Vos*, Scenes from the life of St. George; 477. *Herlin*, Entombment; 479, 475, *Barth. Schön*, Entombment, Flight into Egypt.

Room adjoining the 4th Saloon. Also old German pictures. (Right) 528. *School of Holbein*, Portrait; 529, 532. *Lucas Cranach*, Judith, Portrait; 546. *School of Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of a town-councillor.

Adjoining the Corridor is the new South Wing, in the five rooms of which the pictures of the modern masters are arranged.

Ist Room. Several works by the Stuttgart artists *Schick* (d. 1812) and *Wächter* (d. 1852). 596, 611. Portraits of Dannecker, by *Schick* and *Leybold*; 595. *Reinhardt*, Landscape during a storm; *598. *Jos. Koch*, Landscape after a thunder-storm (accessories by *Heydeck*); 617. *Angelica Kaufmann*, Portrait of a lady; 622. *Kobell*, *647. *Jos. Koch*, Landscapes.

2ND ROOM. To the left: 653. *O. Achenbach*, Posilipo; 735. *Nahl*, Wallenstein and Seni; 654. *Laupheimer*, A bashful adorer; 656. *Bleibtreu*, Battle of Wörth; 657. *Barison*, Venetian family; 659. *Dill*, Canal Grande; 696. *Funk*, The Kaiser-Gebirge; *661. *Lier*, View on the Scottish coast; 678. *Majer*, Monk asleep; 662. *Zügel*, Autumn; *733. *Morgenstern*, The Elbe by moonlight; 663. *Adam*, Hungarian market-scene; *672. *Peters*, Flowers; 652. *Baisch*, Curiosity; *675. *Aiwasowsky*, Sea-piece; 673. *Keller*, Entombment; *674. *Braith*, Flock of sheep returning home; (No nr.) *Haug*, The Prussians at Möckern.

3RD ROOM. To the left: *681. *A. Zimmermann*, The Obersee; 686. *Neher*, Descent from the Cross; 687. *Kleyen*, Madonna; *690. *Gude*, Calm; 691. *Bauerle*, Orphans; 651. *Ludwig*, Landscape; 693. *Etzdorf*, Norwegian scene; 695. *Gudin*, After the storm; 697. *Ebert*, The Amperthal; 699. *Tillemanns*, Gaming; 702. *Heck*, Itinerant preacher; 701. *Lange*, Château of Kolowrat; *703. *Tiesenhausen*, On the Baltic; 705. *Heck*, In church; 707. *Kurzbauer*, The first picture-book; 709. *Kappis*, Black Forest village in winter; 711. *Neher*, The Widow's Son at Nain; 712. *A. v. Werner*, Luther at the Diet of Worms.

4TH ROOM. To the left: *714. *Rottmann*, Epidaurus; 715. *Closs*, Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli; *716. *Dietz*, Scene outside the gates of Leipsic in 1813; *717. *Bürkel*, Tyrolese pass; 719. *Schaumann*, Popular fête at Cannstatt; 722. *Rustige*, Emp. Otho I. after the conquest of the Danes; *723. *Schönleber*, Evening at Dort; 725. *Bockelmann*, At the pawnbroker's; *727. *Lessing*, Franconian mountain-scene; 730. *Voltz*, Alpine herd-girl; 729. *R. Jordan*, Shipwreck; 732. *Brackeleer*, Peasants drinking; (No nr.) *Zorn*, King Charles of Wurtemberg; 740. *Funk*, Scene in the Eifel; 742. *Löfftz*, Erasmus; 744. *Ludwig*, The St. Gotthard.

5TH ROOM. To the left: *746. *Jos. Brandt*, Cavalry-skirmish; 747. *Mali*, North Italian mountain scene; *748. *W. v. Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis, a sketch in colours; 750. *Schendel*, Vegetable-seller; 749. *Schleich*, Landscape; *751. *Defregger*, The wounded huntsman; 753. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Coeuilly, 1870; 754. *Rethel*, Finding of the body of Gustavus Adolphus at Lützen; 755. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee; 756. *Grünewald*, Hailstorm in harvest; 757. *Hummel*, Mountain scene; *758. *O. Achenbach*, The strangers' cemetery at Rome; 759. *Feuerbach*, Iphigeneia; *760. *Makart*, Cleopatra; 761. *Löffler*, Jerusalem; 762. *Bohn*, Serenade; 763. *Peters*, Hunting-seat in winter; 765. *Riedel*, Medea; *764. *A. Achenbach*, Dutch landscape; 766. *Brion*, Marriage-procession in Alsace; 767. *Ebert*, Forest-scene; 768. *Schrader*, Shakespeare brought before the justice for poaching; *769. *Braith*, Cattle in a thunderstorm; 770. *Faber du Faur*, Battle of Champigny; 771. *Häberlin*, Suppression of the Wurtemberg monastery of Alpirsbach in 1648; 772. *Mali*, The shepherd's morning-greeting; 773. *Schleich*, Landscape; 774. *Gegenbaur*, Hercules and Omphale; 775. *Rustige*, the Duke of Alva in the castle of Rudolstadt; 776. *Schütz*, Midday-rest in harvest; 777. *Leu*, The Hohe Göll near Berchtesgaden.

On a height to the right of the museum is the *Kunstschule* (Pl. F, 4), adorned externally with frescoes and with statues of Phidias, Polygnotus, Michael Angelo, and Raphael on the eastern façade in the Urban-Str. — Near the Museum, in a niche on a house at the corner of the Eugen-Str. and the Moser-Str. (Pl. 7, 4), is a bronze bust of the jurist *Joh. Jac. Moser* (1701-85), by Kopp, erected in 1885.

On the W. side of the Neckar-Strasse are the ***Anlagen,** or *Schloss-Garten* (Pl. E, F, 3, 2, 1). These charming pleasure-grounds, with their fine groups of trees, flower-beds, and sheets of water, extending to a length of 2 M. (nearly to Cannstatt), are adorned with modern sculptures in marble (chiefly copies from the antique), especially in the so-called *Botanic Garden* to the E. of the upper

pond. Above the conduit which feeds the pond, on the side next the palace, is a colossal group by *Dannecker*, representing water and meadow nymphs. In the 'Rondel' of the main avenue: Count Eberhard and the shepherd (from Uhland), a colossal group by *Paul Müller*. On an island at the end of the main avenue is the Abduction of Hylas (Pl. 10); a little farther on are two Horse-tamers, both groups by *Hofer*.

We now enter the N.W. quarter of the town, and note the fine buildings of the *Württembergische Vereinsbank* and the *Reichsbank*, both in the *Friedrich-Strasse*. The *Kriegsberg-Strasse* and the *Goethe-Strasse* (in which stands the Military Headquarters. Pl. C, D, 3, 2) contain perhaps the handsomest new buildings in this quarter.

The **Polytechnic School** (Pl. 35; C, 3), in the Alleen-Strasse, erected in the Italian Renaissance style by *Egle* in 1860-65, and enlarged by *Tritschler* in 1878, is adorned to the right and left of the door with statues of Dürer and Kepler. Between the Corinthian columns on the upper story are ten allegorical statues representing the professions for which a technical education prepares the student; above are two admirable allegorical representations of Art and Science, by *Th. Bechlar* of Munich. There are also medallion-portraits of Schinkel, Redtenbacher, Beblinger, and Syrlin. The garden in front was adorned in 1889 with marble busts of *Fried. Vischer* and *Rob. Mayer*.

The ***Stadtgarten** (Pl. C, 4; concerts in summer almost daily, in winter Wed. and Sat., adm. 50 pf.) is a favourite pleasure-resort, with a restaurant.

On the W. side is the *Gewerbehalle* (Pl. C, 4, 3), the building of the Industrial Exhibition of 1881, now containing the *Exchange* (business-hour 2-3 p. m.) and an exhibition of *Export Products*. In the vicinity is the handsome *Architectural School* (Pl. 9; C, 4), with a Mansard roof and fine courts, by *Egle*. In the Linden-Strasse are the *Gymnastic Hall* (Pl. 46; C, 4), the *Realgymnasium*, and the *Garrison Church* (Pl. B, C, 4), a brick edifice in the round-arch style by Dollinger, with a dome and corner-towers.

Near this, at No. 9 Hoppelau-Str., is the **Liederhalle** (Pl. 20; B, 4), the property of a vocal society, with large concert-rooms. The new hall, built by *Leins* in 1875, is the largest in Germany, having an area of 1600 sq. yds. In the garden-veranda are plaster models of the statues of Schiller at Marbach and Uhland at Tübingen. The garden contains a colossal bust of *Uhland* in bronze, and marble busts of *G. Schwab* and **Franz Schubert*. Between the Schloss-Strasse, Kasernen-Strasse, and Lange-Strasse (Pl. B, 5) rise the imposing new *Municipal School Buildings*. Farther W., in the Lindenspür-Strasse, is the *Ludwig Hospital* ('Charlottenhilfe'), founded and admirably fitted up by the late Staatsrath v. Ludwig.

In the late-Gothic **Spitalkirche** (Pl. 15; C, 5), erected in 1471-93, and restored in 1841, is a model of Dannecker's large marble statue

of Christ (p. 109). The cloisters contain the tomb of Reuchlin (d. 1522), the erudite friend of Melanchthon. A few hundred paces distant (Hospital-Strasse 38) is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 44), in the Moorish style, with two handsome domes, erected in 1861.

The **Industrial Museum** (in the Legionscaserne, Pl. 30; C, D, 6), a comprehensive collection of Wurtemberg products (upwards of 40,000 specimens), is open on week-days 10-12 and 2-6; part of it is open on Sundays also from 10.30 to 12.30 (gratis).

In the *Feuersee* (Pl. B, 7), in the S.W. quarter of the city, is the handsome Gothic ***Church of St. John,** by *Leins*, finely situated, with richly painted interior. In the vicinity is the *Silberburg-Garten* (Pl. B, C, 8; p. 2), in the grounds below which, between the Marienthor and the Silberburgthor, is a marble bust of *E. Mörike*, the poet (d. 1875), by Roesch. — In the Böblinger-Str. is the Roman Catholic ***Marienkirche** (Pl. C, 7, 8), early-Gothic, with two towers, by *Egle*. Among the handsome houses of the Reinsburg-Strasse, which connects these two churches, are the **Villa Siegle* by Gnauth, and the houses of Hr. Bohnenberger by Beisbarth, and Prof. Rustige by Leins. — The suburb of *Heslach* has a new Romanesque church by *Wolff*.

In the *Fangelsbach Cemetery*, to the S.E. of the town, stands the *War Memorial*, designed by Gnauth, representing Germania dispensing wreaths. — The *Central Cemetery*, on the Prag (p. 14), to the N.W., containing a Gothic burial-chapel and several handsome mausoleums, commands a fine view.

Charming walk on the E. side of Stuttgart, from the Neckar-Str. through the Eugen-Str. (Pl. F, 4) to the *Eugen-Platz*, with a fine fountain-figure by Rieth, and past the *Schiesshaus* to the ***Uhlandshöhe** (½ hr.), with a series of charming views of Stuttgart and the valley of the Neckar, the finest points being the pavilion at the top and 'Uhland's Lime-tree'. A similar point is the **Schillerhöhe**, on the *Bopser*, to the S.E., reached by the Neue Weinsteige (Pl. D, E, 8), commanding varied views during the winding ascent. Between these hills, and close to the town, rises the *Stitzenburg* (Pl. F, 7), affording a good survey of Stuttgart.

The MOUNTAIN RAILWAY (*Zahnradbahn*, 'rack-and-pinion line') to *Degerloch* (Schweizerhaus; Wilhelmshöhe Inn, with garden) starts from the Filder-Str. (below Pl. C, 8). At least 6 or 8 trains daily each way (12-14 min.; up 30, down 20 pf.); views on the left. Splendid view from the tower, 5 min. from the station at the top (20 pf.). Tramway from the Schloss-Str. every 36 min.; see p. 1.

An *EXCURSION TO THE HASENBERG BY THE GÄU RAILWAY will be found interesting (views to the left). On quitting the station, the line (for Böblingen, Freudenstadt, etc.; see R. 10) describes a sharp curve round the brick-works on the *Prag-Aecker*, and then runs southward in the direction of the vine-clad *Kriegsberg*, which juts far into the valley. On the top of the latter (to the right) is the *Feuerbacher Heide*, at the end of which is the popular *Weissenhof* restaurant, with a pretty view. The gradient is very steep (1:52). Beyond a tunnel, 500 yds. long, we obtain to the left a striking *VIEW of the town, with the dome of the new garrison-church in the foreground and the picturesque hills opposite. The train continues to ascend the slopes of the valley, through gardens and vineyards, and describes a wide circle round the town. The view increases in attraction. After 20 min. we cross the *Vogelsang-Thal* by a viaduct 130 ft. in height, and stop at the station on the **Hasenberg** (1210 ft. above the sea, 394 ft. above the station at Stuttgart), which lies at the

corner of the wood. This point, which commands the whole town and the valley of the Neckar, may also be reached by the new and winding Rothebühl-Strasse (Pl. A, 7). Still finer views are obtained from the ***Jägerhaus** *(Restaurant)*, near which a bust of the novelist *Hauff* was erected in 1882, and from the (1/4 hr.) stone **Belvedere Tower*, 130 ft. in height, erected in 1879 (cross the rails and enter the wood): the view extends as far as the Wartberg at Heilbronn and the Melibocus; to the S. the entire chain of the Swabian Alb, with the Hohenstaufen, Rechberg, Neuffen, Achalm, and Hohenzollern. From the Jägerhaus through the woods to the *Gais-Eiche*, 1/4 hr. The direct path from the Jägerhaus to Stuttgart descends abruptly in 20-25 min., passing on the right the reservoir of the new aqueduct and the *Reinsburg*, with the *Karls-Linde* (Pl. B, 8), a hill affording a fine view, immediately to the S. of Stuttgart. Tramway from the Schwabstrasse, see p. 1.

From Stuttgart to Cannstatt, 2 1/2 M. The Railway (R. 8; 8-11 min.) penetrates the *Rosenstein* (see below) by a tunnel 450 yds. long, crosses the *Neckar*, and reaches the station of *Cannstatt*, on the left bank.

The Tramway (p. 1; 2 1/2 M. from the Palace at Stuttgart, in 20 min.) traverses first the *Neckar-Strasse* (p. 4), and then the *Untere Neckar-Strasse* (view of the Royal Villa, see below), which extends to the chief tramway station at Berg.

Berg (*Grüner Hof; Leuze's Pension*, see p. 11), a suburb of Stuttgart, sharing its rapid growth, lies on the left bank of the Neckar. *Neuner's Mineralbad*, near the tramway-terminus at the extremity of the village, contains a swimming-bath (open in winter also), an aquarium and a favourite open-air theatre. On a slight eminence above the village rises the Gothic church, built by Gaab in 1855, with open tower.

The **Royal Villa**, on the summit, a modern Renaissance edifice, built by *Leins* in 1846-53, and surrounded with gardens and hot-houses, commands a charming view. In the interior are pictures by *Nic. de Keyser*, *Kaminski*, *Bohn*, *Karl Müller*, etc., and sculptures by *Tenerani* and other masters. In the garden statues of the four seasons by *Kopf*, and busts in bronze of Nicholas, Emperor of Russia, and his consort, by *Rauch*. Tickets of admission obtained at the office of the Obersthofmeister, at the Alte Schloss (ground-floor, 8-9 a.m.; see p. 3).

The **Rosenstein**, a villa in the Roman style on the adjacent hill, with colonnades, built by Salucci in 1823-29, is also accessible by ticket as above (fee).

Statuary in the interior: *Wagner*, Pan and Bacchante; *A. Wolff*, Enchantress kneeling; in the chief saloon, with frieze by *Weitbrecht*, representing rural occupations: *Wagner*, Psyche and Ganymede; *Dannecker*, Cupid; *Tenerani*, Venus holding a bow; *Hofer*, Cupid breaking his bow; *Rosetti*, Esmeralda teaching her goat to read.

The best Pictures are arranged in nine rooms on the N. side of the building (catalogue to be obtained of the steward): 10. *Hetsch*, Female head; 13, 14. *C. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; 24. *Palma Vecchio*, Petrarch and Laura; 25. *Domenichino*, Cleopatra; 35. *Correggio* (?), Susanna; 40. *P. Bordone*, Pomona; 61, 62. *Bakhuysen*, Cattle; 63. *De Keyser*, Raphael's Fornarina; 65. *Neher*, Roman 'Pifferari'; 72. *Calame*, Landscape; 77. *A. Werner*,

Palace of the Doges at Venice; 82. *Van Hoove*, Palace at the Hague; 88. *Schelfhout*, Sea-piece; 94. *Riedel*, Girl making wreaths; 97. *Bamberger*, Sorrento; 98. *Riedel*, Peasant-woman of Nettuno; 100. *Ebert*, Lago di Garda; 112. *Müller*, Faust and Helen; *H. Vernet*, 119. Prayer in the desert, 121. Post of the desert; 123. *G. Bohn*, St. Elizabeth; 127. *Guffens*, Two Italian women; 184. *Steuben*, Esmeralda; 137. *Gegenbauer*, Shepherd and flute-player; 140. *Rottmann*, Messina; 141. *Peters*, Mömpelgard; 149. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman; 152. *Funk*, Schloss Tirol; 153. *Calame*, The Lake of Brienz; 158. *Gegenbaur*, Italian woman; 162. *Maes*, Neapolitan woman praying; 166. *Gurlitt*, Acropolis; 171. *Peters*, Château Misox on the Bernardino. Also Frescoes by *Dietrich*, History of Bacchus; and by *Gegenbaur*, Olympus (in the dome).

The *Sprudel*, which bursts from the earth like that of Carlsbad, and other mineral springs on the *Neckar-Insel*, an island which extends from Berg almost to Cannstatt, has given rise to a number of bath-houses (**Leuze's Inselbad*, with pension; band plays at 6 a.m.; closed in winter).

The Cannstatt road, which the tramway follows from Berg, skirts the foot of the Rosenstein, and beyond the lower entrance to the Wilhelma crosses the Neckar.

The ***Wilhelma,** an edifice in the Moorish style, in the midst of well-kept grounds, was erected for King William I. in 1842-51 (adm. see p. 10; fee).

The *Festsaalbau* contains a single saloon sumptuously fitted up. It is connected by means of circular colonnades with two *Pavilions* (that to the right contains a *Picture Gallery*, of Oriental subjects only) and with the *Château* itself on the upper terrace. In the centre of the latter is the audience-chamber, on the right a drawing-room, on the left the king's study. There are also bedrooms, dressing-rooms, and a bath-room (with a fine stalactite ceiling). At the back of the château several other terraces rise to the plateau of the hill, on the summit of which is a *Belvedere*, also in the Moorish style, commanding a charming view. The lower terraces within the colonnades are embellished with flower-beds, fountains, and groups of animals in marble and bronze by Güldenstein.

Cannstatt. — **Hotels:** KARL-OLGA-BAD, for patients; VIER JAHRESZEITEN and BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, at the station, second class; BÄR, in the market-place. PENSION LIEB. — **Restaurants:** *Kursaal; Sannwald; Krauss; Krone.*

Sanatory Establishments: *Dr. Veiel's*, for cutaneous diseases; *Wilhelmsbad*, the property of the town, open in winter also. Baths also in the *Russischer Hof* and the *Neues Cannstatter Mineralbad*, Badgasse (also open in winter).

**Popular Festival*, with exhibitions, races; etc., every alternate year, beginning on 28th Sept., and lasting 3-7 days.

Cannstatt, a town with 20,267 inhab., possesses warm saline and chalybeate springs which attract a number of patients, but is gradually becoming a manufacturing place. The *Kursaal*, with the *Wilhelmsbrunnen* (63-65° Fahr.), the chief mineral spring, lies on the *Sulzerain* (view), on the N. side of the town. Adjacent are a whey-cure establishment, a restaurant, a reading-room, and a Trinkhalle. In front of the Kursaal is a bronze *Equestrian Statue of King William I.* (d. 1864), by Halbig, erected in 1875. — In the Uffkirchhof is the grave of *Ferdinand Freiligrath*, the poet (d. 1876), with a bronze bust by Donndorf.

The **Burgholz**, 4 M. from Stuttgart and 2 M. from Cannstatt (refreshments at the Burgholzhof), affords a fine view of Stuttgart and up the valley of the Neckar.

About 6 M. to the S. of Stuttgart (railway via *Degerloch* and *Möhringen* in 55 min.) lies **Hohenheim**, a château built by Duke Charles in 1768, now an agricultural school. Fine view from the top. — *Klein-Hohenheim*, *Scharnhausen*, and *Weil*, with their model-farms and the horse-breeding establishment at Weil, may be visited on the same day as Hohenheim. Permission obtained at the offices of the Hofdomäne, Friedrich-Str. 26. Weil is 1½ M. from Esslingen (p. 26).

Unter- and *Ober-Türkheim* and the *Rothenberg*, see p. 25.

The **Solitude**, 6 M. to the W. of Stuttgart, built in 1767 by Duke Charles, was in 1770-75 the seat of the Karls-Schule, where Schiller received part of his education, before its transference to Stuttgart (p. 4). Schiller's father was inspector of the gardens here. The grounds and park command a fine view (best from the dome of the Schloss). A whey-cure establishment here attracts visitors in summer. In the vicinity is a well-stocked deer-park, with the 'Bärenschlösschen' and the *Bären-See*. Deer fed at 11 a.m., wild boars at 6 p.m. (cards of adm. at the office of the royal chasse, in the Academy, p. 4).

2. From Heidelberg to Stuttgart by Bruchsal.

69 M. RAILWAY in 3-4½ hrs. — Route via *Heilbronn*, see R. 4.

The line traverses a fertile plain, within a short distance of the mountains. Stations *Kirchheim*, *St. Ilgen*, *Wiesloch*. Nearing (15 M.) *Langenbrücken* (Ochs; Sonne), a small place with sulphur-baths, we notice *Kislau*, once a château of the prince-bishops of Speyer, now a penitentiary for women, on the right.

20½ M. **Bruchsal** (**Hôtel Keller*, **Rose*, both near the station; **Railway Restaurant*) is the junction of the Bâle line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). The town (11,700 inhab.) was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Speyer, whose *Schloss*, a fine rococo edifice, handsomely fitted up, and adorned with frescoes by Zick, is worthy of a visit. The castellated building on the left as the station is approached is a prison, erected in 1845.

Beyond Bruchsal a short tunnel. 24½ M. *Heidelsheim*. 27 M. *Gondelsheim*, with the ruined castle and modern château of Count Langenstein.

30 M. *Bretten* (*Vier Jahreszeiten, moderate; *Krone, in the town), a small town commanded by an ancient watch-tower, was the birthplace of Melanchthon (1497-1560), to whom a monument has been erected. Branch-lines to *Durlach* and *Heilbronn*, pp. 15, 18. — 36 M. *Maulbronn*.

Maulbronn (2 M. from the station; *Kloster* or *Post*; *Brewery*, good beer, also beds; post-omnibus to the village thrice daily in 25 min.) possesses a Protestant theological seminary, which was once a celebrated Cistercian abbey, and afterwards the seat of the 'monastery school' founded by Duke Christopher in 1556. The **Abbey Church*, consecrated in 1187, is a fine Romanesque basilica with aisles. The late-Gothic chapels on the S. side were subsequent additions. A Romanesque screen with two doors separates the choir of the monks from the nave; in front of the central niche are a richly-decorated throne and an altar

with a colossal crucifix dating from 1473. The choir, adorned with two handsome Gothic windows, contains 92 well-carved stalls in the late-Gothic style. Each of the transepts, on the N. and S. side of the choir respectively, contains three rectangular chapels. At the W. end of the church is a *Vestibule ('Paradies') with elegant late-Romanesque arcade-windows and fine vaulting. The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the church are interesting. The S. passage, in the transition style (1303), is the richest; the others, in the Gothic style, are simpler. In front of the N. wing of the cloisters is a tastefully-constructed well-house. Beyond it is the summer-refectory ('Rebenthal'), with fine vaulting. Other apartments (chamber of flagellation, chapter-house, audience saloon, residence of the superior) adjoin the E. side of the cloisters. On the W. side is the winter or lay-refectory, divided into two parts by seven double columns. The entire structure, one of the best preserved of the older monasteries of Germany, has been restored under the superintendence of Landauer. — A pleasant road, partly through wood, leads by (3 M.; diligence twice daily in 3/4 hr.) the small town of *Knittlingen* (Kanne), the traditional birthplace of Dr. Faust, to Bretten (see below).

The train now passes through a tunnel of 357 yds., under the watershed between the Neckar and the Rhine. 40 M. *Mühlacker*, junction for *Pforzheim* (p. 14); 44 M. *Illingen;* 47 M. *Vaihingen;* 50 M. *Gross-Sachsenheim*. On the left rise the *Stromberg* and the *Heuchelberg*, two low, wooded chains of hills. The train traverses the old *Kraichgau* and *Salzgau*, a fertile, hilly district, and crosses the deep valley of the *Enz* by a **Viaduct*, 115 ft. high, and 357 yds. long, supported by 21 arches, in two series, one above the other (well seen from the Bietigheim station). At (54 1/2 M.) **Bietigheim** the line to Heilbronn and Hall diverges to the N. (see R. 4). Beyond Bietigheim the line presents few attractions. 56 1/2 M. *Thamm*. Farther on, to the left, near (57 1/2 M.) *Asperg*, rises a vine-clad hill (*view) crowned by the small fortress of *Hohenasperg*, where Duke Charles confined the poet Schubart from 1777 to 1787 for having composed a satirical epigram on him.

60 M. **Ludwigsburg** *(Bär)*, a dull town with 17,397 inhab., the military depôt of Wurtemberg, contains an arsenal, cannon-foundry, barracks, military schools, &c. It was founded at the beginning of last century by Duke Eberhard Ludwig (d. 1733; whose statue adorns the market-place), as a rival of Stuttgart, and was extended by Duke Charles, who resided here in 1764-85. The streets are broad and regular. The *Marble Statue of Schiller* in the Wilhelmsplatz, by Hofer, was erected in 1882. The *Palace* (uninhabited), containing 460 rooms and a gallery of the portraits of sovereigns of Wurtemberg, is surrounded by extensive, well-kept grounds. The balcony of the *Emichsburg*, an artificial ruin, commands a fine view. A subterranean vault contains a representation in wax of Count Emich, an ancestor of the royal House of Wurtemberg, carousing with a Capuchin. In the cellar is a *Cask* with a capacity of 20,000 gallons. At the S. E. extremity of the Schloss-Garten is the *Churchyard*, containing Dannecker's monument to Count Zeppelin (d. 1801), the minister of King Frederick, erected by order of the latter. — The N. prolongation of the grounds is the

Favoriten-Park, connected by an avenue of poplars with the (1½ M.) *Seegut* (or *Monrepos*), a royal château with a model farm.

Ludwigsburg is connected by a branch-railway with (3 M.) *Beihingen* (p. 22), on the railway from Backnang to Bietigheim.

63 M. *Kornwestheim;* 64½ M. *Zuffenhausen.*

To Calw and Horb, 56½ M., railway in 3½-5 hrs. — 2 M. **Kornthal** (**Gemeinde-Gasthof*, wine of Jerusalem) is the seat of a sect resembling the Moravians, with several good schools. — 4½ M. *Ditzingen.* — 9 M. *Leonberg* (Lamm or Post; *Löwe), the birthplace of the philosopher Schelling (p. 134), possesses an early-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and is noted for a fine breed of large dogs resembling the now extinct St. Bernard race. Then past (12½ M.) *Renningen* to (16 M.) **Weilderstadt** (*Krone; Löwe*), with the late-Gothic Church of St. Peter & St. Paul (end of 15th cent.), the birthplace of the astronomer Kepler (d. 1630), a bronze *Statue of whom, by Kreling, adorns the market-place. 18½ M. *Schafhausen;* 24 M. *Althengstett.* — At (30 M.) **Calw** (*Waldhorn*), a town with 4662 inhab. and a considerable timber-trade, the line enters the picturesque *Nagold-Thal.* — Railway to *Pforzheim* in ½-¾ hr., see p. 15.

The line then leads through the Nagold-Thal (several tunnels), past *Kentheim*, to (32 M.) *Teinach*, at the union of the Teinach and Nagold. About 1½ M. up the valley of the Teinach (omnibus in 25 min.) are the charmingly-situated baths of **Teinach** (**Bad-Hôtel zur Krone*, with room for 300 visitors, D. 2 *M.* 80, S. 1 *M.* 20, B. 70 pf., pension with R. 50-80 *M.* per week; *Hirsch; Zum Kühlen Brunnen*). On the hill above is *Zavelstein* (*Lamm), a summer resort, with a ruined castle, the tower of which is a fine point of view.

34 M. *Thalmühle* (*Inn); in the woods near it is *Burg Waldeck.* 36½ M. *Wildberg* (Adler; Schwan), an old town, is prettily situated on a rock washed by the Nagold. Then (42 M.) **Nagold** (*Post; Hirsch*), a busy place, commanded by the ruined castle of *Hohennagold*, which was destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. Handsome modern Gothic church. — The train quits the Nagold-Thal, which here turns to the W., ascends the *Steinach-Thal* to *Gündringen*, and passes through the *Hochdorfer Tunnel*, 1360 yds. long, to (48½ M.) *Hochdorf* (1650 ft.), the culminating point of the line. Beyond (51 M.) *Eutingen*, the junction for the Gäubahn and the line to Hausach (p. 34), the train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen to the Neckar-Thal and (56½ M.) *Horb* (p. 34).

66 M. *Feuerbach*, beyond which the train passes through a tunnel of 1000 yds. under the *Prag*.

69 M. **Stuttgart**, see p. 1.

From Carlsruhe to Stuttgart by Pforzheim, see below.

3. From Stuttgart to Wildbad.

51½ M. Railway viâ Pforzheim in 3-4 hrs. (viâ *Calw* in 4½ hrs., see above).

From Stuttgart to (29 M.) *Mühlacker*, see R. 2. Beyond (31½ M.) *Enzberg* the line enters the Duchy of Baden, and crosses the *Enz*. 33 M. *Niefern;* 35 M. *Eutingen*, near which is a Roman castrum.

37½ M. **Pforzheim** (810 ft.; **Hôtel Nusser* or *Post; Schwarzer Adler; Victoria, Zur Eisenbahn*, both at the station; wine at the *Rappen*, Karl-Friedrich-Str.), a busy, manufacturing town (29,987 inhab.), lies at the confluence of the *Enz*, the *Würm*, and the *Nagold*. The staple commodities, gold and silver wares, employ 10,000 workmen. Near the station is the Romanesque and Gothic **Schlosskirche*, erected in the 12th-15th centuries.

In the choir are the statues of the Margraves Ernest (d. 1604), Jacob (d. 1590), and Carl II. (d. 1577). Carl II. was the first prince of this line who embraced the Reformed faith. Then the statue of his wife Kunigunde, Margravine of Brandenburg (d. 1558); Countess Palatine Anna (d. 1587); Albert of Brandenburg, celebrated for his numerous campaigns, who died here (in 1557) under the imperial ban; also Margr. Bernhard (d. 1553). On a large sarcophagus are the recumbent figures of Margr. Ernest (d. 1558) and his wife Ursula (d. 1538). Beneath a Gothic covering is the bust of the Grand Duke Charles Frederick (d. 1811).

In the market-place rises a *Warriors' Monument*. In the Leopoldplatz is a fountain with a *Statue of Margrave Ernest* (d. 1558), founder of the extinct Baden-Durlach-Ernestine family.

FROM PFORZHEIM TO CALW, 17 M. (rail in 1/2-3/4 hr.). The train diverges to the left from the Wildbad line at *Brötzingen* (see below), crosses the *Enz*, penetrates the watershed between the Enz and the *Nagold* by means of a tunnel, 490 yds. long, and enters the beautiful wooded *Nagoldthal*. Beyond another tunnel is (3 1/2 M.) *Weissenstein* (*Sonne), with a picturesque ruined castle. Then the *Zelgenberg Tunnel*, 560 yds. in length. At (7 M.) *Unterreichenbach* we cross the Nagold. — 12 M. **Liebenzell** (*Unteres Bad; Oberes Bad; *Ochs*), a watering-place with warm springs of old repute, pleasantly situated, and overlooked by a ruined castle. 14 1/2 M. **Hirsau** (*Rössle, Hirsch, Schwan*, etc.), with a celebrated ruined monastery (Benedictine, founded in 830, destroyed by Melac in 1692). 17 M. *Calw*. From Calw to *Stuttgart*, see p. 14; to *Horb*, see p. 14.

FROM PFORZHEIM TO DURLACH (*Carlsruhe*), 16 M., railway in 1 hr. The line skirts the N. slopes of the Black Forest Mts. and traverses the fertile valley of the *Pfinz*. Stations *Ispringen, Ersingen, Königsbach, Wilferdingen* (Krone), *Söllingen, Berghausen, Grötzingen* (junction for *Bretten* and *Heilbronn*, p. 18). At **Durlach** (*Carlsburg*), a town of 7474 inhab., the train reaches the Baden main line; see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The railway to Wildbad continues to follow the picturesque green valley of the *Enz*. 39 M. *Brötzingen;* 40 1/2 M. *Birkenfeld*.

43 1/2 M. **Neuenbürg** (*Post; Bär*) is a picturesquely situated town, overlooked by the *Schloss*, erected on a wooded eminence above the Enz by Duke Christopher in 1658 on the site of an older building (now government offices). Adjacent is the so-called *Fruchtspeicher*, the ruins of a castle on Roman foundations.

The train crosses the Enz, passes beneath the Schlossberg, and recrosses the river. 46 M. *Rothenbach;* 48 M. *Höfen* (*Ochse), a favourite resort, with pretty villas; 49 M. *Calmbach* (*Sonne), a thriving place, with a neat modern church, and also a summer resort.

51 1/2 M. **Wildbad.** — Hotels. *BAD-HÔTEL; *KLUMPP, or BÄR; BELLEVUE; charges at these, R. from 3 *M.*, D. 3-5 *M.*; *HÔTEL FREY, D. 2 1/2 *M.*; HÔTEL GARNI; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE, R. from 2, D. 2 1/2 *M.*; ROSS; LAMM, good cuisine; LÖWE, SONNE, STERN, WEIL, ZUR EISENBAHN (the last two by the station), etc. — Also numerous *Hôtels Garnis* and lodging-houses, the best being those above the Anlagen. — Restaurants of *Funk* and *Schmidt*, moderate; *Funk's Brewery*. — *Visitors' Tax* for four days or more, 12 *M.* — ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICE in summer.

Wildbad (1426 ft.), a celebrated watering-place (3600 inhab.), situated in the narrow, pine-clad ravine of the *Enz*, possesses warm alkaline springs, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism. The greater part of the town lies on the right bank of the Enz, while the station is at the lower end of it on the left bank. In the *Curplatz*, at the end of the Haupt-Strasse, are the handsome new *Cur-*

haus or *Bad-Hôtel*, with reading and ball rooms and a café (music 8-9 a.m. and 6-7 p.m.), and the large *Badgebäude*, with its admirably equipped baths. The *Springs* (90-100° Fahr.) rise in the baths themselves, and their efficacy is chiefly ascribed to their being thus used in a fresh and natural condition at the fountain-head. Most of the patients (about 6500 annually) prefer the system of bathing in common, as at Leuk in Switzerland. There are three well-arranged public baths for each sex (1 *M.*), as well as a number of private baths (1 *M.* 80 pf.). Between the Enz and the Bellevue Hotel stands the new *Trinkhalle*, a tasteful iron structure in the Renaissance style, with a band-pavilion in the centre. Higher up in the grounds is the *Theatre*. The new *Katharinenstift*, a bath for the poor, is a building in the round-arch style. In the lower part of the town is *Herrenhilf*, a sanatorium for children. There are pleasant walks and grounds on both sides of the village, on the banks of the Enz: on the S. (upper) side past the new Roman Catholic church as far as the (1 M.) *Windhof*, a café; on the N. (lower) side to the (1 M.) garden '*Zum kühlen Brunnen*', a favourite resort.

Excursions. *Waterfalls* in a side-valley of the Enz, 4 M. — A road ascends the Enzthal to (7½ M.) *Enzklösterle* (Waldhorn), see *Baedeker's Rhine*. — By the small *Wildsee*, which tradition has peopled with water-sprites, to the *Kaltenbrunn* shooting-lodge (Inn), 9 M.; thence to the *Hohlohthurm* (3625 ft.), a fine point of view, ¼ hr. — To (4½ M.) *Eyachmühl*, (2¼ M.) *Dobel*, and (3 M.) *Herrenalb* (Hydropathic Estab. and several hotels), frequented as a summer-resort; see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

The following is a very interesting excursion for a whole day (one-horse carr. 9, two-horse 14-15 *M.*), and is also recommended to pedestrians. Viâ *Calmbach* (see above) to (2 M.) *Reichenbach* (Löwe). Thence, leaving the main road, by a by-road to the right to (6 M.) *Röthenbach* (view of Hohenzollern from the height as the village is approached; carriages should be sent on from this point to Teinach), and (2 M.) *Zavelstein* (Lamm), with a picturesque ruined castle. Descent to (1½ M.) *Teinach* (p. 14); thence down to the (1 M.) Nagold-Thal, and by *Kentheim* to (3 M.) *Calw* (p. 14; also railway from this point); then (1½ M.) *Hirsau*, and (3¾ M.) *Liebenzell* (p. 15). Back to Wildbad by *Schömberg* and *Calmbach*.

4. From Stuttgart to Hanau.

118 M. Railway in 5-8¾ hrs. This line forms the shortest route from Stuttgart to Berlin (16 hrs.).

From Stuttgart to (14 M.) *Bietigheim*, see R. 2. The line follows the *Enz* for a short way, and crosses it just before its influx into the Neckar, near (18 M.) *Besigheim* (*Waldhorn; Krone), an antiquated little town, probably of Roman origin, very picturesquely situated on a rock between the Enz and the Neckar, with two handsome towers of mediæval castles. On the *Michelsberg* (1280 ft.), 6 M. to the N.W., is a very ancient chapel, said to have been once a Roman temple of Luna. The line now follows the Neckar, passes through a tunnel (700 yds.) beyond (22 M.) *Kirchheim* (to the right of which is *Liebenstein*, with an interesting church and a Renaissance château), and returns to the river at —

25 M. *Lauffen*, the old castle and church of which stand picturesquely on two rocks, separated by the river. Beyond (28½ M.) *Nordheim*, on a height to the left, rises the *Heuchelberger Warte*. Nearing Heilbronn, we observe that it is overlooked by the vine-clad *Warlberg* on the N., and by the wooded *Schweinsberg* (see below) on the S.E.

33 M. **Heilbronn** (comp. Plan, p. 26). — **Hotels.** *Eisenbahn-Hôtel (Pl. a; B, 3), with salt-baths, by the bridge, R. & B. 3, D. 2½ *M.*, good restaurant; Bahnhof-Hôtel, well spoken of; Badischer Hof; Kronprinz; these three at the station; Falke (Pl. b; C, 3), in the Market; Krone, Lohthor-Str. (Pl. C, 3).

Cafés-Restaurants. *Faesi zur Harmonie*, in the Allee; *Deutsches Haus* (see below); *Trick*, on the Neckar; **Hägele zum Käthchen*, Kirchbrunner-Str.; *Frank'sche Brauerei*, Fleimer-Str. — Wine Rooms. **Zehender*, Kram-Str.; *Albrecht*, in the Allee.

Heilbronn, formerly a free city of the Empire, now an important industrial town with 29,939 inhab., is charmingly situated on both banks of the Neckar. The *Allee*, a pleasant avenue on the site of the old fortifications, encircles the old town, beyond which suburbs are springing up in every direction.

On our left, as we leave the station, is the *Custom House* with the *Wilhelms-Canal;* farther on are the *Winterhafen* and *Holzhafen*. From the Bahnhof-Str. we enter the town by a broad iron bridge.

On the right bank, on our right, is the handsome new *Post Office* (Pl. B, 3). In the next side-street to the right is the *Historical Museum* (Pl. 5; B, 3), comprising pre-historic and other antiquities from the environs of Heilbronn.

Going straight on, we come to the Market-Place. On the left rises the late-Gothic *Rathhaus* (Pl. 13; B, C, 3), with its lofty flight of steps, containing a curious clock constructed by Habrecht in 1580. In the council-chamber Götz von Berlichingen, immortalised by Goethe, is said to have effectually cured 'headache, toothache, and every other human malady', with blows from his 'iron hand'. Letters from him, from Franz von Sickingen, the Reformer, from Schiller, who prays for the protection of the town in 1793, and others are shown in the *Archives*. The old-fashioned house at the S.W. corner of the Market (Pl. 6; B, 3) is pointed out as that in which 'Käthchen of Heilbronn' was born; but her history is purely traditionary.

The **Church of St. Kilian* (Pl. 9; C, 3), originally an early-Gothic edifice founded in 1013, of which the nave, with pointed arcades, is the only remnant, was rebuilt in the late-Gothic style in the 15th cent., and the tower, 217 ft. in height, was completed in 1529 in the Renaissance style. (The whole building is now undergoing restoration.) The choir (1480), with richly articulated pillars and network-vaulting, contains an *Altar-piece in carved wood, by *Tilmann Riemenschneider* (1498), and a fine ciborium. — The adjoining Clara-Strasse contains handsome new buildings.

We descend the Kirchbrunner-Str. to the right, and enter the

Deutschhof-Str. to the left, to see the *Deutsches Haus* (Pl. 2; B, 4), originally an imperial palace, afterwards occupied by the Teutonic Order, and now by the courts of law. The Treaty of Heilbronn was concluded here in 1633. The oldest part of the building is the lowest story, in the Romanesque style, of the tower of the adjacent Roman Catholic church. The court on the N. side is picturesque. Opposite is the old Schönthaler Hof (now Restaurant zum Deutschen Hause, see above), where, as a quaint inscription on the gateway (right side) records, Charles V. once spent six weeks and was cured of an illness by the Heilbronn waters.

Nearly opposite the Deutsches Haus is the Allerheiligen-Str., leading to the square red *Diebsthurm* or *Götzens Thurm* (Pl. 3; B, 4), in which Goethe, contrary to the fact, represents Götz von Berlichingen as having died (whereas he was only imprisoned here for one night in 1519; comp. p. 19). To the E. of the tower we ascend the Rosenberger-Str. to the Allee (see above), in which, on the right, rises the *Synagogue* (Pl. 14; C, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style. Farther on is the *Harmonie-Gebäude* (Pl. C, D, 3), containing the exhibition of the Kunstverein. Near it are the large *Prison* (Pl. D, 5) and the *New Gymnasium*.

From the N. end of the Allee the Thurm-Str. leads W. to the Sülmer-Str. Here, on the left, rises the simple Gothic *Church of St. Nicholas* (Pl. 10), where the first Protestant divine service was held in 1525. The *Schiller-Haus* opposite was occupied by the poet in 1793-94. Farther on, in the Hafenmarkt, are remains of the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 7), destroyed by the French in 1688. The tower and the cloisters of the old monastery (now a school) are well preserved.

The pretty *Cemetery* contains several interesting tombstones. The *Water Works*, with steam-pump and reservoir, at the base of the Wartberg, should by seen by engineers.

On the *Wartberg*, rising 522 ft. above the Neckar (ascent 3/4 hr.), are an old watch-tower and an inn. Charming view of the Neckarthal. Another fine point is the (1 hr.) *Jägerhaus* (*Tavern). From the Jägerhaus we may walk past the *Köpferquelle* and through wood to the tower on the *Schweinsberg* (816 ft.; 1 1/2-2 hrs. from Heilbronn), which affords a fine *Panorama, embracing the Alb chain to the S., the Black Forest and Vosges to the S.W., the Haardt Mts. and Donnersberg to the W., the Odenwald and Spessart to the N., and the Löwenstein Mts. to the E. The *Cäcilienwiese* (1 1/2 M.) presents a lively and picturesque scene at the vintage season. Another favourite point is the *Trappensee* (*Restaur.), 1 1/2 M. to the E. of the town.

From Heilbronn to *Bretten* and *Carlsruhe*, see p. 15.

The train now crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and the Neckar. To the right is the line to Weinsberg (R. 5); on the hill are the tower and inn on the Wartberg (see above). Near (37 M.) *Neckarsulm*,

a pleasant little town with an old château of the Teutonic Order, the train returns to the *Neckar*, and beyond (39 M.) *Kochendorf* (village and château 1/2 M. to the E.) it crosses the *Kocher*. — 40 M. **Jagstfeld** (**Bräuninger's Bad-Hôtel*, with terrace on the Neckar), a saline bath at the mouth of the *Jagst*, near which are the salt-springs of *Friedrichshall*.

FROM JAGSTFELD TO OSTERBURKEN, 24 M., railway in 3/4-1 1/2 hr. The line runs viâ *Neudenau* and *Möckmühl*. — 24 M. *Osterburken*, on the Heidelberg and Würzburg railway, see p. 62.

FROM JAGSTFELD TO HEIDELBERG, 35 M. (rail in 2-2 1/4 hrs.). The train crosses the Neckar. 2 M. **Wimpfen**, *Wimpfen 'im Thal'* and above it *'Wimpfen am Berg'*, both 'enclaves' of Hessen, with the salt-works and saline baths of *Ludwigshall* (**Bad-Hôtel zum Ritter; Hôtel Hammer*, with fine view; **Mathildenbad*). The fine Gothic abbey-church in the valley was erected in 1262-78. Wimpfen am Berg is said to occupy the site of the Roman station *Cornelia*, which was destroyed by the Huns under Attila. The directors of the salt-works have a good collection of Roman antiquities found here.

The line now traverses a hilly and partly wooded district. 5 1/2 M. *Rappenau* (*Gasthof zur Saline) also has salt-springs. Several unimportant stations. Then (14 M.) *Sinzheim*, where Turenne defeated the Imperial army in 1674. The line traverses the *Elsenzthal*. At (22 1/2 M.) **Meckesheim** *(Zur Eisenbahn; Rail. Restaur.)*, on the *Elsenz*, it joins the railway to Neckarelz (p. 62). 24 1/2 M. *Mauer; 26 M. Bammenthal; 28 1/2 M. Neckargemünd*, the junction of the Würzburg line (R. 15); thence to (35 M.) *Heidelberg*, see p. 62.

The train crosses the Jagst, and at (42 1/2 M.) *Offenau*, with the salt-springs of *Klemenshall*, enters the charming vine-clad Neckarthal, with its numerous castles. The village and château of *Heinsheim* and the ruined castle of *Ehrenberg* are passed on the left bank. — 45 M. *Gundelsheim* (Prinz Karl), a small town with walls, towers, and a picturesque château on an ivy-clad rock. Opposite, on a hill on the left bank, is the ruin of *Guttenberg*. The train then passes through the *Michelsberg* by a tunnel 950 yds. long to (46 1/2 M.) *Hassmersheim* (town on the left bank). To the right, above (47 1/2 M.) *Neckarzimmern*, rises the picturesque castle of *Hornberg*, where Götz von Berlichingen died in 1562. — Then through the charming valley to (left) *Hochhausen*, where we cross the *Elz* to (50 1/2 M.) **Neckarelz**, the junction of the Würzburg-Heidelberg and Meckesheim railways (p. 62).

The train follows the right bank of the pretty, wooded Neckarthal. Beyond (52 1/2 M.) *Binau* a tunnel 850 yds. long. — 55 1/2 *Neckargerach*, with large quarries; on the hill is the ruined *Minneburg*, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. 57 1/2 M. *Zwingenberg*, with a picturesque castle, now restored, property of the Grand-Duke of Baden.

64 M. **Eberbach** *(*Leininger Hof; *Krone)*, an old town with a brisk trade in timber (4900 inhab.). The *Katzenbuckel* (1959 ft.), the highest of the Odenwald Mts., commanding an extensive view, may be ascended in 2 hrs. — To *Heidelberg* through the *Neckarthal*, see p. 62.

Our train quits the Neckarthal and turns to the right into the

grassy and wooded valley of the *Itterbach*, which it crosses several times. Beyond (67½ M.) *Gaimühle* a lofty viaduct. — 71½ M. *Kailbach;* 75 M. *Schöllenbach.* The train penetrates the *Krähberg* by a tunnel nearly 2 M. long, descends the *Mümlingthal* to (78 M.) *Hetzbach-Beerfelden*, and crosses the *Himbächel Viaduct*, 145 ft. high. — 83 M. **Erbach** *(*Zum Odenwald; Adler)*, a town with 3000 inhab., is the principal place on the estates of Count Erbach. The *Schloss* contains several interesting collections (armour, firearms, antiquities). In the chapel is shown the stone sarcophagus of Eginhard (see below) and his wife Emma, brought from the church of Seligenstadt in 1810.

84½ M. *Michelstadt* (*Löwe; Schwan; Dr. Scharfenberg's Hydropathic), a prettily-situated little town, with a late-Gothic church (15th cent.). We pass *Schloss Fürstenau* (left) and the stations of *Zell*, *König*, *Mümling-Grumbach*, and *Höchst-Neustadt.* Tunnel. — 97 M. *Wiebelsbach-Heubach*, junction of the Darmstadt line (see *Baedeker's Rhine*). — 99 M. *Gross-Umstadt* (*Lamm); 100½ M. *Klein-Umstadt;* 104 M. *Langstadt;* 105½ M. *Babenhausen*, the junction for Darmstadt and Aschaffenburg (see p. 53).

112 M. *Seligenstadt*, with 3700 inhab., is famous for the abbey founded here about 827 by Eginhard (or Einhard), the biographer of Charlemagne. — 114½ M. *Hainstadt;* 116½ M. *Klein-Auheim.* — The train then crosses the Main and reaches (118 M.) *Hanau* (p. 51).

5. From Heilbronn to Hall (Nuremberg).

34 M. Railway in 1½-2 hrs. (express to Nuremberg by this route in 4½ hrs., from Stuttgart to Nuremberg in 5¾ hrs.). This is the shortest route between Nuremberg and *Carlsruhe* (viâ *Bretten*, p. 15).

Heilbronn, see p. 17. The train crosses the Wilhelms-Canal and three arms of the Neckar. To the left diverges the line to Eberbach and Hanau (R. 4). Tunnel (1111 yds.).

4½ M. **Weinsberg** *(*Traube)*, an ancient and historically memorable town. The ruined castle of *Weibertreu* ('women's faithfulness'), on the height, was the scene of the events on which Chamisso founded one of his ballads. Justinus Kerner, the poet (d. 1862), occupied a house at the foot of the hill. Near it is a monument to him. The handsome Romanesque *Church*, a basilica with pointed arcades, contains a small picture of 1659, representing the women quitting the castle. During the War of the Peasants in 1525 the most savage atrocities were committed here.

We next traverse the fertile and populous *Weinsberger Thal.* On a hill to the right, near (8 M.) *Willsbach*, is the small town of *Löwenstein*, commanded by the ruined castle of the Löwenstein-Wertheim family. In a narrow valley at the N.W. foot of the hill lies the *Thäusser Bad*, with springs containing Epsom salts and sulphate of lime; at the N.E. base is *Lichtenstern*, a Protestant reformatory for children, formerly a nunnery. Beyond (10 M.)

Eschenau the train descends into the valley of the *Brettach*, which it crosses near (13 M.) *Bretzfeld*.

16½ M. **Oehringen** (*Württemberger Hof*; pop. 3700) is a pleasant town on the *Ohrn*, with a château of Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen, below which are vast cellars. The Gothic *Stiftskirche*, containing monuments of the Hohenlohe family and good stained glass, is interesting. — 21 M. *Neuenstein*; 24½ M. *Waldenburg*, both with châteaux of the Hohenlohe family. Beyond (27 M.) *Kupfer* the train reaches the highest point (1378 ft.) of the line, and then descends rapidly to (30 M.) *Gailenkirchen* and the valley of the *Kocher*, passing through two tunnels.

34 M. **Hall**, or *Schwäbisch-Hall* (**Lamm*; **Adler*), on the Kocher (pop. 9003), once a city of the empire, has a picturesque appearance from the station. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (1427-1525) contains as an altar-piece an Entombment, ascribed to Lohkorn (about 1480). On the left bank of the Kocher is the *Church of St. Catharine* (14th cent.), containing a fine high-altar. The interesting church (12th cent.) of the old Benedictine abbey of *Komburg*, at *Steinbach*, 1½ M. to the S. of Hall, now a home for invalid soldiers, possesses an embossed altar-covering (antipendium) in gilded copper, of 1130, and a huge candelabrum of the same period. Immediately below it is *Klein-Komburg*, with the early-Romanesque church of St. Ægidius. In the choir are frescoes of the 12th cent., discovered in 1877, now restored. — Large salt-works with saline baths.

The salt-water is conveyed in pipes from the **Wilhelmsglück** mine (7 M.), which is more interesting than those in the Salzkammergut. Descent by a flight of steps (680), or by a slide. The long galleries and spacious halls, glittering with crystals of salt, are imposing. Pure rock-salt is excavated here. Where the salt is less pure, it is obtained by filling portions of the mine with water, which in a few weeks becomes saturated with salt, and is then drawn off and evaporated.

Beyond Hall the train passes through two tunnels and goes on to (38 M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the following line (p. 22).

6. From Stuttgart to Nuremberg viâ Backnang and Crailsheim.

120 M. Railway in 4¾-7¾ hrs. This railway forms the shortest line of communication between Stuttgart and Nuremberg (comp. RR. 5, 7).

To (8 M.) *Waiblingen*, see p. 23. The Murrthal-Railway here diverges to the left from the Remsthal Line (R. 7), and crosses the deep *Remsthal* by a viaduct and an iron bridge. 10½ M. *Neustadt*, with the favourite watering-place of *Neustädtle*. Tunnel of 390 yds. 12 M. *Schwaikheim*; 14 M. *Winnenden*, a busy little town, with the château of *Winnenthal*, now a lunatic asylum of high repute. 16 M. *Nellmersbach*; 17 M. *Maubach*. We now enter the *Murrthal* and reach —

19 M. **Backnang** (*Post*), a manufacturing town (6762 inhab.)

with extensive tanneries. Interesting Gothic-Romanesque church of a canonry founded here about 1116. — The small watering-place of *Rietenau* (Kurhaus) lies 3 M. from Backnang.

From Backnang to Bietigheim, 16 M. (rail in 1-1¼ hr.). The line follows the Murrthal, passing *Burgstall* and *Kirchberg*, to (8½ M.) **Marbach** *(Post)*, a small town on a height on the right bank of the Neckar, the birthplace of Schiller (b. 10th Nov., 1759; d. 9th May, 1805). The house in which he was born, purchased by subscription in 1859, and restored to its original condition, contains reminiscences of the illustrious poet. Close to the town is the *Schillerhöhe*, a park with a beautiful view, containing a colossal bronze **Statue of Schiller*, by Rau, erected in 1876. — The line crosses the Neckar by a viaduct 100 ft. high (fine view). — 12½ M. *Beihingen* (junction for *Ludwigsburg*, p. 13). Then (16 M.) *Bietigheim* (p. 13).

The train crosses the *Weissach* and descends into the peaceful wooded Murrthal. 22 M. *Steinbach;* 23 M. *Oppenweiler*, with the château of Hr. von Sturmfeder, and the hoary *Reichenberg*. 25½ M. *Sulzbach*, where the mediæval *Schloss Lautereck* is now a tannery. The train crosses the Murr.

29 M. **Murrhardt** *(Sonne* or *Post; Hirsch)*, an ancient little town, once a Benedictine abbey. The *Walderichskirche*, built on the site and with the remains of a Roman fort, and the *Stadtkirche*, formerly the abbey-church, will repay a visit. Above all observe the **Walderichskapelle*, adjoining the N. tower of the Stadtkirche, in the late-Romanesque style.

The end of the Murrthal is the historic site of the boundary-wall of the Roman empire, of which scarcely a trace remains. Beyond (32 M.) *Fornsbach* the train passes through the 'Schanze' by a tunnel 578 yds. long to the *Roththal* near (35 M.) *Fichtenberg*, and through another tunnel, 590 yds. long, to the *Kocherthal* and (38½ M.) *Gaildorf*. The Kocher is crossed by a lofty bridge. 40 M. *Ottendorf;* 43½ M. *Wilhelmsglück*, station for the salt-mines of that name (p. 21). Then (45½ M.) *Hessenthal*, junction of the line to *Hall* (p. 21).

Next stations *Sulzdorf*, where the *Bühlerbach* is crossed, *Grossaltdorf*, *Eckartshausen*, and *Maulach*, with a chalybeate spring.

62 M. **Crailsheim** *(*Lamm; Hôtel Faber; Deutscher Kaiser)*, on the *Jagst*, a town of 4600 inhab., with a handsome Rathhaus and an old Schloss of the Hohenlohe family (now public offices). The Gothic *Church of St. John* (15th cent.) contains a winged altar with paintings by Wohlgemuth, and a ciborium of 1498.

From Crailsheim to Mergentheim, 36½ M. (rail in 2-3½ hrs.). Stations *Satteldorf*, *Wallhausen*, *Roth am See* (p. 115), *Blaufelden*, *Schrozberg* (p. 115). 23½ M. *Niederstetten*, an old town with walls and gates, the residence of Prince Hohenlohe-Jagstberg; 28 M. *Laudenbach;* 30 M. *Weikersheim* (*Hirsch, Lamm), on the Tauber, with the interesting château of Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg. (Thence to *Creglingen* and *Rothenburg ob der Tauber*, see p. 115.) Then *Markelsheim* (a wine-growing place), *Igersheim*, and *Mergentheim* (p. 61).

From Crailsheim to Nördlingen, 40 M. (rail in 2¼-3¾ hrs.); to Ulm, 68 M. (by *Aalen* and *Heidenheim*, in 3½-6 hrs.). The line ascends the Jagstthal towards the S.; stations *Jagstheim*, *Stimpfach*, and *Jagstzell*, where the Jagst is crossed. Then (13 M.) **Ellwangen** *(Adler; Post)*, an old town

(pop. 4700) with a castle on a hill, a small ecclesiastical principality down to 1803. The *Stiftskirche*, founded in 770, rebuilt in 1124, in the Romanesque style, with a crypt under the choir, is in admirable preservation. The interior was tastefully embellished with stucco-ornamentation in the 17th century. On the walls are two epitaphs in bronze by Peter Vischer of Nuremberg. — Near Ellwangen (3/4 M.) are the favourite mineral baths of *Schrezheim*. At (18 1/2 M.) *Goldshöfe* the train reaches the Remsthal Railway (p. 25).

Beyond (67 M.) *Ellrichshausen*, with a ruined castle, the train crosses the Bavarian frontier. — 69 1/2 M. *Schnelldorf;* 72 1/2 *Zumhaus;* 76 M. *Dombühl* (Rail. Restaurant, with R.), the junction for Dinkelsbühl and Nördlingen (p. 98). — 82 1/2 *Büchelberg;* 85 M. *Leutershausen.* — 91 1/2 M. **Ansbach** (p. 115), the junction of the Frankfort and Munich line (R. 25).

The line runs for a short distance through the *Rezatthal*, and then turns to the N.E. by stations *Sachsen* and *Wicklesgreuth* to (100 1/2 M.) **Heilsbronn** *(Post)*, a small town, with remains of a famous *Cistercian Abbey*, partly in good preservation. The Church, a Romanesque basilica with timber roof, begun in 1150, with a Gothic choir (1263-80 and later) and a Gothic aisle (1430-35, afterwards enlarged), and the Refectory (now a brewery), with fine vaulting, rich Romanesque portal, and Gothic turrets, are still standing; but the cloisters and other parts of the monastery were destroyed in 1770.

The church contains the fine monument of the Electress Anna of Brandenburg (d. 1512); that of Margrave George Fred. of Ansbach (d. 1603), with eight statuettes of Counts of Zollern; and those of several other Margraves and Franconian knights. Observe also three winged altar-pieces with carvings and paintings by Grünewald (altar of St. Ursula) and of Wohlgemuth's school (about 1500), and a late-Gothic ciborium (1515). Both the church and its works of art have suffered from the restoration in 1856-60. The spring which gave the abbey its name rises within the church.

105 1/2 M. *Raitersaich;* 109 M. *Rossstall*, with an old church; 114 M. *Stein*, with *Faber's* celebrated lead-pencils factory (shown by special permission only). The train then crosses the *Rednitz*, and reaches *Schweinau* and (120 M.) *Nuremberg* (p. 85).

7. From Stuttgart to Nördlingen and Nuremberg.

Railway (Remsthal Line) to (71 M.) Nördlingen in 3 1/4-5 1/2 hrs.; thence to (62 M.) Nuremberg (Bavarian Railway) in 2 1/3-4 hrs. (Express from Stuttgart to Nuremberg in 5 3/4-6 hrs.; comp. R. 6.)

The Remsthal Railway diverges to the left from the Stuttgart and Ulm line beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Cannstatt* (p. 11), and winds up the hill which separates the valleys of the Neckar and the Rems. From the top a fine view of Stuttgart and the Neckarthal. 6 M. *Fellbach* (Traube). The line now descends to —

8 M. **Waiblingen** *(Post; Löwe)*, a town of great antiquity (4326 inhab.), whence the imperial Salic line and the succeeding House of Hohenstaufen derived their name of *Waiblinger*, corrupted by the Italians into Ghibellini, once so celebrated as the name of a

faction. The late-Gothic *Äussere Kirche*, outside the town, erected 1459-88, restored 1866, has a fine tower. (To *Murrhardt*, see R. 6.)

The populous, fertile, and picturesque REMSTHAL begins here. Beyond (11 M.) *Endersbach* a handsome viaduct. To the right, in a lateral valley, are *Beutelsbach* (Löwe) and *Schnaith*, wine-growing places, the former with a very ancient abbey-church. To the left lies *Gross-Heppach* (Lamm). On the height to the left of (14 M.) *Grunbach* is the village of *Buoch*, affording a fine view of the Swabian Alb; to the right is the *Schönbühl*, with a reformatory for boys. 17 M. *Winterbach*.

18½ M. **Schorndorf** *(Krone)*, an old town once fortified (4500 inhab.), has an interesting Gothic church, with very fine portal and choir of 1477. — Near (21 M.) *Urbach* the train crosses the Rems. 22½ M. *Plüderhausen* (Stern). 24 M. *Waldhausen*, where Emp. Frederick Barbarossa is said to have been born (p. 37). The vine-culture ceases. To the N.E. of (27 M.) *Lorch* (Sonne; Krone) rises the Benedictine monastery of that name, founded by the Hohenstaufen in 1102, partly destroyed in the War of the Peasants, and recently restored. It contains several tombs and monuments of the Hohenstaufen. The *Wäscher Schlössle*, ¾ M. from *Wäschenbeuern* (Hirsch), a village between Lorch and the Hohenstaufen, a bare hill opposite, on which their castle stood (p. 37), was the cradle of that illustrious race. We obtain a glimpse of the Hohenstaufen to the right as the train emerges from a short cutting just beyond Lorch, and afterwards a glimpse of the double-peaked *Rechberg* (p. 36).

31½ M. **Gmünd**, or *Schwäbisch-Gmünd (Rad; Drei Mohren)*, formerly a free city of the Empire (pop. 16,804), possesses three very old churches, many manufactories of jewellery, and a large industrial museum. The *Arlers* were once celebrated architects here (p. 290). The Gothic *Kreuzkirche* was erected by Heinrich Arler in 1351-77 (completed in 1410; towers 1492); the sculptures of the portal date from 1380, and the carved altar from the 15th century. The Romanesque *Church of St. John* contains an old picture in which the castle of Hohenstaufen is represented. Outside the town is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Salvator*, with two chapels hewn in the rock. The monastery of *Gottes-Zell* is now a prison.

Omnibus from Gmünd to *Süssen* (p. 27) twice daily in 3 hrs. (fare 1 *M.* 40 pf.). Ascent of the *Rechberg*, see p. 36.

38 M. *Unterböbingen*; 40½ M. *Mögglingen*. The *Rosenstein* (2398 ft.), ½ hr. to the S., commands a superb view of the Alb. At (43½ M.) *Essingen* we cross the watershed (1719 ft.) between the Rems and Kocher, and descend into the *Kocherthal*.

47 M. **Aalen** *(Krone)*, once a free imperial town (pop. 7093), lies at the confluence of the *Aal* and the Kocher.

FROM AALEN TO ULM, 45 M. (rail in 2¼-3 hrs.). 2½ M. *Unterkochen*; 5 M. *Oberkochen* (1½ M. above which is the source of the Kocher); 9 M. *Königsbronn*, with large iron-works, at the point where the *Brenz* takes its rise in the picturesque *Brenztopf* or *Königsbrunnen*. Then through the smiling *Brenzthal*. 12 M. *Schnaitheim*; 14 M. **Heidenheim** (**Ochs*), a thriving

industrial town with 8000 inhab., commanded by the picturesque half-ruined *Schloss Hellenstein*. Stations *Mergelstetten*, *Herbrechtingen*, and *Giengen* (Post), once an imperial town, with mineral baths. The train follows the Brenzthal to (26 M.) *Sontheim*, and then turns S.W. to *Nieder-Stotzingen*. Stations *Rammingen; Langenau*, a thriving little town with 3650 inhab.; *Unter-Elchingen*, the scene of the battle (14th Oct., 1805) from which Ney acquired his ducal title; and *Thalfingen*. The train then crosses the *Danube* to (45 M.) *Ulm* (p. 27).

At (48½ M.) *Wasseralfingen* (Zur Eisenhütte) are extensive iron-works (interesting little rack-and-pinion railway ascending to the shaft on the hillside). The train quits the Kocherthal and ascends rapidly to (51½ M.) **Goldshöfe** (junction for the Ellwangen and Crailsheim line, p. 23), where it turns to the E. On a hill to the right, between (54 M.) *Westhausen* and (57 M.) *Lauchheim*, is *Schloss Kapfenburg*. Beyond Lauchheim the line is carried through the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel (710 yds.), and enters the narrow and picturesque *Eger-Thal*. Above Bopfingen the *Flochberg*, with a ruined castle, is seen on the right, and the *Ipf* (2237 ft.) on the left.

64 M. **Bopfingen** *(König v. Württemberg)*, once an imperial town. The Gothic *Church of St. Blasius* contains a winged altar-piece by F. Herlen (1477) and a ciborium by H. Böblinger (1510).

The line enters the *Ries* (p. 98). 76 M. *Trochtelfingen;* 68 M. *Pflaumloch*.

71 M. **Nördlingen**, p. 98. Thence to *Nuremberg*, see R. 22.

8. From Stuttgart to Friedrichshafen.

Comp. Map, p. 36.

123 M. Railway to Ulm in 2¼-3¾, to Friedrichshafen in 4½-7½ hrs.

To (2½ M.) *Cannstatt*, see p. 11. Looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Royal Villa, the Rosenstein, and the Wilhelma with its gilded dome. The train ascends on the bank of the Neckar, traversing one of the most beautiful and fertile districts in Swabia.

5 M. *Untertürkheim* (Krone), a village with 3200 inhab., lies at the foot of the **Rothenberg** (1350 ft.; **Hôtel-Restaur. Luz*), where King William (d. 1864) erected a Greek chapel, on the site of the old ancestral castle of the princes of Wurtemberg, as a mausoleum for his consort Queen Catharine (d. 1819), a Russian princess, and himself. In the interior the four Evangelists by Dannecker. Service of the Greek church on Sundays.

Instead of the steep, stony, and shadeless ascent from Untertürkheim, we may choose the pleasanter but rather longer route from *Obertürkheim* (see below), either by *Uhlbach* or direct. A still more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Katharinen-Linde*, to the S.E., ½ hr. higher. Charming walk hence to (3 M.) *Esslingen* (see below).

Barely ½ M. to the S.W. of Untertürkheim, and on the left bank of the Neckar, lies **Wangen** *(Krone)*, a favourite point for excursions from Stuttgart. A path leads from Stuttgart through the woods and over the hill direct to Wangen in 1½ hr.; beautiful views of the city in ascending, and of the Neckarthal in descending.

6 M. *Obertürkheim* (*Ochse), another favourite resort.

9 M. **Esslingen** (**Hôtel Pfähler zur Krone; Laich zur Post*), prettily situated on the Neckar, with 22,156 inhab., once a free imperial city and still partly surrounded by walls, was founded by Emperor Frederick II. in 1216. Sparkling Neckar-wine is largely manufactured here. The engineering works founded here by Kessler are the largest in Wurtemberg. Other branches of industry also flourish.

In the market-place is the church of *St. Dionysius*, a basilica in the transition style, founded in the 11th cent., and partly altered in the 14th and 15th, which possesses a fine screen and ciborium of 1486. *St. Paul's Church*, also in the market, in the early-Gothic style, completed in 1268, is now used by the Roman Catholics. Opposite the present Rathhaus, which was once the palace of Count Alexander of Wurtemberg, the poet, is the *Old Rathhaus*, erected in 1430, and formerly known as the 'Steinerne Haus'. It is surmounted by the imperial eagle under a gilded canopy, and another eagle forms the vane on the turret. — Farther on in the same direction is the *Wolfsthor*, on which are still seen the lions of the Hohenstaufen, hewn in stone.

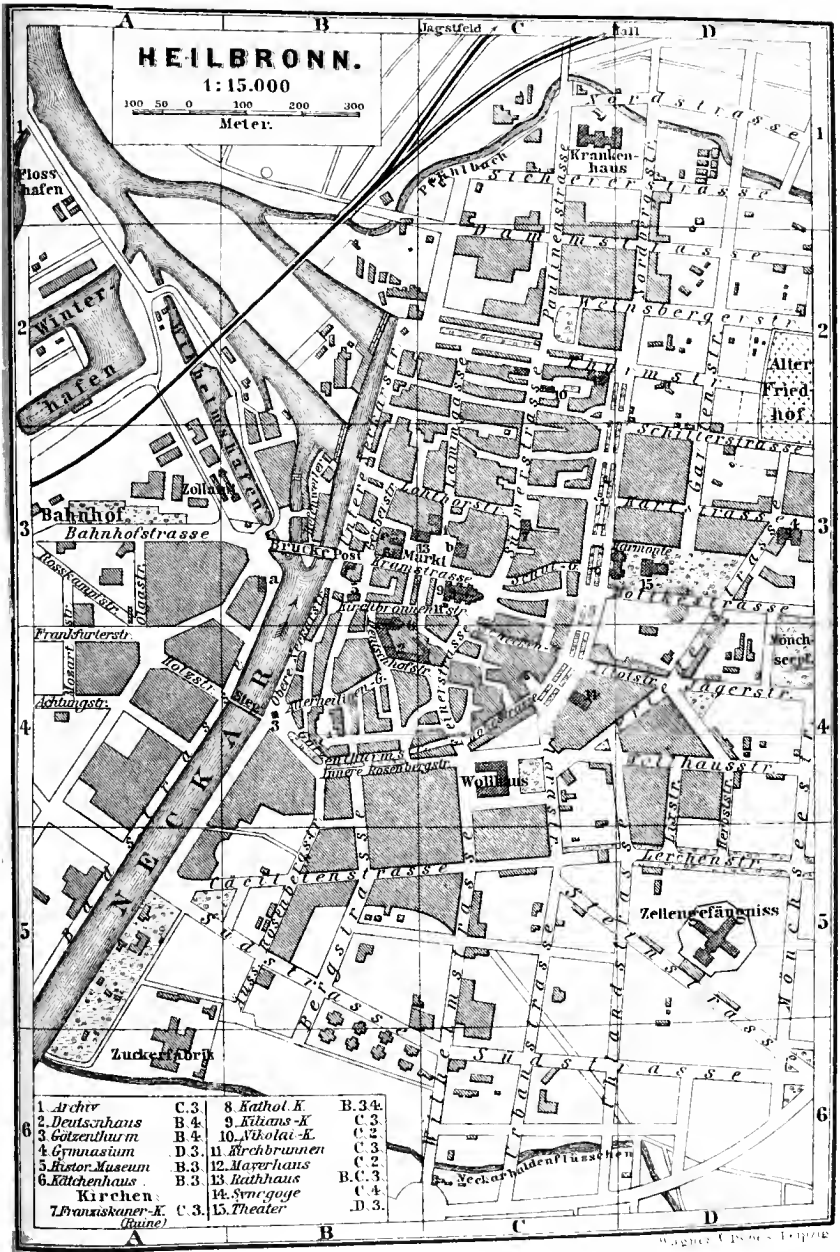
The conspicuous late-Gothic **Liebfrauenkirche*, erected in 1406-1522, was restored by Egle in 1862. Admirable reliefs on the three portals, especially that of the Last Judgment on the S. Portal. The interior, with its slender pillars, contains fine stained-glass windows. Adjoining the organ-loft are the tombstones of Hans and Matthæus Böblinger, two of the architects of the church. Fine perforated tower, completed in 1526, 247 ft. in height; beautiful view from the top. — The once imperial castle of *Perfried* above the town commands another superb view. — The *Maille*, an island in the Neckar laid out as a promenade, is embellished with a bronze bust of *Karl Pfaff*, the historian.

Quitting Esslingen, the train recrosses the Neckar. 12½ M. *Altbach*. 14 M. **Plochingen** (*Waldhorn*) lies near the confluence of the *Fils* and Neckar. Upper Neckar Railway to *Tübingen*, see R. 9.

The line now follows the Fils (comp. Map, p. 36). 17 M. *Reichenbach;* 20 M. *Ebersbach*. On a wooded height near (23 M.) *Uihingen* rises the château of *Filseck;* on the river lies *Faurndau*, formerly a Benedictine monastery, with an old Romanesque church.

26 M. **Göppingen** (**Apostel; *Post*), a well-built town with 14,202 inhab., re-erected after a fire in 1782, contains several weaving factories and tanneries. Large lunatic asylum of Dr. Landerer. The government-buildings were formerly a ducal castle, erected by Duke Christopher in 1562 with the stones of the castle of Hohenstaufen. At the S.W. corner of the court an artistically-hewn spiral stone staircase ('Traubenstieg', vine-stair) ascends to the tower. — *Bad Boll* lies 4½ M. to the S.

Beyond Göppingen the conical *Hohenstaufen* (p. 37), the loftiest and most conspicuous spur of the Alb, becomes visible to the left.



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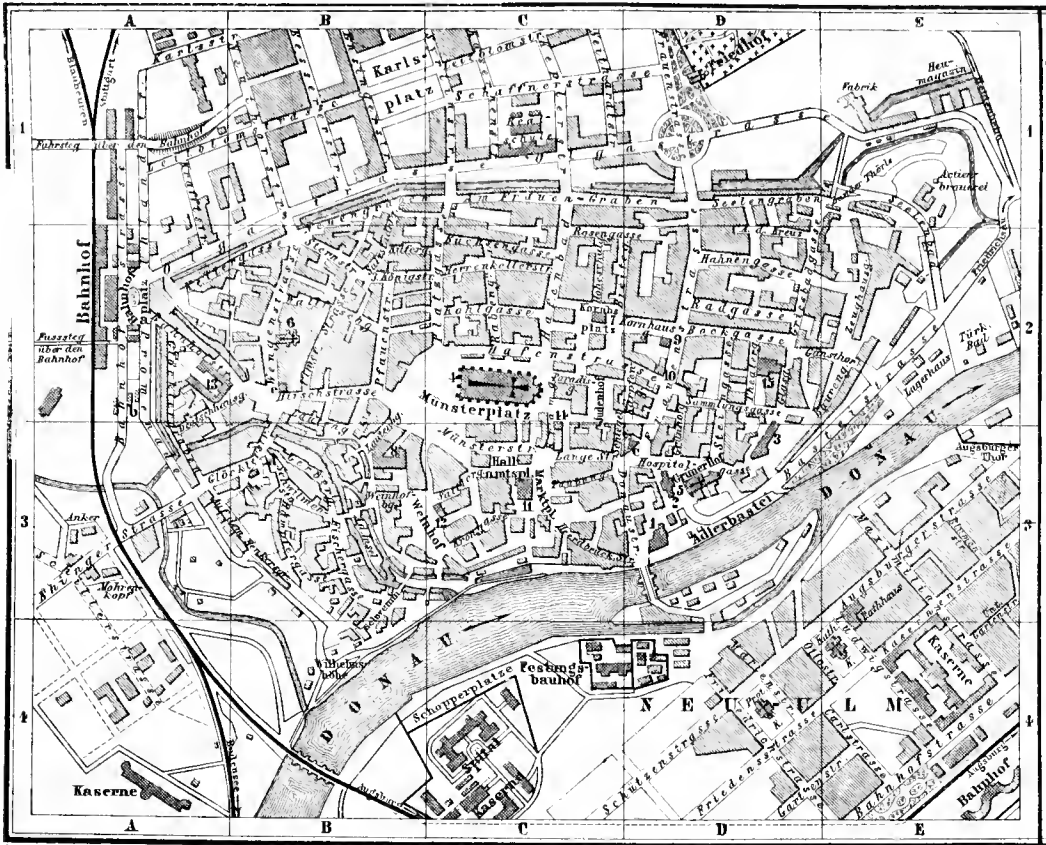

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Meter.

1. Generaldirection	D. 3.
2. Gouvernement	D. 3.
3. Hospital	D. 3.

Kirchen.

4. Münster	C. 2.
5. Dreifaltigkeitskirche	D. 3.
6. Wengenkirche	B. 2.
7. Kornhaus	C. 2.
8. Neuer Bau	B. 3.
9. Oberamt	D. 2.
10. Oberamtsgericht	D. 2.
11. Rathhaus	C. 3.
12. Realanstalt	C. 3.
13. Regierung	A. 2.
14. Stadtbibliothek	C. 2.
15. Theater	D. 2.

Gasthöfe.

a. Russischer Hof	A. 2.
b. Europäischer Hof	A. 2.
c. Kronprinz	D. 3.
d. Baumstark	B. 3.
e. Löwe	B. 2.

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

It is ascended in 20 min. from *Staufen*, 5 M. from Göppingen; carr. and pair in 1½ hr., 7 *M.*

28½ M. *Eislingen;* 31 M. *Süssen* (pp. 24, 36), opposite which rises the round tower of the ruined *Staufeneck.* 33½ M. *Gingen;* 1 hr. to the S. rises the *Kuchalb*, a height commanding an extensive view (inn). To the right appear the long ranges of the Alb; to the left, on an eminence, are the rugged ruins of *Scharfeneck.* To the E. opens the Eibachthal with the village of *Eibach* and a château of Count Degenfeld.

38 M. **Geislingen** (*Post*, moderate), a busy town (5722 inhab.) in a narrow ravine at the base of the Alb, where bone and ivory are carved and turned. The late-Gothic *Marienkirche*, founded in 1424, contains choir-stalls carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1512). On a rock above the town rises the château of *Helfenstein*, destroyed in 1552.

Geislingen is a good starting-point for the SWABIAN ALB (p. 37). We ascend the *Filsthal* on foot or by diligence (twice daily, in 2¾ hrs.) to (3½ M.) *Bad Ueberkingen*, (3½ M.) *Deggingen*, and (5 M.) *Wiesensteig* (Post). About ¾ M. beyond Deggingen we pass on the left the chalybeate baths of *Ditzenbach.* From Wiesensteig we ascend on foot to the (1¼ hr.) **Reussenstein*, a picturesque ruined castle on a precipitous rock, commanding the charming Neidlinger-Thal. We then follow the top of the hill to the (½ hr.) *Heimenstein*, a dark, rocky cavity, a few paces below which we obtain a fine view of the Reussenstein and the valley. Then by *Randeck* and *Ochsenwang* (Inn, rustic) to the (1 hr.) **Breitenstein*, a lofty spur of the Alb Mts., descending precipitously to the plain. Next by the *Rauberhof* and the ruins of the *Rauberburg* to the top of the (1 hr.) *Teck*, whence we descend to *Owen* (p. 37). If we omit the Breitenstein, we may proceed from the Reussenstein by *Schopfloch* to (2½ hrs.) *Gutenberg* (p. 37), and thence in 2 hrs. more to *Owen.*

The line quits the Filsthal and ascends the *Geislinger Steig*, a wooded limestone hill, rich in fossils, to the table-land of the *Swabian Alb* (R. 11), the watershed between the Neckar and the Danube. The ascent is very considerable, 350 ft. in 3 M. (1 : 44). The train crosses the *Rauhe Alb*, as this lofty plain is called (stations *Amstetten*, *Lonsee*, *Westerstetten*, *Beimerstetten*), and then descends to the valley of the Danube. The fortifications of Ulm soon become visible. The train passes close to the (r.) *Wilhelmsburg*, the lofty citadel of Ulm, where 30,000 Austrians under General Mack surrendered to the French after the battle of Elchingen (p. 25).

58½ M. **Ulm.** — **Hotels**: *RUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. a; A, 2), at the station, R. from 2, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*, A. 50 pf.; HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. b; A, 2), to the left of the station, moderate; BAHNHOF-HÔTEL, R. 1½ *M.*; in the town: KRONPRINZ (Pl. c; D, 3); BAUMSTARK (Pl. d; B, 3); GOLDENER LÖWE (Pl. e; B, 2), moderate; OBERPOLLINGER, Hirsch-Str.; *GOLDENER HIRSCH. — Beer at the *Württemberger Hof*, Platzgasse; *Rother Ochse* (with rooms). *Strauss*, *Oberpollinger*, Hirsch-Str.; *Beer Saloon* near the guard-house. — *Wilhelmshöhe Restaurant*, a fine point of view.

Ulm (1204 ft.), with 36,200 inhab., formerly an important free imperial city, as its appearance still indicates, and from 1842 to 1866 a fortress of the Germanic Confederation, has belonged to Wurtemberg since 1810. It lies on the left bank of the *Danube*, which is here joined by the *Blau*, is augmented by the *Iller* above

the town, and from this point downwards is navigable. The Danube is the boundary between Wurtemberg and Bavaria, to which *Neu-Ulm* on the opposite bank belongs (7800 inhab.; garrison 5000).

The *Münster (Prot.; Pl. 4), founded in 1377, built at intervals down to the beginning of the 16th cent., and restored and completed in 1843-90, is the largest Gothic church in Germany next to the cathedral of Cologne. The massive and beautifully decorated **Tower* in the centre of the W. façade, with the magnificent triple vestibule, was designed and begun by *Ulrich Ensinger* (1392-95), the third of the cathedral architects, erected by his successors as far as the top of the square portion by the end of the 15th cent., and completed in 1877-90 by Prof. *Aug. Beyer* by the addition of the octagon and pyramid from a sketch left by *Matthäus Böblinger*, the last of the original architects. Being 529 ft. in height, it is the loftiest stone tower in the world (Cologne 512 ft., Strassburg 466 ft.; Eiffel tower, in iron, 985 ft.).

The Interior (adm. daily 11-12, Sun. after divine serv., free, incl. performance on the organ; at other times, adm. with ascent of S. choir-tower 20 pf.; choir, chapels and sacristy, with guide, 1-4 pers. 1 *M.*; organ-performance 10 *M.*) originally consisted of a nave with two aisles, all of equal breadth, but in 1507 the latter were divided by slender round pillars and covered with star vaulting, so as to form four aisles. Length 139 yds., width 55 yds.; nave 141 ft., aisles 72 ft. in height. The sculpturing on the portals is worthy of inspection. On the principal W. portal are the Creation, the Fall, Apostles, etc.; on the S.E. side-portal the Last Judgment; on the S.W. side-portal the history of Mary. The magnificent *Organ*, the largest in Germany, built in 1856 (100 stops), has lately been restored. By the second pillar of the nave is the **Pulpit*, executed by Burkhard Engelberger about 1500, the *Cover beautifully carved in wood by J. Syrlin in 1510. Farther on, to the left of the entrance to the choir, is the **Ciborium* of 1469, 93 ft. in height, beautifully sculptured in stone by the 'Master of Weingarten'. Above the choir arch is a large fresco of the Last Judgment, attributed to Herlin (1470), and till lately concealed by whitewash. The **Choir Stalls*, by Jörg Syrlin the Elder, 1469-1474, whose bust adjoins the shrine of the saint, are boldly carved in oak. The busts on the N. side below embody paganism, the relief-busts Judaism, above which is Christianity in the pointed arches. On the S. side are Sibyls below, women of the Old Testament in the middle, and women of the New Testament above. High altar by M. Schaffner (1521). Fine old stained glass in the choir of 1480. The S. aisle contains the octagonal *Font*, with busts of prophets, mottoes, and armorial bearings, by Syrlin the Elder (1470). On the walls and pillars are numerous escutcheons of Swabian families. The octagonal *Holy Water Basin* round the E. pillar is in the late-Gothic style, by Burkhard Engelberger (1507). The *S. (Besserer's) Chapel* contains a beautiful portrait of Eitel Besserer by Martin Schaffner (1516). The Sacristy contains an elegant little *Altar of 1484, attributed to M. Schön. In a side-chapel is preserved an old design for the tower on parchment (1377).

In the market rises the handsome *Rathhaus* (Pl. 11), erected at the beginning of the 16th cent. in the transition style from late-Gothic to Renaissance, with remains of old frescoes. The *Fischkasten*, a fine fountain at the S.E. corner, is by Syrlin the Elder (1482).

A little to the W. is the *Neue Bau* (Pl. 8), erected in 1591 on the site of an ancient imperial palace, now containing government-offices. The quadrangle contains a fountain with St. Elizabeth. —

An old patrician dwelling in the Taubengasse contains an **Industrial Museum*, with fine wood panelling, ancient sculptures in stone and wood, works in iron, Renaissance furniture, early German and other paintings, etc. — The *Stone Bridge* at the beginning of the Hirsch-Strasse affords a picturesque survey of the *Blau*, enclosed by mediæval timber-built houses. Charming walk on the Danube from the Wilhelmshöhe (p. 27) onwards.

FROM ULM TO KEMPTEN, 54½ M. (rail in 3 hrs.). Stations *Neu-Ulm*, *Senden* (junction for *Weissenhorn*). To the right, on the opposite bank of the Iller, lies *Ober-Kirchberg*, with a château of Prince Fugger. The line now follows the Iller. Stat. *Voehringen; Bellenberg.* At (15 M.) *Illertissen* (Hirsch) is a well-preserved castle, said to be of Roman origin. Near stat. *Altenstadt* the extensive château of *Illereichen.* Stations *Kellmünz*, *Fellheim*, *Heimertingen.* Then (33 M.) **Memmingen** (**Bairischer Hof; *Falke; Adler* and *Kreuz*, plain), junction of the line to Herbertingen (p. 46), an old town with 9000 inhab., a free city of the Empire down to 1802, and still partly surrounded by walls. Hops are largely cultivated here. The principal church contains 67 *Choir-stalls, carved in the richest late-Gothic style (end of 15th cent.), probably by Jörg Syrlin the Elder. Among the mediæval houses observe the *Fuggerhaus*, in which Wallenstein received the news of his dismissal in 1629. Amidst beautiful woods, 2 M. from Memmingen, lies *Dikenreis.* (Branch-line to *Buchloe*, p. 167.) — To the S.E. is the pilgrimage-shrine of **Ottobeuren** (diligence twice daily in 1½ hr.), once a Benedictine Abbey ranking as a principality, founded in 764. The church, restored in the 18th cent., contains fine choir-stalls, a large organ, and a rich treasury. — Next stations *Grönenbach*, *Dietmannsried*, *Heising*, *Kempten* (p. 168).

From Ulm to *Aalen*, see p. 24; to *Sigmaringen* and *Radolfzell*, see R. 13.

Our line at first ascends the left bank of the Danube, and passes the influx of the *Iller.* 63 M. *Einsingen;* 65 M. *Erbach*, with a château of Baron Ulm. The as yet insignificant Danube is now crossed, and a flat district traversed. Stations *Risstissen* (with château and park of Baron Staufenberg), *Laupheim*, *Schemmerberg*, *Langenschemmern*, *Warthausen* (with château of Herr v. König).

81½ M. **Biberach** *(Deutscher Kaiser* and *Württemberg. Hof* at the station; *Post; Rad)*, with 8263 inhab., once a free town of the Empire, is still partly surrounded by walls and towers. Wieland, who was born in 1733 in the neighbouring village of *Ober-Holzheim*, held a civil appointment here in 1760-69, and is said to have collected materials for his 'Abderiten' from among the towns-people. A marble bust was erected to him in 1881. The *Jordanbad*, with a mineral spring, is 2 M. from Biberach.

The country becomes more attractive, and woods begin to appear on both sides. 84½ M. *Ummendorf;* 86 M. *Schweinhausen;* 89 M. *Essendorf;* 93½ M. *Schussenried*, with the district lunatic asylum. At (97 M.) *Aulendorf* (*Löwe), junction of the Herbertingen and Memmingen line (p. 46), is the château of Count Königsegg, with a garden commanding a fine view of the distant Alps.

The line now follows the small river *Schussen* to Friedrichshafen. The churches in Upper Swabia are frequently roofed with zinc. The population is Roman Catholic. 101 M. *Durlesbach;* 104 M. *Mochenwangen.* To the left beyond (107 M.) *Niederbiegen* rises the

old Benedictine abbey of *Weingarten*, with its three towers, founded in 1053 by the Guelphs, now used as barracks. Pilgrimages are still made to the church. Towards the S. the mountains of Appenzell come in view.

110½ M. **Ravensburg** (1456 ft.; *Post*), an ancient town with 12,265 inhab., surrounded by vine-clad heights, once subject to the Guelphs, then to the Hohenstaufen, and lastly a free town of the empire, still preserves its mediæval exterior, and is surrounded by pinnacled walls and towers of every variety. The slenderest of the latter is called the *Mehlsack* ('sack of flour'). The *Protestant Church*, restored in 1862, is a good Gothic structure, with fine modern stained-glass windows. — Tramway to *Weingarten* (see above).

The **Veitsburg** (1719 ft.), ¼ hr. from the town, commands an extensive view of the Lake of Constance, the Alps of Appenzell and the Vorarlberg. A still finer point is the ***Waldburg** (2520 ft.), 1 hr. to the E., the well-preserved ancestral castle of the family of that name ('Truchsess von Waldburg').

Beyond Ravensburg another glimpse of the Alps is obtained. The line traverses parts of the *Seewald*. 113½ M. *Oberzell*; 116 M. *Meckenbeuern*. *Tettnang*, with the large château of the extinct Counts of Montfort, lies to the left. The Lake of Constance at length becomes visible.

123 M. **Friedrichshafen** (1320 ft.; **Deutsches Haus*, on the lake, by the station, with garden; **König von Württemberg*, ¼ M. from the station, recommended for a prolonged stay; **Krone*, with garden, one the lake; *Sonne; Drei Könige; Seehof*, with garden. — **Rauch's* Restaurant) lies on the Bodensee or Lake of Constance. The train goes on from the station to the quay, whence steamers ply 4-5 times daily to the chief places on the lake. The busy little town, with 3000 inhab., and a harbour, as its name indicates, was founded by King Frederick of Wurtemberg, who connected *Buchhorn*, the smallest of 'imperial cities', with the monastery of *Hofen*, now the palace, and gave the place its modern name. The *Schloss* contains a few pictures by modern Wurtemberg masters (Gegenbaur, Pflug, etc.). A pavilion in the palace-garden commands a charming prospect. The historical, prehistorical, and natural history collections of the *Bodensee Verein*, in the old Hôtel Bellevue, deserve a visit. The lake-baths attract many visitors in summer. *Kurhaus*, with terrace on the lake.

Lake of Constance and steamboats upon it, see pp. 49, 170.

9. From Stuttgart to Tübingen and Horb.

Comp. Map, p. 36.

64 M. RAILWAY in 3¼-4¼ hrs. Best views to the left.

To (14 M.) *Plochingen*, see R. 8. 18½ M. *Unterboihingen*. To the right in the valley, near *Köngen*, the Neckar is crossed by an ancient stone bridge, from which Duke Ulrich is said to have leaped in 1519 in order to escape capture by the troops of the Swabian

League. Branch-line to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (p. 37). To the left rise the Alb Mts., with the Hohenneuffen in the centre. 22½ M. *Nürtingen* (Krone), a manufacturing town (pop. 5400) on the right bank of the Neckar (ascent of the *Hohenneuffen*, 2 hrs., see p. 38). 25 M. *Neckarthailfingen*. The line now quits the Neckar for a time. Near (28 M.) *Bempflingen*, fine views of the Alb, in which the Teck and Hohenneuffen (pp. 37, 38) are conspicuous, are obtained to the left.

From (30 M.) *Metzingen* (*Sprandel, at the station; Linde) a branch-line diverges to *Dettingen* and *Urach* (½ hr.; p. 38). The *Erms* is crossed here. Fine view from the **Floriansberg* (1598ft.), ¾ hr. to the N.E. — 33½ M. *Sondelfingen*. The line skirts the *Achalm* (p. 40).

36 M. **Reutlingen** (**Ochs*, in the market-place, R. 1¼, D. 2 *M.*; *Kronprinz*, at the station; *Lamm*, in the Karlsplatz, near the station), once a free city of the empire, is now an industrial town with 18,499 inhab., on the *Echaz*, the water of which is conducted through the streets. Some of the old houses are picturesque. The ancient ramparts and fosses have been converted into well-built streets. In front of the station is a monument to *Frederick List* (d. 1846), the political economist, who was born in a house in the Wilhelms-Strasse (indicated by a tablet). In the market-place, in front of the *Spitalkirche*, rises an old Gothic fountain. The Gothic (Prot.) **Church of St. Mary*, said to be the finest in Wurtemberg, was erected 1247-1343, and restored in 1844, when some very early frescoes were discovered in the sacristy. The octagonal stone *Font of 1499 is admirably and richly sculptured; the reliefs in the niches represent the Baptism of Christ and the Seven Sacraments. The *Holy Sepulchre in the nave (about 1480) is also very interesting. The handsome modern altar was designed by Beisbarth and executed by Lauer (1878). The sacristan's house is opposite the S. side of the church. — **Lucas's Pomological Institution* and the *Refuge of Pastor Werner* ('Bruderhaus') merit a visit. The little sulphur-bath of *Heilbrunnen* is ¾ M. from the station. — Excursion to *Schloss Lichtenstein*, see p. 40.

38 M. *Betzingen* is noted for its picturesque costumes, which attract many artists in summer. At (40½ M.) *Kirchentellinsfurt* the line crosses the *Echaz* and re-enters the Neckarthal. To the right *Lustnau*, with a fine church.

45 M. **Tübingen.** — **Hotels.** *Traube, R. 1-1½ *M.*, D. 1 *M.* 20, B. 75 pf.; Prinz Carl; Lamm, in the market-place, moderate. — Beer at *Kommerell's*, near the Stiftskirche; *Müller's*, by the Neckar bridge; *Museum*, Wilhelms-Str.; *Schlossbrauerei*, Markt, etc. — Wine at *Seeger's*, Herrenberger-Str.; *Riess's*, Neckar-Str.

Tübingen, a town with 13,275 inhab., finely situated on a hill on the Neckar, possesses a university, founded by Duke Eberhard in 1477, of which the theological and medical faculties especially enjoy a high reputation (over 1400 students). Melanchthon was a

lecturer here before he was summoned to Wittenberg. The *Stift*, a Protestant seminary with 180 pupils, founded in 1536 by Duke Ulrich, is established in an old Augustinian monastery. The Roman Catholic *Wilhelmsstift*, with about 150 students, occupies the old *Collegium Illustre*, founded in 1588 for sons of the nobility. The *Town Hall*, a richly coloured timber-built edifice, erected in 1435, was restored in 1877.

The house looking down on the Neckar bridge (No. 24 Neckarhalde) was the residence of the poet *Uhland*, who died here in 1862. His grave in the cemetery is marked by a monument of granite. Near the station, in the beautiful shady promenades of the 'Wöhrd', is a bronze **Statue* of the poet, by Kietz, erected in 1873. In the plantation at the end of the avenue of planes is a monument to the authoress *Ottilie Wildermuth* (d. 1877). Beyond the station are large new barracks and several factories.

The late-Gothic *Stiftskirche* (1470-1529) contains fine old stained glass in the *Choir; twelve monuments with recumbent stone figures, chiefly of Wurtemberg princes, including Duke Eberhard im Bart (d. 1496), founder of the university, and Duke Ulrich (d. 1550); and an old German winged picture by a master of Ulm (1520). The organ-loft is adorned with a bust of Luther by Donndorf. — Beyond the Wilhelmsstift (see above) is the handsome new *Roman Catholic Church*, in the early Gothic style.

The older part of the town is unattractive. The *University*, the *Women's* and the *Surgical Clinical Hospitals*, the *Museum*, and other important buildings are in the new and handsome Wilhelms-Strasse in the E. quarter. The university possesses a picture-gallery (a *Correggio*, a *Murillo*, etc., and 125 portraits of professors) and other collections, chief among which is that of *Fossils*, in the old building next to the Stiftskirche (a fine ichthyosaurus, 24 ft. in length, etc.). At the back of the university rises an obelisk in memory of *Silcher*, the composer (d. 1860). — The Botanical Garden of the university contains a Monument to the poet *Hölderlin* (d. 1843), presented by the sculptor Andresen in 1881.

By the Town Hall (see above) a path ascends to the left to the spacious *Schloss*, situated on a hill commanding the town, erected by Duke Ulrich in the Renaissance style in 1535, with a richly decorated outer portal of 1603. It contains an admirably arranged library and an observatory. The cellars, which contain an immense cask, a deep well formerly descending to the Neckar, and torture-chambers, are shown to visitors. Fine *View from the small bastion at the back of the Schloss (reached from the court of the Schloss through the low passage beyond the well; then to the left); also from the *Oesterberg* opposite the Schloss (Café Sennhütte).

From Tübingen to *Hohenzollern* and *Sigmaringen*, see R. 12.

To the N. of Tübingen, 3 M. on the old Stuttgart road, lies the well-preserved old Cistercian monastery of **Bebenhausen**, founded in 1185, one of the finest Gothic structures in Swabia. The building was tastefully re-

stored in 1873-75, and is now a royal hunting-residence. The summer-refectory with a collection of ancient arms and armour, the winter-refectory with its Gobelins, and the present dining-hall with its collection of majolica (over 300 pieces) are worthy of inspection. The fine cloisters date from 1471-1496. *Restaurant* on the high-road.

On a height (1562 ft.), 1¼ hr. to the N.W., rises the **Wurmlinger Capelle**, commanding an extensive view. Its praises have been sung by Uhland and other poets. (The chapel may be reached by a pleasant path through the wood from the Schloss at Tübingen, following the top of the hill.) To the left, from the platform 5 min. beyond the bastion, a view is obtained of the Hohenzollern. About halfway rises the *Buss* (1536 ft.), with a belvedere-tower.

48 M. *Kilchberg.* — 51½ M. **Rottenburg** *(Bär; Kaiser)*, an old town (7027 inhab.) picturesquely situated on the Neckar, connected by two bridges with the suburb of *Ehingen*, is an episcopal see. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin*, with its perforated spire, is interesting. The *Bischofshof*, formerly a Jesuit convent, contains a collection of Roman antiquities found here in the old Roman station of *Sumelocenna*. The inmates of the new *Prison* are employed in the manufacture of silk. Hops abound.

The train crosses the Neckar and follows the left bank. Vineyards gradually give way to pine-forest. 53½ M. *Niedernau*. The chalybeate and sulphur baths of that name lie in a valley on the opposite bank. The line crosses the Neckar, and near (55 M.) *Bieringen* the *Starzel*. To the right beyond a long tunnel rises *Schloss Weilerburg*, with its fine pinnacled tower, commanding a fine view. On a pine-clad hill to the left of (59½ M.) *Eyach* is the ruin of *Frondeck*.

Prettily situated in the Eyachthal, 2½ M. to the S. (omnibus from the station in 20 min.) are the chalybeate baths of **Imnau** (**Badhaus*, R. 1-2 *M.*, board 2 *M.* 10 pf. to 2 *M.* 80 pf.), chiefly visited by ladies. Good baths (mineral, pine-cone, saline, Turkish, and vapour). Pretty walks and excursions. — In the Eyachthal, 4 M. to the S., lies the little Prussian town of **Haigerloch**, picturesquely situated in a deep valley, and commanded by on old Schloss of the Counts of Hohenberg.

62 M. *Mühlen;* 64 M. **Horb.** From Horb to *Stullgarl* viâ *Böblingen*, and to *Schaffhausen* viâ *Immendingen*, see R. 10; to *Calw* and *Pforzheim*, see p. 14; to *Hausach*, p. 34.

10. From Stuttgart to Böblingen and Schaffhausen.

123 M. Railway (express in 5 hrs. 7 min.). This is the direct route from Stuttgart to Central Switzerland (express from Stuttgart to Zürich in 6¾ hrs.; through-carriages), and to the Baden Oberland (see below).

From Stuttgart to (5 M.) *Hasenberg*, see p. 9. Just beyond the station the train penetrates a spur of the Hasenberg, and then ascends (1:100), high above the suburb of *Heslach* and the gradually contracting valley. Pretty views to the left. The line runs through wood on the Heslacher Wand, and is carried across three deep gorges by lofty embankments. At (9 M.) *Vaihingen*, the train reaches the *Filder*, the fertile upland plain to the S. of Stuttgart. The *Schönbuchwald* is now traversed to (15½ M.) **Böblingen** *(Waldhorn; Bär)*, an old town, with a castle, prettily situated on two large ponds. The

**Waldburg*, 10 min. above the town, with a wooded park and extensive view, is a favourite resort.

19 M. *Ehningen* (the Würm is crossed); 21 M. *Gartringen;* 23 M. *Nufringen.* 25½ M. **Herrenberg** *(Post)*, an old town in the fertile *Gäu;* to the left the hills of the Schönbuch and the Rauhe Alb. — 28 M. *Nebringen;* 31 M. *Bondorf;* 33½ M. *Ergenzingen;* 35 M. *Eutingen* (Rail. Restaur.), junction for Pforzheim (p. 14).

From Eutingen to Hausach, 42½ M., railway in 2½-3½ hrs. (from Stuttgart in 4¼-6 hrs.). The line turns to the right, and as far as (2½ M.) *Hochdorf* coincides with the Nagold railway (p. 14). It then ascends and enters the Black Forest. Stations: *Altheim*, *Bittelbronn*, *Schopfloch*, *Dornstetten.* Three lofty viaducts.

18½ M. **Freudenstadt** (2382 ft.; **Schwarzwald-Hôtel*, at the station, with fine view; *Hôtel Braun*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Post; Linde*), a loftily-situated Wurtemberg town (6263 inhab.), was founded in 1599 by Protestant refugees from Styria, Carinthia, and Moravia, and is now a summer resort. At the N.E. corner of the extensive Platz, with its arcaded houses, rises the *Rathhaus*, and at the S.W. corner is the curious *Prot. Church*, built in 1601-8. It consists of two naves forming an angle, one set apart for male, the other for female worshippers, while pulpit and altar are placed at the apex of the angle. Observe the carved choir-stalls and the Romanesque font brought from the monastery of Alpirsbach. Near the Rom. Cath. church, ½ M. from the town, we obtain a *View of the Swabian Alb, Hohenzollern, etc. — Good roads lead from Freudenstadt to the W. over the *Kniebis* to *Oppenau*, and to the N. through the *Murgthal* to *Gernsbach* and *Wildbad* (p. 15).

The train turns to the S. and enters the smiling *Kinzigthal* at (22½ M.) *Lossburg.* — 28 M. **Alpirsbach** *(*Löwe, Schwan)*, with a Romanesque church of the 11th cent., has a brisk trade in timber and straw-hats. Near it is the *Krähenbad.* — 31½ M. *Schenkenzell;* 33½ M. *Schiltach* (Krone), at the confluence of the *Schiltach* and the Kinzig; 39½ M. *Wolfach;* 42½ M. *Hausach*, see *Baedeker's Rhine.*

The train descends the narrow valley of Mühlen and crosses the Neckar. 42 M. **Horb** *(Zum Kaiser; Krone; Bär; Zum Bahnhof)*, with 2200 inhab., has a large church in the transition style. On the hill an ancient watch-tower and a pilgrimage-chapel. — Railway by *Tübingen* and *Plochingen* to *Stuttgart*, see R. 9.

The train follows the broad and smiling valley, and for a short way traverses Prussian territory. 46 M. *Neckarhausen.* The river is crossed, and the valley contracts. To the N. above *Fischingen* rises the extensive ruin of *Wehrstein.* 50 M. *Sulz am Neckar* (Waldhorn), a conspicuous and important looking little town, with a Gothic church. Then a tunnel. To the left beyond it rises the ruin of *Geroldseck* on an isolated hill. Near (56 M.) *Aistaig* pleasant glimpses of the valley are enjoyed. 58 M. *Oberndorf* (Post), a thriving village to the right. The old Augustinian monastery is now a gun-factory (director, Herr Mauser). 61 M. *Epfendorf;* 64 M. *Thalhausen.* The journey hence to Rottweil is the most interesting part of the route. The line is carried over four bridges, through four tunnels, and lastly by a long tunnel through the hill on which Rottweil lies. The station, with the extensive railway engine-factory, is ½ M. from the town. The saline springs and baths of *Wilhelmshall* lie 1½ M. to the S.

68 M. **Rottweil** (**Wilder Mann*, or *Post; Lamm; Rail. Restaurant*, D. with wine 2 *M.* 80 pf.), an ancient town (6908 inhab.) with well-preserved walls and towers, was a free city of the Empire down to 1802. The **Heiligen-Kreuz-Kirche*, a fine Gothic structure (1374-1473), has been restored by Heideloff. The *Kapellenkirche*, with its handsome Gothic tower of 1374, was entirely remodelled at the beginning of last century. Some good carvings on the S. side and in the panels of the doors are the sole relics of the original structure. The *Chapel of St. Lawrence* in the old cemetery contains a collection of mediæval carvings, chiefly of the Upper Swabian school. In the centre is a mosaic from a Roman bath (Orpheus). The massive *Hochthurm* (148 ft.), in the highest part of the town on the W. side, commands an extensive view.

To VILLINGEN, 17 M. (rail in 1¼ hr.). Stations *Deisslingen*, *Trossingen*, *Schwenningen* (the source of the Neckar is 3 M. to the S.). The line traverses a lofty plain, the watershed between the Rhine and Danube, and beyond stat. *Marbach* descends the *Brigachthal* to *Villingen* (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The line crosses the Neckar and enters the broad *Primthal*. To the left, several picturesque glimpses of the *Hardt*, *Linsenberg*, and other spurs of the Alb. 72½ M. *Neufra*. The line ascends, and then traverses the *Baar*, a high-lying, well-cultivated plain. 75 M. *Aldingen*. To the left rises the long *Heuberg* (2894 ft.), with the *Dreifaltigkeitskirche* on the nearest peak, adjacent to which is a belvedere tower (ascended from Spaichingen in 1¼ hr.; splendid *Panorama). To the right in the distance is the flattened cone of the *Hohenkarpfen*. 77½ M. *Spaichingen* (*Krone; *Alte Post; Neue Post), a straggling village. 80½ M. *Rietheim*. 82½ M. *Wurmlingen* (Bellevue), a small town on the *Faulenbach*, ½ M. from the railway. The line describes a long curve, and crosses the *Danube*.

85½ M. **Tuttlingen** (*Post; Hecht; Bartenbach*, at the station, well spoken of), an industrial town (10,092 inhab.), lies on the right bank of the Danube. Above it rise the ruins of the *Honburg*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War, a good point of view.

The line traverses the broad valley of the Danube, and crosses the river near (110½ M.) *Möhringen*. 92 M. **Immendingen** (*Falke*), junction for Donaueschingen and Waldshut (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

The train recrosses the Danube, gradually ascends its S. bank, penetrates the watershed between Danube and Rhine by means of deep cuttings and a tunnel, and descends beyond (95 M.) *Hattingen* (Hauser). After a long tunnel and several lofty viaducts, the line runs on a high level along the E. slope of the hills. 99 M. *Thalmühle*. We now descend the wooded *Engener Thal* to (102 M.) *Engen* (Post), an ancient little town, where the mountains are quitted.

The train now skirts the volcanic peaks of the *Höhgau*, the highest of which, the *Hohenhöfen* (2854 ft.), rises to the W. of (103½ M.) *Welschingen;* beyond it is the *Hohenstoffeln*. 106 M. *Mühlhausen*, with the ruin of *Mägdeberg*. 107 M. *Hohenkrähen*

lies at the foot of a bold rock (2116 ft.), crowned with fragments of an old castle.

110½ M. **Singen** (**Krone*, ½ M. from the station; *Adler*, at the station, well spoken of; *Ekkehard*) lies at the base of the *Hohentwiel.*

The fortress of ***Hohentwiel** (2273 ft.), a small 'enclave' of Wurtemberg, rises on a lofty isolated rock ¾ M. to the N.W. of Singen (3½ M. from the station). It was successfully defended during the Thirty Years' War by the Wurtemberg commandant Wiederholt, to whom a monument has been erected. In 1800 it was destroyed by the French. The imposing ruins command a superb view of the Lake of Constance and the Alps. Indicator and telescope at the top. A guide, the key, and a ticket for the tower (20 pf.) are procured at the **Inn* halfway up.

114 M. *Gottmadingen;* 117½ M. *Thayingen;* 120 M. *Herblingen.*

123 M. **Schaffhausen** (**Rheinischer Hof*, *Riese*, *Hôtel Müller*, all three near the station; **Post; Railway Restaurant*) is a picturesque old Swiss town (12,402 inhab.) on the right bank of the *Rhine*, formerly a free town of the Empire, and now the capital of the Canton of that name. The *Münster*, an early-Romanesque basilica of 1104-1453, has recently been restored. The massive tower of *Munot* dates from the 16th century. The *Fäsenstaub*, a pleasant promenade, commands a fine view of the Rhine and the Alps.

The *Falls of the Rhine are most conveniently visited by rail from Schaffhausen to stat. *Neuhausen*, 2½ M. distant. See *Baedeker's Switzerland.*

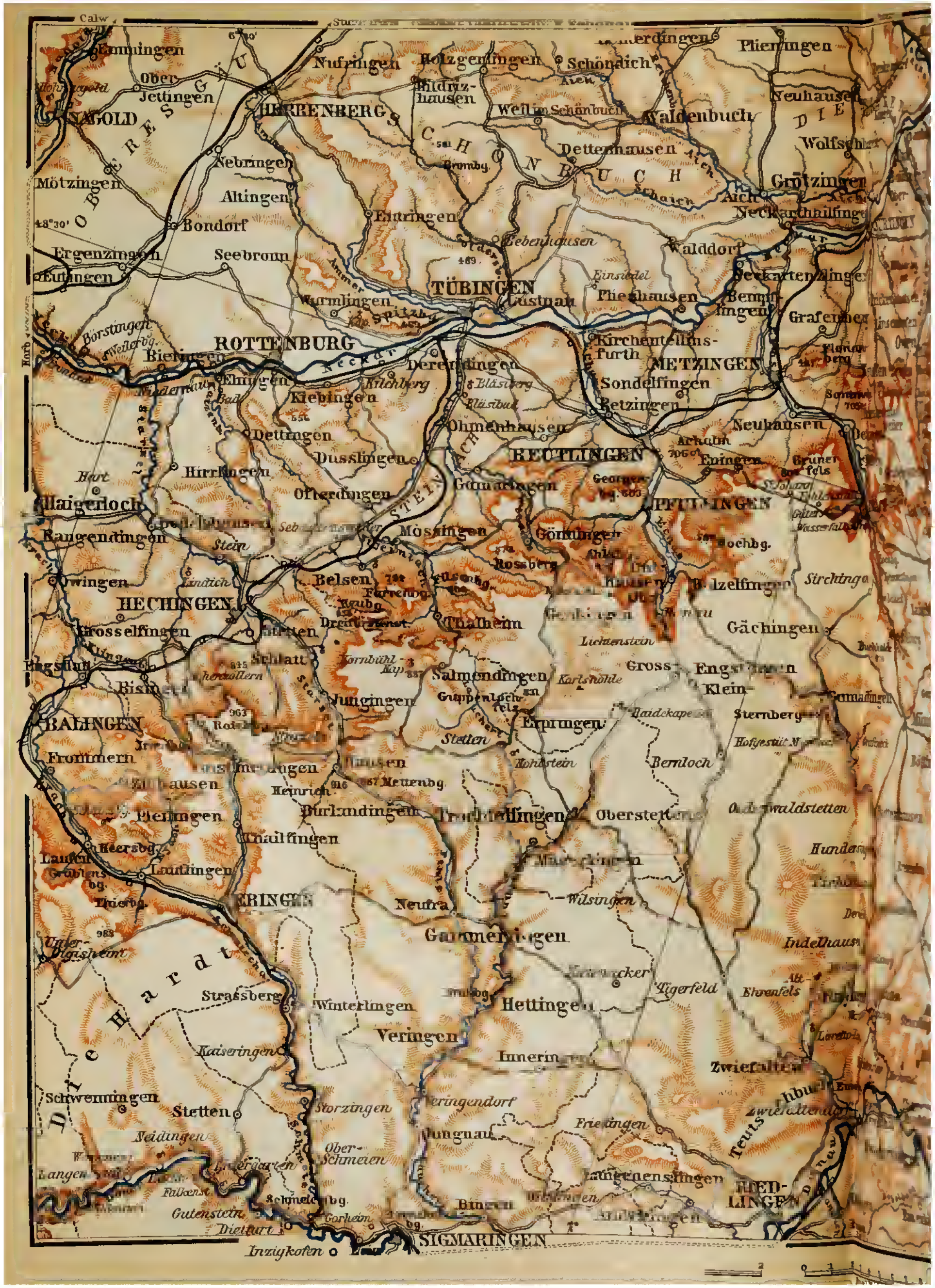
11. The Swabian Alb.

This district, the central part of Swabia, is a wooded range of limestone mountains, intersected by picturesque valleys, bounded on the W. by the Black Forest, on the N. by the valley of the Neckar, and on the S. by the Danube. The portion adjoining the Danube, a lofty and sterile plain, is appropriately called the Rauhe Alb (*i. e.* bleak, inclement). The hills on the side towards the Neckar are picturesquely grouped, affording numerous views, the valleys are luxuriantly fertile and partly clothed with fine beech-forest, many of the towns are antiquated and interesting. Pedestrians in particular will find many attractions. Inns generally good and inexpensive.

The most interesting points, which may be visited in five days, are: the *Rechberg* and *Hohenstaufen*, the *Lenninger Thal* and the *Teck*, *Hohenneuffen*, the *Uracher Thal*, *Reutlingen* with the *Achalm*, the *Honauer Thal* and *Lichtenstein*, *Tübingen*, *Hohenzollern.*

First Day. By the first train from Stuttgart to *Gmünd* (p. 24). Thence by a good road (on which the omnibus to Süssen runs, see p. 24) to the (4 M.) upper ***Rechberg** (2316 ft.), on the broad summit of which stands a much frequented pilgrimage-chapel (refreshments at the parsonage, but no quarters for the night). The view embraces a fertile and undulating landscape, sprinkled with towns and villages, stretching to the N. as far as the Welzheimer Wald, from the old-fashioned town of Gmünd in the foreground to the distant Ellwangen. To the W., beyond the old castle of Rechberg, rise the Hohenstaufen and the Black Forest Mts.; towards the S.W. extend the ranges of the Swabian Alb; and in clear weather the Tyrolese and Swiss Alps may be descried towards the S.E. and S.

We next visit the ruined castle of *Hohenrechberg* (burned down



Calw
Emmingen
Ober Jettingen
NAGOLD
Mötzingen
Bondorf
Ergenzingen
Eutingen
Seebronn
Nufringen
Holzgerlingen
Schönaich
Plieningen
Hildrizhausen
HERRENBERG
Weil im Schönbuch
Waldenbuch
Neuhausen
Nebringen
Altingen
Dettenhausen
Wolfschlugen
Grötzingen
Aich
Neckarthailfingen
Entringen
Bebenhausen
Walddorf
TÜBINGEN
Lustnau
Pliezhausen
Neckartenzlingen
Wurmlingen
Bempflingen
Grafenberg
ROTTENBURG
Börstingen
Bieringen
Ehingen
Derendingen
Kirchentellinsfurth
METZINGEN
Kiebingen
Kilchberg
Sondelfingen
Betzingen
Dettingen
Ohmenhausen
Neuhausen
Dusslingen
REUTLINGEN
Hirrlingen
Ofterdingen
Gönningen
Mössingen
Rangendingen
Owingen
Belsen
Rossberg
HECHINGEN
Thalheim
Gächingen
Grosselfingen
Hirrlingen
Lichtenstein
Schlatt
Salmendingen
Engstingen
Bisingen
Jungingen
Erpfingen
Sternberg
BALINGEN
Frommern
Stetten
Bernloch
Burladingen
Trochtelfingen
Oberstetten
Laufen
Lautlingen
Neufra
Wilsingen
Gammertingen
Strassberg
Hettingen
Winterlingen
Veringen
Zwiefalten
Kaiseringen
Schwenningen
Stetten
Storzingen
Jungnau
Friedingen
Ober-Schmeien
Binzen
RIEDLINGEN
Gutenstein
Dietfurt
Inzigkofen
SIGMARINGEN
Die Hardt
Neckar
Steinlach
Schönbuch

Stuttgart
Altbach
Baltmannsweiler
Waldhausen
Lorch
GMÜND
Lindach
Denkendorf
Plochingen
Reichenbach
Köngen
Plauhausen
Ebersbach
Uhingen
Wäschenbeuren
Hohenstaufen
Waldstetten
Boihingen
Ober-
Schlierbach
GÖPPINGEN
NÜRTINGEN
KIRCHHEIM
Jebenhausen
Ohmden
Gross-
Eislingen
Heiningen
Jesingen
Zell
Kleinen
Frickenhausen
Dettingen
Boll
Gross
Süssen
Weissenstein
Linsenhofen
Owen
Bissingen
WEILHEIM
Durnau
Schlath
Gingen
Donzdorf
Treffelhsn.
Neuffen
Beuren
Teckbg.
Boster
Hohenstein
Stötten
Erkenbrechts
Weiler
Lenningen
Neidlingen
Grüthingen
Böhringen
Kuchen
Eybach
Hülben
Grabenstetten
Schopfloch
Deggingen
Altenstadt
GEISLINGEN
Wiesensteig
Dilzenbach
Ueberkingen
Weiler
Schalkstetten
Bussen
Hohenstadt
Amstetten
Hochbg.
Böhringen
Westerheim
Nellingen
Ettlenschiess
Zainingen
Hochwang
Ursprung
Seeburg
Laichingen
Lonsee
Feldstetten
Machtolsheim
Westerstetten
Gansewag
Heroldstatt
Münsingen
Ennabeuren
Suppingen
Berghülen
Themmenhausen
Grafeneck
Böttingen
Tomerdingen
Baimerstetten
Buttenhausen
Justingen
BLAUBEUREN
Hohenstein
Herrlingen
Jungingen
Bremelau
Schelklingen
Arnegg
ULM
Klingenstein
Schmiech
Schülzburg
Söflingen
Erbstetten
Alt-
Steusslingen
Ringingen
NEU-ULM
Einsingen
Erbach
Kirchen
Rechtenstein
Mochenthal
Dettingen
Dellmensingen
Senden
Ober-
Marchthal
Rotten-
acker
Munderkingen
Risstiss
Achstetten
Emerkingen
LAUPHEIM
Vöhringen
Friedrichshafen
Kempten
Engl. Miles.
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

in 1865), on the lower peak of the hill. Thence by a distinct path on the crest of the hill in 1½ hr. to the village of *Hohenstaufen* (Ochs, Lamm, both moderate), on the slope of the ***Hohenstaufen** (2237 ft.), to which a path ascends from the village in 20 minutes. Near this path is a small *Church*, now partly restored, the sole relic of the epoch of the Imperial House of Hohenstaufen. (Sacristan lives near; fee.)

The gable was restored in 1859 and adorned with the imperial eagle-surrounded by the names of the emperors of this illustrious family (1138-1254), which became extinct by the premature death of the ill-fated Conradin in Italy. Above are the armorial bearings of the seven ancient electorates of Germany; beneath, those of the former kingdom of Jerusalem; then those of the other countries (Burgundy, Holland, Denmark, Poland, Sardinia, Naples, &c.) over which the emperors held supremacy. On the N. wall is an old fresco, almost obliterated, of Frederick Barbarossa, with inscription, probably of the 16th cent., recording that the emperor, '*amor bonorum, terror malorum*', was in the habit of entering the church by this door (now walled up).

Of the ancient castle itself, which lay on the top of the hill, scarcely a trace is left; it was destroyed during the War of the Peasants in 1525, and the stones were afterwards used in building the castle at Göppingen (p. 26).

A pleasant road, traversing woods for a long way, leads from the village of Hohenstaufen to (5½ M.) *Göppingen* (rail. stat., p. 26). Thence by evening-train viâ *Plochingen* in 1½ hr. to *Unterboihingen* (p. 30), and in 19 min. more by *Oethlingen* to *Kirchheim unter Teck* (Post; Löwe), a small town with a handsome château, prettily situated in the Lauterthal.

Or we may walk from the village of Hohenstaufen to (1¼ hr.) *Eislingen* (p. 27), take the train to (¾ hr.) *Geislingen*, and walk thence by *Wiesensteig* to *Owen* (comp. p. 27).

Second Day. Excursion to the ***Lenninger Thal**, one of the finest in the Alb, extending 12 M. to *Gutenberg*, a charming drive. From (4½ M.) the little town of *Owen* (*ow* pron. as in *cow*; Post or Krone, moderate), with a handsome restored Gothic church, burial-place of the Dukes of Teck, we ascend (in 1 hr.; following the telegraph-posts and then turning to the right) to the ruined castle of ***Teck** (2552 ft.), the ancestral seat of the Dukes of Teck (belvedere-tower; refreshments; the *Sibyllenloch* is a lofty grotto on the W. brink of the rock). Beyond Owen the *Diepoldsburg* rises high above us on the left. On a steep rock at *Ober-Lenningen* (Ochs, poor) are the remains of the *Wielandstein*. At the E. end of the valley lies *Gutenberg* (Löwe), a little to the S. of which is the ruin of *Sperberseck*.

Above Gutenberg, to the left, in the upper slope of the valley, is the ***Gutenberg Stalactite Grotto** ('Tropfsteinhöhle'), discovered in Dec. 1889, and well worth seeing. (Guide and magnesium lights necessary.) We pass through the *Heppenloch*, two chambers discovered earlier, where numerous fossil bones, flint implements, etc. were found, to the 'Gothic Hall', with its splendid ice-like stalactites and stalagmites. Then through a long passage to the 'Moorish Hall' with the 'Waterfall', and past the 'Dwarf's Palace', the 'Spindles', etc., to the 'Klamm', a deep gully to which a flight of stone steps gives access. About 2 min. from the entrance

to the large cavern diverges the *Wolfsschlucht*, an interesting though smaller grotto, made accessible in 1890.

From Gutenberg (guide advisable) we may walk by *Schlattstall* and *Grabenstetten* to the Beuren Rock and Hohenneuffen (in 3 hrs.), without descending into the valley. (Carriages drive by Owen and *Beuren* to *Neuffen*.)

The ***Beurener Fels** ('Rock of Beuren'; ascended by a good path from Owen or from Beuren in 1¼ hr.), a bold projecting rock, commands a beautiful view (Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, Black Forest, Melibocus, Donnersberg, Vosges). Hence across the plateau by *Erkenbrechtsweiler* in 1 hr. to the —

***Hohenneuffen** (2398 ft.), a conical and conspicuous height, projecting far into the valley, and crowned by the imposing ruins of an ancient stronghold, demolished as unsafe in 1802. Fine view with charming foreground. (Refreshments when the flag is hoisted.)

From the Hohenneuffen to stat. *Nürtingen*, 1½ hr. (see p. 31). Or Urach may be reached hence in 2 hrs. by crossing the table-land and passing the village of *Hülben*, without descending into the valley. But it is pleasanter to descend by a good path through the wood to the pretty little town of *Neuffen* (Ochs; Hirsch). At the lower end of the place (finger-post) we ascend to the left, take the broad track to the left where the route divides, and follow it across the *Sattelbogen*, which affords a striking survey of the Uracher Thal, to (1½ hr.) *Dettingen* in the Urach valley (p. 31). Thence by train in ¼ hr. to *Urach*.

THIRD DAY. **Urach** (1510 ft.; **Post*, *Haas 'Zur Krone'*, both in the market-place; beer at *Heinzelmann's* and *Wenz's*; rooms at the latter), an old-fashioned little town, is frequented as a summer-resort. The *Church of St. Amandus* was built in 1472, and the *Canonry* (now a Prot. school) in 1477 by Count Eberhard im Bart, whose confessional in the church is adorned with good carving (1472). The church also contains an interesting font, executed in 1518 by Christoph of Urach; pulpit probably by the same master. In the *Schloss*, erected in 1443, partly of timber, is the 'Goldner Saal', containing reminiscences of the Counts, afterwards Dukes of Wurtemberg. Fine Gothic *Fountain* in the market-place (end of 15th cent.). Railway to *Metzingen* in 31 min., see p. 31.

The ***Uracher Thal** from Dettingen to Seeburg, 6 M. above Urach, surpasses that of Lenningen; the slopes are richly clad with beech-forest. Several quarries of tufa. Near *Dettingen* rises the conspicuous *Rossberg* (2572 ft.); farther up, beyond the *Uracher Bleiche*, the *Kugelberg*, in a side-valley on the right; then *Hohen-Urach* and the *Thiergartenberg*; on the opposite side the *Hochberg*.

Beyond Urach the road ascends by the course of the *Erms*, which drives numerous mills and a large cotton-factory, into the ***Seeburger Thal**, a picturesque, rocky, and wooded valley. Above the *Georgenau* rises the ruined *Hohenwittlingen*, under which is the fine stalactite-cavern of *Schillingsloch*. In the upper and wildest

part of the valley, between lofty rocks, lies the hamlet of *Seeburg* (Löwe, poor). On a rock high above it is the little château of *Uhenfels*. The infant Erms, though only 50 yds. from its source, most creditably drives a mill here. The excursion from Urach to Seeburg is best made in an open carriage (with one horse, there and back about 3 *M.*).

The most attractive excursion from Urach is to Hohen-Urach and to the waterfall. The **Hohen-Urach** (2138 ft.; 3/4 hr.; good easy path; on entering the wood avoid the first path diverging to the right by the large beech) is crowned with extensive ruins and affords a good view, but is inferior in interest to the Hohenneuffen. Below the second gateway of the castle, to the left, is the chamber in which the ill-fated poet Frischlin was imprisoned; in attempting to escape he was dashed to pieces on the rocks below (1590). A path through beautiful beech-wood leads hence to (1/2 hr.) a sequestered grassy terrace, from which the ***Waterfall of Urach** takes a leap of 80 ft. (To reach it from the ruined castle, we retrace our steps for 10 min., as far as the last finger-post 'auf die Festung', turn to the right, reach a new finger-post, and either go straight on to the top of the waterfall or take the path to the right leading to its foot.) The best point of view is the 'Olga-Ruhe', so named since a visit of the Queen of Wurtemberg. The trains stop if desired at the entrance to the valley containing the fall. Back to Urach, 1/2 hr.

From Urach we may go by rail in 47 min. viâ *Metzingen* (to the E. of which is the *Floriansberg*, p. 31) to *Reutlingen* (p. 31); but it is far preferable to cross the hills on foot (4 hrs., guide desirable). On our return from the waterfall, we turn at the foot of the Kugelberg into the other branch of the side-valley, to *Güterstein*, formerly a Carthusian monastery, now a stud-establishment; then a steep ascent by the 'Wasserweg', past the *Fohlenstall*, now a shepherd's station, to *St. Johann* (Inn, fair); or direct thither from the waterfall by the zigzag path to the right. On leaving the wood at the (1/2 hr.) top of the hill, the path leads straight on past a stone hut called the *Rutschenhof*. But we first follow the slope to the right as far as the boundary-stone, to obtain a charming view of the peaceful valley, with the Hohen-Urach, Hohenneuffen, and Teck, one of the finest prospects in the Swabian Alb. From the Rutschenhof we either continue our route straight on, or we follow the track to the left and then, by the corner of the wood, the road to the right, to the (1/2 hr.) Fohlenstall above mentioned. From this point a path diverges to the right (finger-post) from the path to St. Johann, and leads in 25 min. to the ***Grüne Felsen** ('green rock'; 2651 ft.), a delightful point of view. We then retrace our steps and take the good road to the right leading to St. Johann in 10 min. From St. Johann a good road (with short-cuts) descends to *Eningen* (*Bazlen), a busy market-town at the foot of the Achalm (ascent 3/4 hr.), and to (8 M.) *Reutlingen* (p. 31).

Fourth Day. From Reutlingen to the summit of the ***Achalm** (2300 ft.), an isolated mountain, with vineyards and orchards at its base. About halfway up is a sheep-farm of the King of Wurtemberg. On the summit a lofty tower with a huge vane. Admirable *View: Tübingen Castle, Schloss Lichtenstein, the Hohenneuffen, Rechberg, Hohenstaufen, and other peaks of the Alb; picturesque foreground; below us lies Reutlingen, to the S. Eningen. The carriage-road to the Achalm, diverging from the Metzingen and Urach road, is much longer than the footpath, by which the summit is easily attained in 1¼ hr.: from the post-office we ascend the Garten-Strasse (10 min.) to the left, at the end of it to the left again; in 10 min. we reach the foot of the Achalm and the path passes under a bridge; after 3 min. we ascend to the left towards the sheep-farm; after 7 min. we go straight on, avoiding the path to the left, and reach the farm in ¼ hr. more; thence by a winding path to the summit in ½ hr. Key of the tower (40 pf.) kept at the farm.

Delightful excursion from Reutlingen, one of the most attractive in Swabia, to (3 hrs. to the S.) Schloss ***Lichtenstein** (2985 ft.), or the '*Schlösschen*', a château erected in 1842 by Count Wilhelm of Wurtemberg on an isolated rock, 850 ft. above the Honau valley. (Cards of admission obtained at the Old Palace at Stuttgart, between 15th Apr. and 15th Oct., 8-9 a.m.; the château is closed on Whitsunday and Whitmonday.) The road (diligence from Reutlingen to Honau at 8-10 a.m., 80 pf.; returning at 4.15 p.m.; carr. and pair 10 *M.* and fee; omnibus for 8-10 pers. 12 *M.* and fee) leads by *Pfullingen* (Hirsch; Lamm), with two paper-mills, *Unterhausen* (Adler), *Oberhausen* (Hirsch; Krone), and (6 M.) *Honau* (Rössle). To reach the castle we retrace our steps for 60 paces, diverge to the left between houses, and ascend a meadow; after 5 min. we enter a beech-wood and then follow a steep but well-kept zigzag path to (½ hr.) the castle. Or we may drive as far as Oberhausen only, and ascend to the right by a good road on the wooded W. slope; at the first bifurcation we keep to the left; after ½ hr. we leave the road at a cutting in the rock, ascend a few steps to the left, and after 8 min. in a straight direction reach the forester's house (refreshments), adjoining the entrance to the castle.

The castle is approached by a drawbridge, by which a cleft in the rock is crossed. The interior is tastefully fitted up in the mediæval style, and adorned with a number of fine old German pictures of the Swabian school, by Wohlgemuth, Holbein, Schön, &c. There are also numerous antiquities, weapons, and suits of armour, but the principal attraction is the *View obtained from the lofty tower (129 ft.). In fine weather, to the S. beyond the plateau of the Alb, the Swiss and Tyrolese Alps are visible, the Glärnisch, Churfirsten, Sentis, Vorarlberg Mts., and Zugspitze; to the N., far below, the picturesque green Honauer Thal, through which the Echaz and the Albstrasse wind; beyond it the Achalm and the extensive plain. Even the Königsstuhl at Heidelberg is said to be visible. On a projecting rock outside the château the count has erected a monument to the novelist Hauff (d. 1827), by whose pen the old castle of Lichtenstein has been immortalised.

The **Nebelhöhle**, a stalactite grotto, 200 yds. long and 75 ft. high, 3 M. to the W. of Lichtenstein, is frequently visited, but the brilliancy of the

stalactites has been sullied by the smoke of the torches. Adm. 40 pf. each person, guide 1 *M.*, each torch 40 pf., Bengal fire 50 pf.; key and guides at the Hirsch at Oberhausen. A national festival is held here on Whitmonday, when the cavern is illuminated. The cavern is 2½ M. from Oberhausen, and about as far from Lichtenstein. The path to the latter runs as follows: on the plateau, 5 min. from the cave, bear to the left, due S.; bear to the left again at the cross-roads after 5 min. more; 5 min. further, a field, where we skirt the wood to the right; 5 min. more, turn to the left, and cross the moor to a group of trees where the tower comes into view. Descent from Lichtenstein to Honau 20 min.

The **Olgahöhle** at *Honau* is smaller than the Nebelhöhle, but cleaner and more easily accessible. It is seen to advantage by electric light (40 pf. each person).

The **Karlshöhle**, near *Erpfingen*, 2 hrs. from *Pfullingen* (see above), is another and more interesting grotto, the stalactites being still uninjured. The road leads through the *Honauer Thal*, ascends the *Honauer Steige*, and passes *Engstingen*. Visitors can drive to the entrance. The stalactites here bear a striking resemblance to Gothic architecture, human figures, etc. Near the entrance are two boxes filled with human and bears' bones. — Pleasant way back by Lichtenstein to Pfullingen (2 hrs.).

Evening train (p. 31) from Reutlingen to Tübingen, ½ hr.

Fifth Day. Visit to the *Hohenzollern*, etc., see below.

12. From Tübingen to Hechingen and Sigmaringen.

54 M. Railway in 3¼ hrs. — *Comp. Map, p. 36.*

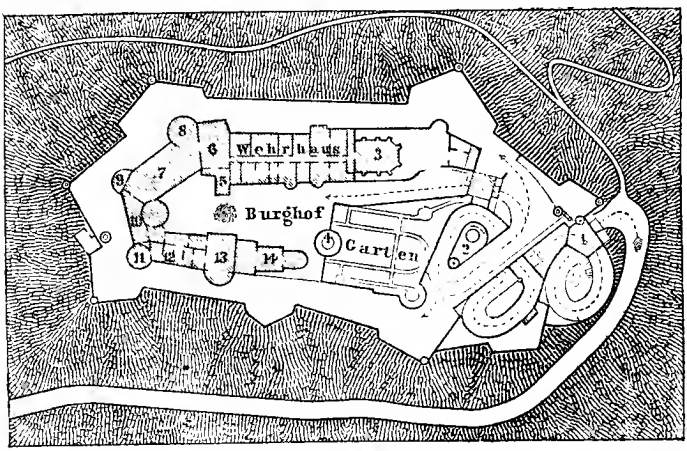
Tübingen, see p. 31. The *Hohenzollern Railway* diverges to the left at the station, describes a wide curve, and enters the *Steinlachthal*, noted for its thriving villages, its sturdy peasantry, and picturesque costumes. To the left are the small *Bläsibad* and the round *Bläsiberg*, with an old chapel of St. Blasius. The Steinlach is crossed near (5 M.) *Dusslingen*. The picturesque hills of the Swabian Alb on the left are now approached: the Rossberg, the broad-backed Farrenberg, and the precipitous Dreifürstenstein; in the background the Salmandinger Chapel. Near (10 M.) *Mössingen* the Steinlach is again crossed. On a hill to the left stands the ancient *Belsener Chapel;* to the right are the sulphur-baths of *Sebastiansweiler*. Beyond (13 M.) *Bodelshausen*, the highest point on the line, the train crosses the Prussian frontier. Before us rises the Hohenzollern. We then descend to —

15½ M. **Hechingen** (**Linde*, omnibus at the station; carr. and pair to Hohenzollern Castle 6 *M.* and gratuity; *Rad; Löwe;* beer at the *Museum)*, formerly the residence of the Princes of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, but acquired by Prussia in 1850. It is an old town with 3600 inhab., situated on the abrupt slope of the valley of the *Starzel*. The *Parish Church*, erected in 1783, contains a relief by Peter Vischer, representing Count Eitel Friedrich II. of Zollern (d. 1512) and his wife Magdalena of Brandenburg (d. 1495). The small *Prot. Church* on the S. side of the town is a tasteful modern structure in the pointed style. On the road, ¼ M. farther, is the *Villa Eugenia*, with gardens, the property of the Prince.

The train crosses the Starzel, passes through several cuttings,

and reaches (19 M.) *Zollern* (*Brielhof, one-horse carr. to the castle 5, two-horse 7 *M.*), the station of which is built in the same style as the castle. A good road (the windings of which are avoided by short-cuts following the telegraph-posts) leads hence to the ($2^1/_2$ M.) magnificent castle of ***Hohenzollern** (2840 ft.), grandly situated on an isolated wooded eminence of the Alb. It was erected by Frederick William IV. in 1850-55 as a royal château, and completed in 1867. The bold and skilful construction is as remarkable as the situation.

The old castle which occupied this site was destroyed in 1423 and repeatedly restored (the last time in 1554), but at the beginning of the present century little of it remained except the chapel. An inscription over the 'Adler-



thor' (Pl. 1) alludes to the history of the edifice; above it is the Prussian eagle; below it an equestrian figure representing the Elector Frederick I. Passing through the Adlerthor, the visitor enters the '*Rampenthurm*', within the narrow limits of which three bold and ingeniously contrived curves and a winding tunnel lead to the gate-tower situated 75 ft. higher. The balustrade above the entrance to the tunnel is adorned with two lance-bearers in stone. The summit of the precipitous rock is enclosed, in accordance with the ancient plan of the castle, by walls 45-65 ft. in height, in the form of a heptagon, and provided with bastions and corner turrets. Within this enclosure stands the modern castle, a winged edifice with five towers, two of which rise to a height of 120 ft. above the external walls. The two lowest of the five stories of the building are vaulted and designed for purposes of defence. The towers are adorned with the arms of the Zollern family. On the tower of St. Michael, above the balcony of the apartments of the Empress, is a representation of St. Michael and the Dragon in bronze. The style of the entire structure is that of the latter part of the 14th cent., which has been strictly adhered to, notwithstanding the serious difficulties encountered in constructing the approach to the castle and providing it with fortifications. The garrison consists of a company of infantry.

To the left in the upper *Burghof* is the *Burggarten*, adorned with a bronze statue of Fred. William IV. beneath a Gothic canopy (Pl. 4). Opposite, to the right, is the *Wehrhaus*, or barrack, containing a restaurant. Adjoining it is the *Protestant Chapel* (Pl. 3), in the Gothic style. To the

left (S.) rises the *Michaelsthurm* with the relief-portraits and armorial bearings of the different lords of the castle. To the E. of it, in the direction of the garden, is the Roman Catholic *Chapel of St. Michael* (Pl. 14). In the centre of the quadrangle rises the noble *Königslinde*.

A lofty flight of steps (Pl. 5) by the Wehrhaus, adorned with a statue of the Count Zollern who rebuilt the castle in 1454, leads to the apartments of the interior. The *Stammbaum-Halle* (Pl. 6), containing genealogical trees, coats-of-arms, etc., is first entered. Then the sumptuous *Grafensaal* (Pl. 7), in the Gothic style, borne by eight columns of red marble, and overladen with gilding and painting. On the right of this saloon is the *Kaiserhalle* (Pl. 8), borne by a central pillar, embellished with eight painted statues of German emperors by the windows; opposite it, on the W. side of the hall, is the *Bischofshalle* (Pl. 9), with two statues and 28 medallion portraits of prelates of the house of Zollern. Adjoining the Grafensaal on the W. is the *Library* (Pl. 10), a low apartment with carved bookcases and *Frescoes by Peters illustrative of the history of the castle. From the library we proceed to the right to the *Markgrafenthurm* (Pl. 11), which contains the sitting-room and bedroom of the emperor, while to the left are the apartments of the empress (Pl. 12) in the *Michaelsthurm*. The Roman Catholic *Church of St. Michael* is the only part of the earlier structure now in existence. It contains some interesting stained glass from the monastery of Stetten.

Another attraction is the very extensive view from the balcony outside the Bischofshalle. It embraces the green hills of Swabia; W. the towns of Balingen and Rottweil; beyond them the Black Forest, with the Feldberg, its chief mountain; S.W. the Jura; S. and E., in the immediate vicinity, the wooded slopes of the Alb. — The castellan's house is on the right side of the tower (fee 1 *M.*).

A little farther to the E. rises the *Zellerhörnle*, a spur of the Alb plateau, 210 ft. higher than the Hohenzollern. A pleasant path leads to the E. along the *Trauf*, as the crest of the wooded hill is called, in 2½ hrs. to *Starzeln* (Höfle), on the high-road to *Gamertingen* and (22 M.) *Sigmaringen*.

Beyond this point the Zollern long remains in sight. Stations *Bisingen* and *Engstlatt*. Then (26 M.) **Balingen** *(Schwan; Roller)*, a manufacturing town on the *Eyach*, with sulphur-baths.

The line now turns to the S.E. and enters the highest part of the Swabian Alb. To the right rise the *Schafberg*, the *Oberhohenberg*, and the bold *Lochenstein*, once a heathen place of sacrifice. At (29 M.) *Frommern* begins the hilly part of the railway, the gradients varying from 1 : 60 to 1 : 45. To the right of (31 M.) *Laufen an der Eyach* are the *Grat* and *Gräblensberg*, to the left the rock of *Schalksburg*. The train passes through a cutting in the rock, with the *Thierberg* on the right and the *Heersberg* on the left. Beyond (33½ M.) *Lautlingen* the line enters another amphitheatre of hills and soon reaches its highest point (2420 ft.), the watershed between the Rhine and the Danube. It then descends gradually to —

37 M. **Ebingen** (2360 ft.; *Post; Bär*), an ancient town, prettily situated among hills, with manufactories of velvet and woollen goods and a busy trade in herbs. The tower on the *Schlossfelsen* (3250 ft.; good path, ¾ hr.) commands a superb survey of the Alps from the Zugspitze to the Bernese Oberland. The train descends the winding *Schmeiethal* and crosses the Prussian frontier. 41 M. *Strassberg*; on a bold rock to the left is the château of that name. Below Strassberg the valley is wild and impracticable, and present-

ed great engineering difficulties (19 bridges and countless cuttings). At (43 M.) *Kaiseringen* is a paper-mill. 45 M. *Storzingen*. The train passes through several defiles (the 'Drei Burgen', 'Hexen-Küche', 'Bettel-Küche'). Beyond (48½ M.) *Oberschmeien* the line is carried through another defile and two tunnels, and enters the valley of the *Danube*.

50 M. *Inzigkofen* (Erbprinz; Kreuz), with a beautiful park on the steep and wooded S. bank of the Danube, rendered accessible by flights of steps, and containing several natural grottoes. The Danube flows so slowly here as to resemble a small lake. The walk by *Laiz* (Inn) to (¾ hr.) Sigmaringen (see below) is also interesting.

Sigmaringen now comes in sight. The train runs direct towards the *Mühlberg*, passes through a cutting, crosses the blue Danube, and reaches —

54 M. **Sigmaringen** (1860 ft.; **Deutsches Haus; *Löwe; Kronprinz; Traube*), a handsome little town with 4100 inhab., the residence of Prince Hohenzollern, and seat of the Prussian administrative authorities, recently embellished with new streets and promenades.

The handsome Schloss, on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube, contains a **Museum*, chiefly formed by Prince Karl Anton (d. 1885), and surpassing most collections of the kind both in extent and choiceness. It is admirably arranged in the *Kunsthalle*, a fine Gothic hall, with frescoes by Müller of Düsseldorf, and in two cabinets. Excellent catalogues by Hofrath Lehner. The Museum is open daily (festivals excepted) from 10 to 12 and 2 to 4; admission 40 pf.

The Collection of Pictures (210 works) chiefly illustrates the early German school, the Swabian masters being particularly well represented. Nos. *81-86. Wings of a large altar-piece: Annunciation, Nativity, Circumcision of Christ, Adoration of the Magi, and the Procession to Calvary, by *M. Schaffner;* *132-139. Scenes from the life of the Virgin, by *Barth. Zeitblom;* 158-164. Seven scenes from the history of the Virgin, by *Hans Schülein* (three masters of Ulm, 16th cent.); *Altdorfer*, Adoration of the Magi; **Amberger* (?), Portraits of a man and woman. The Lower Rhenish School, especially that of Cologne, is also numerously represented (e.g. **B. Bruyn*, Crucifixion, in appropriate landscape). The best of the early-Flemish works are: *2 and 4. Annunciation, by *Gerard David;* 29. Virgin Mary, with a background of tapestry, and *38. Virgin Mary, in a landscape, by *Rogier van der Weyden* (?). — The other sections of the museum contain specimens of mediæval and Renaissance carved work (statuettes, reliefs, furniture), metal-work, jewelry, textile works, including Gobelins of the 14th and 15th cent., glasses, enamels, and a rich collection of Italian majolica, French porcelain, and Dutch, Rhenish, and Swiss pottery. — In the upper rooms is an extensive *Palaeontological Collection* (2000 objects).

The *Library*, with its valuable books, incunabula, and MSS., the *Armoury*, and the other richly furnished rooms of the palace are also worth seeing.

In the Karls-Platz, in front of the old House of the Estates, is a colossal bronze bust of *Prince Karl* (d. 1853), erected in 1869.

On the *Brenzkofer Berg* (1/2 hr.), on the opposite (N.) bank of the Danube, is the *War Monument*, in memory of natives of Sigmaringen who fell in the campaigns of 1866 and 1870-71. It represents Germania on a lofty pedestal holding an oak-wreath. The platform commands a charming view of the town and environs, with the distant Alps. At the foot of the hill, 1/2 M. to the W., is the *Zollerhof*, a favourite restaurant, with a garden; and near it stands the pretty *Villa Teufel* with beautiful grounds (open to visitors). — The *Mühlberg* (easy path to the summit) is another fine point of view.

The ***Valley of the Danube** above this point is rocky and picturesque (one-horse carr. to Beuron 8, two-horse 12-14, to Tuttlingen 12 or 20 *M.*; walkers take about 6 hrs. to reach Beuron, thence to Mühlheim 2, and to Tuttlingen 2 hrs. more). The road follows the left bank of the winding river. The (4 1/2 M.) influx of the *Schmeie* (above which, on the right, is the ruin of *Alt-Gutenstein*), to which point the railway from Sigmaringen to Hechingen follows the road, marks the beginning of the more romantic scenery. (Eight tunnels between this and Hausen.) The road passes (1/2 M.) the finely situaded ruin of *Dietfurt*, on the opposite bank, and the adjoining picturesque village and château of *Gutenstein*. 3 M. *Thiergarten* (*Inn), with disused iron-works; 3/4 M. ruin of *Falkenstein*; 2 1/4 M. *Neidingen*; 2 1/4 M. *Hausen*, with a lofty ruin near it. 1 1/2 M. *Langenbrunnen*; above it the conspicuous old château of *Werenwag*, the property of Prince Fürstenberg, a splendid point of view (fine echo; *Inn at the top). On the opposite bank, farther on, is seen the handsome castle of *Wildenstein*, now used as a forester's house. On the road, 3 M. farther on, is the pretty *Chapel of St. Maurus*, erected in 1868-71; and close to it, on the left, lies the dairy-farm of *St. Maurus im Fels*, whence a footpath (3 M. shorter than the road) leads in 1/2 hr. to the Monastery of **Beuron** (**Gasthof zum Pelikan*), on the right bank of the Danube, suppressed in 1876, but reopened in 1887. The handsome church contains fine ceiling-paintings by Wegscheider. A footpath to the left in the neighbouring wood leads to the (20 min.) *Petershöhle*, a spacious grotto entered by wooden steps. — At Beuron the road leaves the Danube and leads by (1 1/2 M.) *Friedingen* (diligence to Tuttlingen) and *Mühlheim* to (10 1/2 M.) *Tuttlingen* (rail. stat., see p. 35). — The following walk to Mühlheim is recommended: On the right bank of the Danube, above Beuron, ascend to the left to (1/2 hr.) *Schloss Bronnen* (key at the forester's), with a drawbridge over a moat 75 ft. deep; fine view. Descend thence to the valley, past (20 min.) the ruined *Kellenberg*, leaving *Friedingen* on the right, where the river makes a wide bend, and in 20 min. more ascend to the left to the *Bergsteige-Inn* adjoing the *Heilandskapelle*; lastly descend, at first through wood, to (3/4 hr.) *Mühlheim*. From Mühlheim to (4 1/2 M.) *Tuttlingen*, see above.

From Sigmaringen to *Utm* and *Radolfzell*, see below.

13. From Ulm to Radolfzell and Constance.

RAILWAY from Ulm to (86 M.) *Radolfzell* in 6 1/4-7 1/2 hrs.; from Radolfzell to (12 1/2 M.) *Constance* in 1/2-3/4 hr.

Ulm, see p. 27. The line diverges to the left from the Stuttgart railway (R. 12) within the fortifications, runs to the W. for a short way across a barren upland plain, and at (1 1/4 M.) *Söflingen* enters the smiling valley of the *Blau*. On the left, near (4 1/2 M.) *Herrlingen*, lies *Klingenstein*, with a château of Hr. von Andlaw. The weather-beaten rock protrudes at various points in fantastic forms from the wooded sides of the valley. On the right the ruined castle of *Gerhausen*; opposite to it the castle of *Ruck*. The train crosses the Blau.

10 M. **Blaubeuren** (**Post*; *Ochs*), an old town with 2600 inhab.,

lying picturesquely in a basin. The **Blautopf*, a clear, pale-blue pool, 65 ft. deep, just above the town, is the source of the Blau. The late-Gothic church of the old *Benedictine Abbey*, now a theological seminary, contains choir-stalls (much injured), carved by Jörg Syrlin the Younger (1493), a richly carved *high-altar, with statues by the same master, and paintings (history of John the Baptist) of the Swabian school.

At Blaubeuren is situated one of the chief pumping-stations of the works, carried out under the direction of Hr. von Ehman since 1870, by which the Rauhe Alb is supplied with fresh water, so that on that formerly barren plateau agriculture and cattle-rearing are now flourishing industries. These immense works extend over an area of 700 sq. M., and supply water to 103 communities; the water is pumped up through cast-iron pipes from springs lying nearly 1000 ft. below the level of the plateau, while the sole motive power is afforded by a few small tributary-brooks of the Neckar and the Danube. There is another pumping-station at Geislingen (p. 27), which may be conveniently visited by tourists.

The line leads through the valley of the *Ach* to (14 M.) *Schelklingen*, with a ruined castle, and enters the *Schmiechenthal*. 17 M. *Allmendingen;* 20½ M. **Ehingen** *(Württemberger Hof*, at the station; *Kreuz; Kronprinz; Traube)*, an old town with 4100 inhab., near the confluence of the Schmiechen and the *Danube*. The *Church of St. Blasius*, in a debased style, has an old Gothic tower.

The line traverses the broad valley of the winding Danube. 23 M. *Dettingen;* 25½ M. *Rottenacker;* 28 M. *Munderkingen*, an ancient little town encircled by the river. 30 M. *Untermarchthal*. Farther on are the imposing buildings of the old monastery of *Obermarchthal*, the property of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 32 M. *Rechtenstein*, with the ruined castle of the Steins of Rechtenstein, is the prettiest point on the railway. The train crosses to the right bank of the Danube, and recrosses the river both before and beyond stat. *Zwiefaltendorf*. 38½ M. *Unlingen;* to the left rises the *Bussen* (see below). 40 M. *Riedlingen* (Post), an old town on the left bank of the Danube, ¾ M. from the railway.

Pleasant excursion (2 hrs.; carriage-road) hence to the top of the **Bussen* (2484 ft.), an isolated hill rising from the upper Swabian plain, and commanding a view of the whole of Upper Swabia and of the Alps. On the hill is a pilgrimage-church, at its base the *Federsee*.

44 M. *Ertingen*, with a castle of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis.

47 M. **Herbertingen.**

From Herbertingen to Memmingen, 62 M. (rail in 3¼-4 hrs.). Stations: 5½ M. *Saulgau*, a little town with an interesting Gothic Church; 8 M. *Hochberg;* 12 M. *Altshausen* (to Pfullingen and Schwakenreute, see below); 15 M. *Steinenbach;* 17½ *Aulendorf* (p. 29), junction of the Ulm-Friedrichshafen line; 23 M. *Waldsee*, prettily situated between two lakes, with a Schloss and a 15th cent. Gothic church; 28 M. *Rossberg;* 32 M. *Wolfegg*, with the Schloss of Prince Waldburg-Wolfegg; 36½ M. *Kisleg* (branch-line to *Wangen*); 43 M. **Leutkirch**, a busy town with 2900 inhab. [Branch-line hence to (10 M.) **Isny**, capital of a Wurtemberg district of that name, prettily situated on the *Argen*. A fine carved altar in the Prot. church of St. Nicholas.] Pretty scenery, but unimportant stations: *Unterzeit*, *Aichstetten*, *Marstetten-Aitrach*, *Mooshausen*, *Tannheim;* 59½ M. *Buxheim*, once a Carthusian monastery, now the château of Count Waldbott-Bassenheim; 62 M. *Memmingen*, see p. 29.

1. *Concilienaussaal* C.4
2. *Haus z. hohen Hafen* B.4

Kirchen:

3. *Augustiner-K.* B.5.
4. *Münster* B.3.
5. *Protestant. K.* A.4.
6. *Stephans-K.* B.4.
7. *Postamt* C.4.
8. *Rosgarten* B.5.
9. *Schnetzthor* A.5.
10. *Siegesdenkmal* C.4.
11. *Stadthaus* A.B.4.
12. *Stadtkanzlei* B.4.5.
13. *Telegr. Bureau* C.5.
14. *Theater* C.3.
15. *Wessenberghaus* B.3.

Gasthöfe:

a *Insel-Hôtel* C.3.
c *Hôtel Helm* C.5.
d *Hecht* C.4.
f *Badischer Hof* B.5.
g *Krone* C.4.

51 M. **Mengen** *(Siegerist; Rail. Rest.)*, on the *Ablach*.

FROM MENGEN TO SIGMARINGEN, 6 M. (rail in 24 min.). Near stat. *Scheer* the train passes through a short tunnel and crosses to the left bank of the Danube. Beyond stat. *Sigmaringendorf* we recross the river and reach (6 M.) *Sigmaringen* (see p. 44).

The line follows the *Ablachthal*. 54 M. *Zielfingen*. 56½ M. *Krauchenwies* (*Goldner Adler), with an old castle, the summer-residence of the Prince of Hohenzollern; interesting erratic boulders on the *Andelsbach*, in the park. (Branch-line to *Sigmaringen* viâ *Josephslust*, 5½ M., in 24 min.) — 59 M. *Göggingen;* 61 M. *Menningen*.

63 M. **Messkirch** *(Adler; Sonne)*, a considerable little town, with a château of Prince Fürstenberg. A monument has been erected to Konradin Kreutzer, the composer, born here in 1782. The old church contains an altar-piece by H. Schäufelein (?) and monuments of the 16th cent. (epitaph of Count v. Zimbern by Labenwolf). Traces of a Roman settlement have been found in the old town. — 66½ M. *Sauldorf;* 69 M. *Schwakenreute*.

FROM SCHWAKENREUTE TO AULENDORF, 30 M. (rail in 2-3 hrs.). 7½ M. *Aach-Linz;* 10 M. *Pfullendorf* (Schwan; Restaur. in the Rother Ochs), a very ancient town, with an open-work Gothic tower (charming excursion to *Heiligenberg*, see p. 50; 2¼ hrs.; diligence 1½ *M.*, carriage 12 *M.*). Stations *Burgweiler*, *Ostrach*, *Hosskirch-Königsegg* (1½ M. to the S.E. is the partly preserved castle of *Königsegg*), *Kreenried*, and (25½ M.) *Altshausen*, junction of the Herbertingen and Aulendorf line (p. 46).

At (71 M.) *Mühlingen* we enter the wooded ravine of the *Stockach*. 73 M. *Zizenhausen;* 76 M. *Stockach* (Krone; Post), prettily situated, near which the French under Jourdan were defeated by Archduke Charles in 1799; fine view from the (½ hr.) ruin of *Nellenburg*. Then through smiling green valleys, by *Nenzingen*, *Wahlwies*, and *Stahringen*, to (86 M.) **Radolfzell** *(*Schiff; Krone)*, an old town on the *Unter-See*, with a Gothic church of 1436, where the line unites with the Bâle and Constance railway.

The railway from Radolfzell to Constance intersects the neck of land between the Unter-See and the *Ueberlinger See* (p. 50), and passes stations *Markelfingen*, *Allensbach*, and *Reichenau*. On the island of *Reichenau* in the Unter-See (visible from the train) are the buildings of a Benedictine abbey, which was suppressed in 1799. The island is joined with the mainland on the E. by a dyke. The train crosses the Rhine by an iron bridge, adorned with statues.

12½ M. **Constance.** — **Hotels.** *INSEL-HÔTEL (Pl. a), in the old Dominican monastery, with garden and view of the lake, R., L. & A. 4, B. 1¼, D. 3½, Pens. 7-10 *M.*; *HALM (Pl. c), opposite the station, R. & A. 2½, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *HECHT (Pl. d); *BADISCHER HOF (Pl. f); *KRONE (Pl. g), ANKER, SCHIFF, *FALKE, *BARBAROSSA, *BODAN, *SCHNETZER, second class, moderate charges. — **Restaur. Victoria*, **Post-Restaur.*, both opposite the station; *Café Maximilian*, Bahnhof-Str. — *Swimming Baths* in the lake, well arranged. — At *Kreuzlingen* (p. 49), ¾ M. from Constance, *HÔTEL-PENSION HELVETIA, 4-5 fr. per day; LÖWE.

Constance (1335 ft.), a free town until 1548, but after the Reformation subject to Austria, has now only 14,700 inhab. (1400 Prot.),

though it once numbered 40,000. It is situated at the N.W. extremity of the *Lake of Constance*, or *Bodensee*, at the point where the *Rhine* emerges from it. The episcopal see, over which 87 bishops in succession held jurisdiction, was suppressed in 1802. Three years later, at the treaty of Pressburg, Constance was adjudged to Baden.

The *Cathedral (Pl. 4; B, 3), founded in 1052, was rebuilt in its present form at the beginning of the 16th century. Gothic tower erected in 1850-57; the perforated spire is of light grey sandstone; on either side is a platform commanding a charming view.

On the *Doors* of the principal portal are **Bas-Reliefs*, in 20 compartments, representing scenes from the life of Christ, carved in oak by Sim. Haider in 1470. The **Choir Stalls*, with grotesque sculptures, are of the same date. The organ-loft, richly ornamented in the Renaissance style, dates from 1680. In the nave (Romanesque), the arches of which are supported by 16 monolithic pillars (30 ft. high, 3½ ft. thick), sixteen paces from the principal entrance, is a large stone slab, a white spot on which always remains dry, even when the remaining portion is damp. Huss is said to have stood on this spot when the Council of 6th July, 1415, sentenced him to be burnt at the stake. In the N. chapel, adjoining the choir, is a *Death of the Virgin*, coloured stone figures life-size, 1460. Adjacent is an elegant spiral staircase. — The *Treasury* (custodian ½-1 *M.*) contains a missal embellished with miniatures, 1426. On the E. side is a crypt, containing the *Chapel of the Holy Sepulchre*, with a representation of the sepulchre in stone, 20 ft. high, dating from the 13th century. On the exterior of the N. side, two aisles of the **Cloisters* still exist, from which an idea of the richness of the architecture may be formed.

The Wessenberg-Haus (Pl. 15) contains books, pictures, and engravings, bequeathed to the town by the proprietor J. H. v. Wessenberg (d. 1860), who for many years acted as the chief superintendent of the diocese. The engravings may be inspected daily (9-12 and 2-5), the books on Mon. and Sat. from 2 to 4 and on Sun. from 11 to 12. A number of pictures, bequeathed by the artist, Marie Ellenrieder (d. 1863), are also exhibited here.

The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. 6; B, 4), a late-Gothic building of the 15th cent., near the cathedral, with slender tower, contains some interesting wood-carving and sculptures, but the exterior has been disfigured by modern restoration.

The Wessenberg-Strasse leads hence to the S. to the *Obere Markt*, at the corner of which stands the house 'Zum Hohen Hafen' (Pl. 2), where Frederick VI., Burgrave of Nuremberg, was created Elector of Brandenburg by Emp. Sigismund, 18th April, 1417. Adjacent to it is an ancient building with arcades (now the Hôt. Barbarossa), styled by an inscription '*Curia Pacis*', in which Emp. Frederick I. concluded peace with the Lombard towns in 1183. — A little to the W. is the new *Protestant Church* (Pl. 5; A, 4).

The Stadt-Kanzlei, or *Town Hall* (Pl. 12), erected in the Renaissance style in 1593, has been recently decorated on the exterior with frescoes illustrative of the history of Constance. The apartments of the ground-floor contain the valuable *Municipal Archives*, comprising 2800 documents, the most interesting of which date

from the period of the Reformation. Fine inner court. Part of the interesting collection of stained glass formed by M. Vincent is now exhibited in the shop of Sartori, the bookseller, opposite the town-hall. — In the *Rosgarten* (Pl. 8), formerly the guild-house of the butchers, is the **Rosgarten Museum*, a rich and well-arranged collection of antiquities relating to Constance (from lake-dwellings, etc.) and of objects of natural history (adm. 40 pf.). — In the market-place is a *War Monument* (figure of Victory), by Bauer.

The KAUFHAUS, or *Merchants' Hall* (Pl. 1), by the lake, erected in 1388, contains the great *Council Chamber*, supported by massive oaken pillars, where the conclave of cardinals met at the time of the Great Council (1414-18). The hall was restored in 1866 and decorated with frescoes illustrative of the history of the town, by *Pecht* and *Schwörer* (adm. 20 pf.). The upper floor contains a collection of Indian and Chinese curiosities (40 pf.).

The ancient *Dominican Monastery*, in which Huss was confined, situated on an island in the lake, near the town, has been in part converted into a hotel (Insel-Hôtel, see p. 47). The well-preserved Romanesque cloisters, and the adjoining refectory with its graceful vaulting, repay inspection.

The house in which Huss was arrested, the second to the right of the Schnetzthor, bears a memorial-tablet with his effigy, put up in 1878. Adjoining it is an old relief, dated 1415, with satirical verses. In the suburb of *Brühl* to the W. of the town, 1/2 M. beyond the Protestant Church (p. 48), is the spot where Huss and Jerome of Prague suffered martyrdom, indicated by a huge mass of rock with inscriptions.

The new grounds of the *Stadtgarten* on the lake, between the harbour and the Dominican island, afford a pleasant walk and a charming view of the lake and mountains. A bust of the Emp. William I. has been placed here.

The abbey of *Kreuzlingen*, on Swiss territory, 3/4 M. beyond the S. gate, is now a school. The church contains a curious piece of wood-carving, with about 1000 small figures, executed last century.

A fine view of the lake and of the Vorarlberg and Appenzell Alps is obtained from the **Allmannshöhe* (3/4 hr.), with belvedere, situated 5 min. above the village of *Allmannsdorf*, on the road to the Mainau. — Among other pleasant objects for a walk may be mentioned the *Loretto-Kapelle* (1/2 hr.); the *Jacob*, a restaurant with a fine view (1/2 hr.); and the *Kleine Rigi*, above Kreuzlingen (3/4 hr.).

In the N.W. arm of the Lake of Constance (Ueberlinger See), 3 1/2 M. from Constance, is situated the beautiful island of **Mainau**, formerly the seat of a lodge of the Teutonic Order, as a cross on the S. side of the château indicates. It is 4 1/2 M. in circumference, and is connected with the mainland by a bridge 650 paces in length. Since 1853 it has been the property of the Grand Duke of Baden, and is now entirely covered with pleasure grounds. Steamboat from Constance in 55 min.; rowing-boat (in 1 hr., a pleasant trip) 5 *M.* and gratuity; carriage and pair 8 *M.*; pedestrians take a shorter route, leading partly through woods.

On the N. bank of the lake, opposite Mainau (steamboat in 40 min.), lies **Meersburg** (1463 ft.; **Seehof*, near the quay, well-arranged lake-baths

in the neighbourhood; *Schiff; Wilder Mann*, both on the lake; *Löwe)*, a pleasant little town, offering good and inexpensive summer-quarters. It is commanded by an ancient castle, long an episcopal residence and now containing an extensive collection of mediæval antiquities (adm. on weekdays 8-12 and 2-6, Sun. 2-6; tickets, 1 *M.*, obtained from the castellan). The churchyard contains the tomb of the celebrated *Mesmer* (d. 1815), the discoverer of mesmerism. The wines of Meersburg are the best on the lake.

From Meersburg the steamer plies in 3/4 hr. more to **Ueberlingen** (**Bad-Hôtel*, with shady garden, pension 5 *M.*; *Krone*, unpretending, moderate; *Löwe)*, an ancient place, once a town of the Empire, containing several mediæval buildings. The **Rathhaus* is a richly-decorated Gothic structure. The hall with its carved wood-work is an object of great interest. The 39 statuettes on the walls, representing the various elements of the German Empire (3 spiritual and 4 temporal Electors, 4 Margraves of the Empire, Landgraves, Counts, Barons, Knights, Burghers, and Peasants), date from the beginning of the 15th century. Opposite to them are portraits of the Emperors, beginning with Rudolf II. — The adjacent *Münster*, of the 14th cent., with double aisles, contains an altar with fine wood-carving of the 17th century. The *Stadt-Kanzlei* or *Town Hall*, in the Münster-Platz, has a fine doorway, of the end of the 16th century. The *Steinhaus Museum* contains a *Historical Collection* and a *Cabinet of Natural History*. Fine views of the lake from various points. The Appenzell Mts. are visible hence; also, to the S.E., the summits of the Rætican Mountains. About 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Ueberlingen are the *Heidenlöcher*, mentioned in Scheffel's novel 'Ekkehard'; below is *Bodmann*, with a view-tower.

A pleasant excursion may be taken from Ueberlingen or Meersburg to *Heiligenberg*. A diligence plies twice daily in 3 3/4 hrs. from Meersburg to Heiligenberg, viâ Salem; carriage and pair, there and back 18 *M.*, from Ueberlingen 12 *M.* It is best to proceed direct from Ueberlingen to Heiligenberg, visiting Salem on the return journey. **Heiligenberg** (**Adler*, pension 5 *M.*; *Winter's Brewery*, pension 4-4 1/2 *M.*), an insignificant place, with the extensive château and park of Prince Fürstenberg, lies picturesquely on a rocky terrace 1000 ft. above the Lake of Constance. The château contains a magnificent Renaissance hall, 111 ft. long and 40 ft. broad, with a beautifully-carved wooden *Ceiling (16th cent.), probably the finest in Germany. The *Chapel (restored) is also noteworthy. The **View from the château is strikingly beautiful: it embraces the Lake of Constance, the Vorarlberg Mts. and the Swiss Alps, from the Hochvogel to the Jungfrau; still better from the 'Sieben Linden' (seven lime-trees), 3/4 M. from the village. — The same view is enjoyed from several parts of the flower-garden, on the left of the road to the castle; also from the **Freundschafts-Höhlen*, a number of grottoes, 1/4 hr. to the N.W. of the inn. — From Heiligenberg to *Pfullendorf*, see p. 47.

At the S.W. foot of Heiligenberg, 9 1/2 M. from Ueberlingen, lies the suppressed Cistercian convent of Salem, now partly occupied by the Margrave William, with large halls (the finest of which is the 'Kaiser-Saal') in the rococo style, a collection of paintings, etc. The Gothic church of the 14th cent. is lavishly adorned within with sculptures in marble (23 altars), dating from the late-Renaissance period; fine late-Gothic ciborium.

Railway from Constance to Schaffhausen and Bâle, see *Baedeker's Rhine*, or *Baedeker's Switzerland*.

BAVARIA.

14. From Frankfort to Nuremberg by Würzburg.

145 M. Railway in 6-11 hrs. — Trains for Hanau start from the Central Station, on the left bank of the Main, as well as from the E., or Hanau Station, outside the Allerheiligen-Thor, 3/4 M. from the Zeil.

Frankfort, see *Baedeker's Rhine*. Soon after leaving the E. Station, we pass *Bornheim* on the left; *Offenbach* (see below) lies to the right, on the opposite bank of the *Main*. 3 M. *Mainkur;* 6 M. *Hochstadt-Dörnigheim;* 9 M. *Wilhelmsbad*, with pleasant promenades: all resorts of the Frankforters. On the Main, 1/2 M. to the S., is *Philippsruhe*, the seat of Landgrave Ernest of Hessen, with extensive orangeries. Near (10 M.) *Hanau* the train crosses the *Kinzig*.

From Frankfort Central Station to Hanau, 13 M. (rail in 1/2-3/4 hr.). The train crosses the Main below Frankfort. 2 M. *Sachsenhausen*, a suburb of Frankfort; 3 M. *Oberrad*. 5 M. **Offenbach** *(Stadt Kassel)*, a manufacturing town with 35,154 inhab., founded by French refugees at the end of the 17th and beginning of the 18th century. Its fancy-goods rival those of Paris, Vienna, and Berlin. There are also important engine-factories, foundries, etc. The town is commanded by the castle of *Isenburg*, built in the Renaissance style in 1564-72. — 9 M. *Mühlheim;* to the left, on the Main, is the village of *Rumpenheim*, with a château of the Landgrave of Hessen. 12 1/2 M. *Klein-Steinheim*. The train then crosses the Main, and enters the E. station of *Hanau*.

Hanau *(*Adler; *Riese; Post)*, a pleasant town, in the fertile *Wetterau*, with 25,000 inhabs., has two railway-stations, East and West, 1 1/4 M. apart. The modern part of the town owes its origin to Flemish and Walloon Protestants, who were banished from the Netherlands in 1597 on account of their creed. Their handicrafts, such as weaving, diamond-cutting, and the manufacture of gold and silver trinkets, still flourish. In the Parade-Platz is the house (marked by a marble tablet; now the police-office) in which the brothers *Jacob* (1785-1863) and *Wilhelm Grimm* (1786-1859) were born.

Near Hanau, on 30th and 31st Oct. 1813, Napoleon with 80,000 men who had retreated from Leipsic defeated Marshal Wrede with 40,000 Bavarians, Austrians, and Russians. The battle took place near the *Lamboiwald*, on the Leipsic road, beyond the Kinzig. A small stone in the wall of the Kinzig bridge bears the name of Wrede, who was wounded there.

From Hanau to *Eberbach* and *Stuttgart*, see R. 4; to *Fulda* and *Bebra* (for Leipsic and Berlin), see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The country between Hanau and Aschaffenburg is uninteresting. To the left rises the *Hahnenkamm* (p. 52). To the right *Steinheim*, a small town on the Main, with a conspicuous castle with five towers. 12 1/2 M. *Gross-Auheim*. Just beyond it, to the right, lies *Gross-Krotzenburg*, on the site of a Roman camp, with remains of the Roman ramparts. 15 1/2 M. **Kahl** *(Krone; Lambertus)*.

From Kahl we may visit the **Kahlgrund**, a pretty, wooded valley, the most populous in the Spessart. The road leads E. to (3 M.) *Alzenau* (Post; Bayr. Hof, with brewery), with a Schloss now occupied by the district court, and a ruined chapel belonging to it. Ascent of the *Ludwigsthurm* on the *Hahnenkamm*, a fine point of view, 3/4 hr. (Diligence twice daily to *Dettingen*, see below.) Then to *Kälberau* (Grüner Baum; Frische Quelle), *Michelbach*, where wine is produced, *Steinbach*, and (10 M.) *Mömbris* (Karpfen; Kempf), where we cross the stream. 12 M. *Schimborn* (Rosenberger), whence the road coming from Aschaffenburg leads E. by *Kaltenberg*, *Erlenbach*, past the *Klosterberg* (1260 ft.; fine view), by *Kleinblankenbach* and *Ernstkirchen* to (15½ M.) **Schöllkrippen** *(Fleckenstein; Steigerwald; Mähler)*, whence we may visit the forester's house on the 'Engländer' (1640 ft.; refreshm. on Sun. and Thurs.). — From Schöllkrippen to Aschaffenburg (see below) omnibus at 4 a.m., in 3 hrs.; to Gelnhausen at 4 p.m., in 2½ hrs.

18½ M. *Dettingen*, where the British, Hanoverian, Austrian, and Hessian troops, commanded by George II. of England, defeated the French, 27th July, 1743: the first decisive success of Austria in the War of Succession.

25½ M. **Aschaffenburg** (see Plan, p. 56; **Adler*, R. & B. 3 *M.*; **Goldnes Fass; Freihof; Georgi*, *Eisenbahn-Hôtel*, both at the station; **Resl. Weiss* at the *Riese;* beer at the *Adler* and the *Kalte Loch*), with 13,275 inhab., was for centuries the summer-residence of the Electors of Mayence, but since 1814 has belonged to Bavaria. The extensive *Schloss*, with its four lofty towers (191 ft.), erected 1605-14, contains a library (open Tues. and Thurs., 11-12) with valuable 'Incunabula' (e. g. Guttenberg's forty-two-line Bible) and books of the Gospels with admirable miniatures (the finest by Glockenton, an artist of Nuremberg, 1524); also a collection of 20,000 engravings and a **Gallery of Pictures* (382 in number), of which we enumerate a few of the most valuable: —

No. 37. *Sal. v. Ruysdael*, River-scene; 55. *A. Elsheimer*, Christ on the way to Emmaus; 55. *Rembrandt*, Ecce Homo; 125. *A. v. Ostade*, Cottage interior (1639); 132. *N. Berchem*, Sunny landscape; 142. *A. van der Neer*, Evening landscape; 149. *P. de Bloot*, Peasants in a village-street; 160. *D. Verburgh*, Large landscape; 176. *H. Saftleven*, Large mountain landscape (1651); 218, 225. *Corn. de Heem*, Fruit and flower-pieces; 220. *A. Cuyp*, Cavaliers with landscape (finest specimen of this master in Germany); 248, 251. *C. de Vos*, Man and his wife; 256. *J. van Goyen*. Large river-scene (1646).

The Romanesque **Stiftskirche* (Pl. 14; abbey-church), founded in 980, but frequently altered, has cloisters of the 12th cent.

The Interior has been skilfully restored since 1881. In the right aisle is a *Monument in bronze, with a gilded sarcophagus said to contain the relics of St. Margaret, dating from 1540. In the choir is the monument of Albert of Brandenburg, Elector of Mayence, cast in 1525 during his lifetime, by *P. Vischer*, and opposite to it a Madonna in bronze by *Joh. Vischer*. To the right of the principal entrance is a large monument in alabaster of the last Elector, Frederick Charles Joseph (d. 1802). The church also possesses three valuable paintings by *M. Grünewald*, who lived for some time at Aschaffenburg (Resurrection, Pietà, and St. Valentinian, belonging to the altar-piece in the Pinakothek at Munich).

The old abbey-buildings now contain the *Municipal Collections* (open Sun. 10-12; at other times on application to Hr. Broili, the director): Roman antiquities found at Aschaffenburg (votive tablets,

altars, vases, bronzes), prehistoric relics of the stone age, minerals, reminiscences of the electoral period, etc.

The *Church of St. Agatha* (Pl. 10; B, 2), to the N.E. of the Schloss, built in the Transition style in 1115 and of late judiciously restored, contains many ancient tombstones.

To the W. of the church, on the lofty bank of the Main beyond the Schlossgarten, stands the **Pompeianum* (Pl. A, 2), a villa erected by King Ludwig I. in 1824-49 in imitation of the 'House of Castor and Pollux' at Pompeii, and adorned with mural paintings. A mosaic on the wall of the summer dining-room was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. View from the platform (50 pf.).

Pleasant walk through the *Schönthal* (Pl. D, 3) and the (1/4 hr.) *Fasanerie* to the *Schmerlenbacher Wald*. — On the left bank of the Main, 2 M. to the W., where the river is crossed by a bridge constructed in 1430, is the *Schöne Busch* (comp. the Plan), a royal park with a château, orangery, and inn. — Another pleasant walk is by (4 1/2 M.) *Johannesberg* with its new belvedere to the *Ludwigsthurm* on the *Hahnenkamm* (p. 52). Then down by *Alzenau* (p. 52) and *Hörstein* (Post; Kern), noted for its wine, to *Dettingen* (p. 52).

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO MAYENCE, 46 1/2 M. (direct rail in 1 1/2-3 1/2 hrs.). The through-trains from Mayence (and Cologne) to Munich and Vienna travel over this line. 9 M. *Babenhausen* is the junction for Hanau and Eberbach (p. 20). 26 M. *Darmstadt*, and 46 1/2 M. *Mayence*, see *Baedeker's Rhine*.

FROM ASCHAFFENBURG TO AMORBACH, 28 M. (rail in 1 3/4-2 hrs.). Soon after quitting the station the line sweeps round towards the S., passing the Fasanerie (see above) on the left, and follows the right bank of the Main, rich in vines and fruit-trees. 4 M. *Obernau*; 5 1/2 M. *Sulzbach*, 3 1/2 M. to the E. of which, in the Sulzbachthal, lie the picturesque baths of *Sodenthal*, with springs containing salt and bromine; 9 M. *Kleinwallstadt*; 11 M. *Obernburg* (Kunig), opposite which, on the other side of the river, is the little town of that name, with a busy trade in timber and wine. At (15 M.) *Wörth*, a small town with an old château, the train crosses the Main. 16 M. *Klingenberg* (Hirsch; Krone); the small town, noted for its excellent red wine and its fire-proof clay, lies on the opposite bank. 18 1/2 M. *Laudenbach*. 20 1/2 M. *Kleinheubach* (Adler), with Schloss and park of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg (chapel with Frescoes by E. Steinle). On the opposite bank lies *Grossheubach*, a little to the S.E. of which is the Franciscan monastery of *Engelsberg*, with a pilgrimage-church (view), where Dom Miguel of Braganza (d. 1866), pretender to the throne of Portugal, is buried. In a wood near this (1 1/2 M. from the village) are the so-called *Hain-* or *Heunen-Säulen*, twelve huge columns of sandstone, remains of an ancient quarry of the Roman period, which seems to have been suddenly abandoned.

22 1/2 M. **Miltenberg** *(Engel; Riese)*, a thriving little town of 3700 inhab., in a charming situation, stretches for a considerable distance between the river and the wooded height on its bank. Its quarries of variegated sandstone were known in the time of the Romans. The old Schloss of the Electors of Mayence, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed in 1552, contains Hr. Conrady's valuable collection of antiquities and objects of art (admission free). The *Municipal Collection of Antiquities* is in the old hospital. Several interesting timber-built houses. — Then *Weilbach* and (28 M.) **Amorbach** *(*Badischer Hof; Post)*, a small town with 2500 inhab. and mineral baths, seat of the Prince of Leiningen, whose handsome château of *Wald-Leiningen* is in the vicinity. Famous organ in the Prot. church (18th cent.).

FROM MILTENBERG TO WERTHEIM, 18 M. (diligence twice daily in 3 1/2 hrs.). The picturesque road, which will repay even walkers, runs on the left bank of the Main through the fertile and well-wooded valley, dotted

here and there with ruined castles, by *Bürgstadt* (near which, on the *Wannenberg*, are an ancient Germanic rampart and a deserted Roman quarry) to (5 M.) **Freudenberg** *(Rose)*, a picturesque little place, with the ruins of a castle of the 12th cent. destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Farther on, to the left, are the extensive quarries of *Reistenhausen;* then *Fechenbach* with the ruined *Kollenberg*, *Dorfprozelten*, and *Stadtprozelten* (*Post; Adler), with a castle of the now extinct Schenks of Klingenberg, destroyed by the French in 1688. Thence by *Mondfeld* and *Grünenwörth* to *Wertheim* (see below).

The line passes a monument (r.) to the Austrians who fell in 1866, and ascends by (30 M.) *Hösbach* and (32 M.) *Laufach* to the long tunnel of (36½ M.) *Heigenbrücken* (Fleckenstein's Inn, at the station). Above *Jacobsthal*, to the N., is the *Steigkoppe* (1650 ft.), with a scaffolding which affords a fine view. The line here enters the higher regions of the *Spessart* (see below), winds through sequestered wooded and grassy dales, and runs across numerous bridges and through many cuttings in the red sandstone. Beyond (45 M.) *Partenstein* (to the *Hermannskoppe*, 2½ hrs.) the line descends into the Lohrthal, and at (49 M.) **Lohr** *(*Post; Hirsch; Krone; Röder)*, an industrial little town, prettily situated, reaches the Main, which it follows till Würzburg is reached. The Rathhaus and the Parish Church of Lohr are interesting.

From Lohr to Wertheim, 23 M. (railway in 2 hrs.). The train ascends the pleasant valley of the Main, following the right bank of the winding river. 1 M. *Stadt Lohr* (see above); 2½ M. *Rodenbach;* 5½ M. *Neustadt am Main*, with a well-restored church and the extensive ruins of an old Benedictine monastery burned down in 1857. 9½ M. *Rothenfels* (Anker, good wine), with large quarries and a château of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Rosenberg. 11 M. *Hafenlohr;* 12½ M. *Marktheidenfeld* (*Post), with a handsome bridge over the Main. Nearing (16 M.) *Trennfeld*, we observe on the right **Schloss Triefenstein*, once an Augustinian provostry, now the seat of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, very handsomely fitted up (tapestry, collection of arms); beautiful park and charming view. 21 M. *Kreuzwertheim.* — 23 M. **Wertheim** (**Badischer Hof*, in the town; **Held*, on the Main, with garden and fine view; *Löwensteiner Hof*, *Löwe*, *Ochs*, unpretending), an old town with 4700 inhab., the residence of Prince Löwenstein-Wertheim-Freudenberg, is prettily situated at the influx of the Tauber into the Main, at the foot of a wooded hill, crowned by the extensive and partially preserved ruins of a castle destroyed in the Thirty Years' War. Several quaint houses of the 16th century. The situation of the town, with the imposing red sandstone ruin above it, somewhat resembles that of Heidelberg. The church contains fine monuments of Counts Joh. and Mich. v. Wertheim (15th and 16th cent.).

The **S.** part of the **Spessart**, the finest and most extensive forest-district in Germany, noted for its gigantic oaks and beeches, and its game, is washed on three sides by the Main, and on the N. is bounded by the valleys of the Aschaff and the Lohr, through which the railway from Aschaffenburg to Lohr runs. Almost in the centre of this district rises the *Geyersberg* (1920 ft.), from which long hills radiate to the W., S., and E., on the crests of which we may walk in the delicious leafy shade for hours at a time (as in the Vosges Mts.). On the W. slope of the Geyersberg lies **Rohrbrunn** (1520 ft.), consisting of two forester's houses and a rustic *Inn, 3½ hrs. from Stadtprozelten (see above) and as far from Marktheidenfeld (see above), a good centre for exploring the Spessart. To the S. (20 min.) is the *Annahöhe* or *Hohe Warte* (1210 ft.), a forester's house, whence we survey the vast leafy ocean. We may also visit a venerable oak, 1000 years old, ¼ hr. to the W. of Rohrbrunn. To the E. a beautiful forest-path leads past the (¾ hr.) forester's house of *Jägerverein* to (1 hr.) *Lichtenau*

(Inn), prettily situated in the wooded valley of the *Hafenlohr*. Thence we either descend the valley to (3½ hrs.) *Hafenlohr* (see above), or go to the N. through fine timber across the *Schwarze Rücken* to *Rechtenbach* and (3½ hrs.) *Lohr* (p. 54). — A road leads from Rohrbrunn to the S.W. past the forester's house of *Diana* and through the *Dammbachthal* to (1½ hr.) *Krausenbach* (Inn), whence we ascend to the left (guide advisable) to the (½ M.) *Gaishöhe* (1705 ft.), on which a view-tower has recently been built. We descend past the ruined *Wildenstein* to (1¼ hr.) *Eschau* (670 ft.; 'Krone), whence a carriage-road ascends the *Elsawa Thal* to *Hobbach* (Villa Elsawa of Dr. Wehsarg, pension 3-7 *M.*) and Mespelbrunn (see below), and descends to (4½ M.) *Obernburg* (p. 53). — Charmingly situated, 1¾ hr. to the N. of Rohrbrunn (guide advisable), lies *Mespelbrunn*, the ancestral castle of the founder of Würzburg University (p. 59; refreshments in the forester's house, to the left). From this point a pleasant route (guide-posts) leads by *Neudorf* and the *Hohe Warte* (see above) to (2 hrs.) *Bad Sodenthal* and (1¼ hr.) *Sulzbach* (p. 53).

54½ M. *Langenprozelten*. Near (58 M.) **Gemünden** *(Diemer; Rail. Rest.)* we cross the *Fränkische Saale*, which here falls into the Main. The little town lies picturesquely on the slopes of the Spessart and Rhön, commanded by the ruins of *Schorenberg*, which was destroyed in 1243.

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO ELM, 28½ M. (rail in 1¼-2¾ hrs.). The line runs through the pleasant *Sinnthal*. Stations *Rineck*, *Burgsinn*, *Mittelsinn*, *Jossa* (to Brückenau, see p. 76), *Sterbfritz*, *Vollmerz* (near it, to the E., the ruins of the *Steckelburg*, once the seat of Ulrich von Hutten); then *Elm*, a station on the Bebra-Hanau Railway (see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*).

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO HAMMELBURG (17½ M.), railway in 1¼ hr. through the pretty *Saalethal*. Stations: *Schönau*, with a convent on the hill to the right; *Wolfsmünster*, *Gräfendorf*, *Michelaubrück*, *Morlesau*, *Diebach*; **Hammelburg** *(*Post; *Schwarzer Adler)*, an ancient town, picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Saale, presented by Charlemagne to the abbey of Fulda, and almost entirely burnt down in 1854. On the opposite bank, on a vine-clad hill, rises *Schloss Saaleck*. — From Hammelburg to *Kissingen*, 12½ M., diligence thrice daily in 3 hrs., viâ *Fuchsstadt* and *Euerdorf*, passing the well-preserved ruin of *Trimberg*.

FROM GEMÜNDEN TO SCHWEINFURT (Kissingen), 31½ M., railway *(Wernthal Bahn)* in 1¾ hr. — Beyond (2 M.) *Wernfeld* (see below) the line turns to the left into the fertile and smiling *Wernthal*, running now on one side of the stream, now on the other. 4 M. *Gössenheim*, 2½ M. to the N. of which is the ruined castle of *Homburg*; 7½ M. *Eussenheim*; 11 M. *Thüngen*, with a château; 15 M. *Müdesheim*; 17½ M. *Arnstein*, a small town with an old château; 21 M. *Mühlhausen*. The line quits the Wernthal, passing *Schloss Werneck* (p. 72) on the N.E., and at (25 M.) *Weigolshausen* joins the railway from Würzburg to (31½ M.) *Oberndorf-Schweinfurt* (p. 72).

The valley of the Main expands. 59½ M. *Wernfeld* (see above). 66 M. *Karlstadt*, once the fortified frontier-town of the episcopal see of Würzburg, and still surrounded with walls and towers, is said to have been founded by Charles Martel, and extended by Charlemagne. Professor Bodenstein, the instigator of the Puritanical iconoclasm, was born here, and has thence been surnamed 'Karlstadt'. On the opposite hill the ruined *Karlsburg*.

At *Laudenbach*, on the left bank of the Main, is a château of Prince Wertheim, destroyed during the War of the Peasants. 71 M. *Retzbach*; 73 M. *Thüngersheim*; 77 M. *Veitshöchheim*, with a royal château and park; 78½ M. *Zell*. Opposite the vine-clad *Steinberg* lies the old monastery of *Oberzell*, now a manufactory.

81 M. **Würzburg.** — **Hotels.** *Russischer Hof (Pl. a; C, 2), Untere Theater-Str., near the station, R. 2, B. 1, L. & A. 1 *M.*; *Kronprinz von Bayern (Pl. b; D, 2), Residenz-Platz; *Schwan (Pl. c; B, 3), Büttnersgasse, with view of the river, R. & A. 2½ *M.* — *Hôtel Rügmer (Pl. d; C, 2), by the theatre and post-office; *Württemberger Hof (Pl. e; C, 2), in the Markt, R., L. & A. 2 *M.* 80 pf., D. 2½ *M.*, commercial; *Hôtel Brauser, *Hôtel National (with café, moderate), Hôtel Zänglein, these three at the station; Fränkischer Hof (Pl. f; C, 2), Spiegelgasse; Adler (Pl. g; B, 2), Marktgasse; Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. h; B, 2), in the Markt; Landsberg (Pl. i; C, 2), Semmel-Str. — Pension Heffner, Petersplatz 4, R. 1-2, pension 3-4 *M.*, well spoken of.

Restaurants. **Alhambra*, in the Moorish style; *Haderlein*, Dominikaner-Platz, with garden; *Goldene Traube*, Julius-Promenade; *Bäuerlein*, Alte Brücke; *Brauser*, opposite the theatre; *Malteser Ritter*, Bronnbachergasse 39; wine-rooms in the *Juliusspital*, Juliuspromenade, and the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. C, 2), Semmels-Str., at the corner of the Obere Theater-Str., closed at 5 p.m.; *Wend*, Domerpfarrgasse, wine-room, preserved meats, etc., closed at 8 p. m. — Beer. *Platz'scher Garten*, to the right, outside the Rennweger Thor (Pl. E, 3), concerts several times weekly; *Letzter Hieb*, a garden-restaurant about ¾ M. farther on, with fine view; *Hutten'scher Garten*, outside the Sander-Thor (Pl. F, 3), etc. — *Schnitzar's Café*, Kürschnerhof.

Cabs. From the station to the town: 1-2 pers. 60, 3-4 pers. 80 pf. — By time: ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 50 pf.; each additional ¼ hr. 30 or 40 pf.; from 10 p. m. to 6 a. m. double fares.

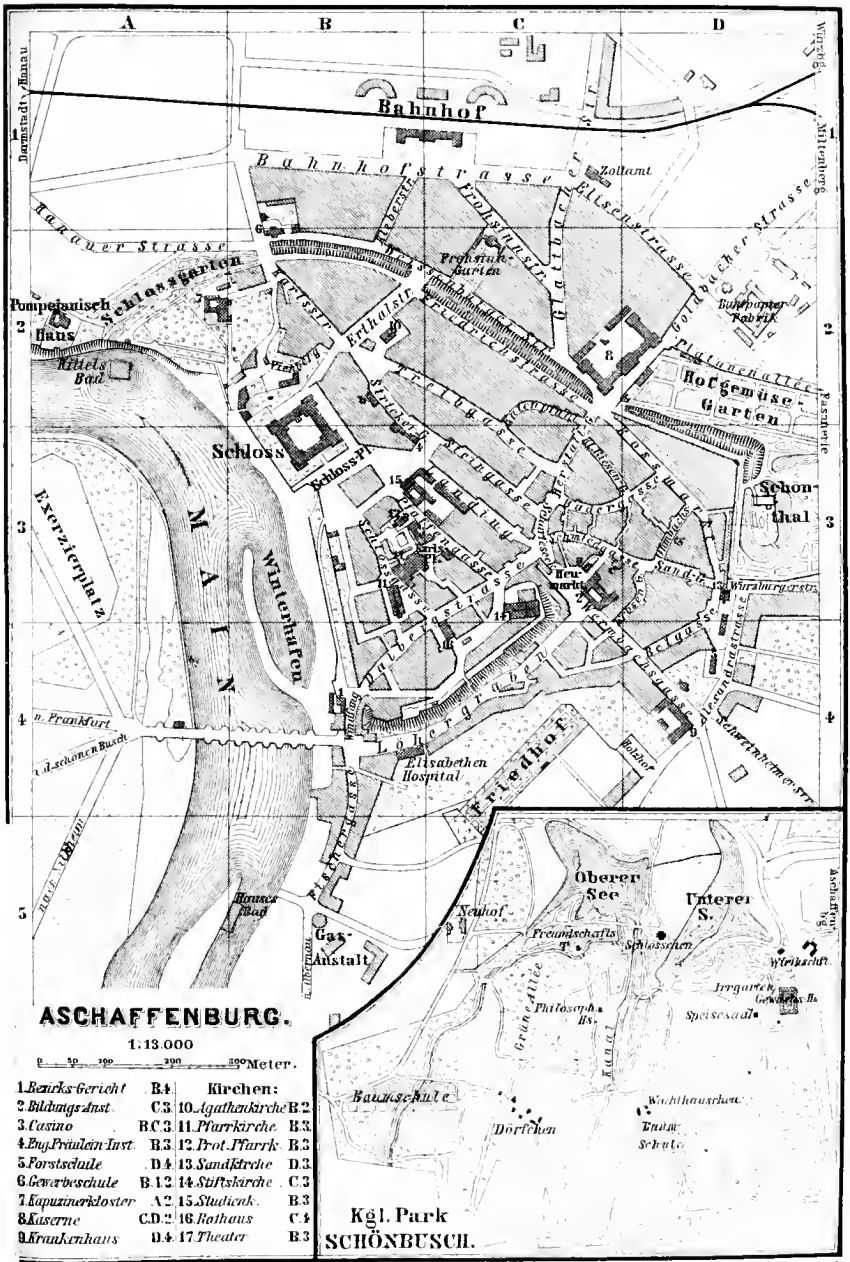
River Baths. *Spengler*, Burkarder-Str.; *Wellenbad*, by the quay below the old bridge; **Tivoli*, in the Main Suburb, with garden and restaurant. Warm Baths: *Dr. Wirsing*, Strohgasse.

Würzburg (560 ft.; 60,844 inhab., 10,000 Prot.), the ancient capital of an episcopal principality, and now that of the Bavarian province of Unterfranken or Lower Franconia, is charmingly situated in the vine-clad valley of the Main. The inner and older part of the town, of which churches and ecclesiastical buildings form the chief feature, is encircled with well-kept promenades, nearly 3 M. in length, while the modern quarters, including the new university buildings, present a bright and handsome appearance.

Würzburg is one of the most venerable cities in Germany, having been the seat of a bishop since 741, when Burkardus, the first bishop, was consecrated by St. Boniface. The bishops soon attained to great wealth and power, and were created dukes of Franconia in 1120, a dignity confirmed to them by Emp. Frederick I. in 1168. Down to 1803, when Würzburg was incorporated with Bavaria, the principality was governed by an unbroken line of these bishop-princes, whose sway in the 17th and 18th cent. often included the see of Bamberg also. From 1805 to 1813 Würzburg was the capital of a grand-duchy of the Rhenish Confederation. The fortifications were removed in 1869-74.

The extensive royal, formerly episcopal *Palace (Pl. D, 2, 3), one of the grandest and most effective of 18th cent. edifices of the kind, was erected in 1720-44 in the rococo style from *Neumann's* designs. It is 550 ft. long, 290 ft. deep, and 70 ft. high, and contains 7 courts, 283 rooms, a chapel, and a theatre.

The principal Staircase, in the central structure, to the left, is very imposing; its lofty ceiling is adorned with a fresco by *G. B. Tiepolo* of Venice, representing Olympus and the four quarters of the globe. The ceiling-painting in the large Kaisersaal, depicting the marriage of Emp. Frederick I. and Beatrice of Burgundy, which took place at Würzburg in 1156, is also by *Tiepolo*. The Schlosskirche, which contains two altar-pieces by Tiepolo, is sumptuously enriched with marble and bronze. — The Picture Gallery is particularly rich in still-life pieces by *G. B.*



ASCHAFFENBURG.

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1. Bezirks-Gericht	B.4	Kirchen:			
2. Bildungs-Anst.	C.3	10. Agathenkirche	B.2
3. Casino	B.C.3	11. Pfarrkirche	B.3
4. Engl. Fräulein-Inst.	B.3	12. Prot. Pfarrk.	B.3
5. Forstschule	D.4	13. Sandkirche	D.3
6. Gewerbeschule	B.1.2	14. Stiftskirche	C.3
7. Kapuzinerkloster	A.2	15. Studienk.	B.3
8. Kaserne	C.D.2	16. Rathaus	C.4
9. Krankenhaus	D.4	17. Theater	B.3

eograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes Leipzig.

Weenix, *J. van Streeck*, *Elias Vonck*, *B. van der Meer*, *C. Luyks*, *A. van Utrecht*, etc. Among other works observe: **N. Berchem*, Juno and Argus (an early work); **M. Stoop*, Robbers in a cottage; *H. van Balen*, Holy Family (life-size); **J. Livens*, Mourning for Christ; *J. Verkolje*, Party on the harbour. — The huge CELLARS, probably the largest in Germany, contain 200 casks of excellent Franconian wine produced by the royal vineyards. — The palace is shown daily at 11 and 3, on Sundays and holidays at 9, 10, 1, 2 and 3 o'clock. Visitors ring for the castellan in the back-court of the left wing. Adjacent is the office of the cellarer.

The left (N.) wing of the palace contains the *Collection of the Historical Society* (open on Sundays in summer, 10-12; at other times 50 pf. each pers.), and in the right wing is the *Picture Gallery* of the Kunstverein (daily except Sat., 10-3).

The **Hofgarten*, at the back of the palace, laid out in 1729, and afterwards frequently altered, is a favourite promenade.

In the broad Hofstrasse, leading W. from the palace to the cathedral, is the *Maxschule* (Pl. C, 2), containing the commercial and grammar schools and the collections of the polytechnic society.

The CATHEDRAL (Pl. C, 2), in the Parade-Platz, a cruciform basilica in the Romanesque style, consecrated in 1189, was materially altered in 1240 (to which date the four towers belong).

The INTERIOR, marred by 18th cent. restoration, contains numerous monuments of bishops: those of Bibra (d. 1519) and **Scherenberg* (d. 1495), by the 6th and 7th pillars on the right, were executed by *Riemenschneider* (p. 68). The left aisle contains several fine brasses with low reliefs, e. g. that of Peter von Aufsess (d. 1522), by the 9th pillar. On the left side of the nave is a font of 1279. In the chair hangs a large crucifix by Riemenschneider.

Adjoining the cathedral on the N. is the *Landgericht*, next to which rises the *Neumünster Church* (Pl. C, 2), of the 11th century. The red rococo façade towards the Kürschnerhof was constructed in 1711-19 by Pezani; the dome was added in 1731. The well-proportioned interior was decorated with stucco and gilding in the 18th century. Beneath the choir is a crypt. — The LEICHENHOF (Pl. C, 2), a small square between the Neumünsterkirche and the cathedral, the old burial-ground of Würzburg, contains a *Mount of Olives* of the 18th century. On the choir of the Neumünsterkirche is a tablet with a Latin and a German inscription (the latter by King Ludwig I.), erected in 1843 to the memory of *Walther von der Vogelweide* (d. about 1230), the greatest of the mediæval German minstrels, who was interred in the old cloisters.

A sum of money was left by the minstrel for purchasing food for the birds, and a vase was placed on the top of the original tomb for this purpose. The new monument is similarly provided, but the bequest has long since been diverted to the use of the canons themselves.

We next visit the MARKT (Pl. B, C, 2), in which rises the elegant Gothic **Marienkapelle* (Pl. 12), erected in 1377-1441, and restored in 1856, when the perforated spire was added. The reliefs on the three portals (Annunciation, Last Judgment, Virgin enthroned) are coeval with the church. The statues by the S. portal and in the choir are by *Riemenschneider*. Observe in the interior the tombstone of a knight (1499) and two female *saints by *Riemenschneider*.

To the S.W. of the market-place lies the old *Rathhaus* (Pl. B, C, 2), the oldest part of which, the so-called Grafeneckartsthurm, built in 1453-56, faces the Domstrasse. In the same street is the *Vierröhren-Brunnen*, a fountain erected in 1733. The Domstrasse leads to the Main bridge, see below.

From the Domstrasse the Augustinergasse and the Neubaustrasse lead to the S. to the JULILUS MAXIMILIAN UNIVERSITY, founded in 1582 by Bishop Julius (p. 59), and attended by about 1550 students, of whom more than half are medical. The university buildings (Pl. C, 2), designed by Adam Kal in 1587, contain various collections, the *Zoological*, the *Mineralogical and Geological*, the *Antiquarium* (Wagner's collection of antiquities, including Greek monuments, vases, Gobelins, wood-carving by *Riemenschneider*, early Christian lamps, rings, etc.; also a picture-gallery; open Thurs. 9-1), and the *Cabinet of Engravings* (Mon. and Wed. 9-12). All the collections are closed in vacation. The S. side of the quadrangle is occupied by the University or *Neubau-Kirche*, built in 1582-91 in a curiously mixed Gothic and Renaissance style. The tower is used as an *Observatory* (Sat. 2-4). Adjoining the church on the E. is the *University Library*, containing over 200,000 vols., and adjacent is the *Michaeliskirche*. — To the W. of the University is the *Franciscan Church*, with a monastery of the 13th cent. (Pl. C, 3).

From the Neubaustrasse the Peterstrasse leads S. to the *Peterskirche*. On the S. side of the Platz is the old *Mint;* on the E. side is the *Regierungsgebäude*, or government offices, once a Benedictine abbey, the *Church* of which, now Protestant, was tastefully decorated in the interior in the rococo style in 1782-89.

From this point the Ottostrasse leads S.E., past the (left) new *Justizgebäude* (Pl. D, 3; law-courts) and the monument of *Phil. Franz v. Siebold*, the naturalist and traveller (d. 1866), to the promenades by the *Sander Glacis* (see below).

From the Residenz-Platz or palace square (p. 56) the THEATERSTRASSE runs to the N.W. On the right we notice the *Ludwigshalle* (Pl. D, 2), formerly railway offices, now used for exhibitions, in front of which rises a monument to *v. Zürn*, a late public-spirited burgomaster of Würzburg. Opposite is the *Theatre*, and beyond it the *Schrannenhalle* (corn market). To the right, farther on, at the corner ot the Semmelstrasse, is the *Bürgerspital* (Pl. C, 2), with its popular wine-room (p. 56). Opposite to it a street leads to the right to the *Stifthaug Church* (Pl. C, 1), with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1670-91 by Petrini, in the rococo style. The interior is overladen with gilding.

At the end of the Theaterstrasse the Kaiserstrasse, with its handsome shops, leads to the right to the Anlagen and the railway station, while the JULIUS-PROMENADE leads to the left to the Main. To the right in the latter is the extensive and admirably organised JULIUS-HOSPITAL (Pl. C, 1, 2), founded in 1579, and richly endow-

ed, its property being now worth 9 million marks. Upwards of 600 persons, of whom 300 are patients, are daily boarded and lodged here. The clinical institutions connected with the hospital since the beginning of the 17th cent. also form a medical school. The *Statue* of the founder, *Bishop Julius Echter v. Mespelbrunn* (d. 1617), in the lower Julius Promenade, is by Schwanthaler.

From the W. end of the Julius-Promenade we follow the bank of the Main to the N., past the 'crane-quay', to the new *Luitpold Bridge* (Pl. B, 1), which spans the river with seven arches and affords a fine view of the valley. On the opposite bank are large new barracks. In the Pleicher Ring, leading S.E. from the bridge to the Kaiserstrasse and the railway station, are the new *Zootomical Institute*, the '*Anatomie*', and the *Pathological*, *Physiological*, and *Physical Institutes*, all belonging to the university. Pleasant grounds on the left. Beyond the Kaiserplatz (Pl. C, 1) we reach the *Hauger* and the *Rennweger Ring*, and beyond the Hofgarten (p. 57) the *Sander Ring* (Pl. C, 4), which extends to the Main.

The Domstrasse (p. 58) leads to the *Old Main Bridge* (Pl. B, 2, 3), 644 ft. in length, constructed in 1474-1607, and adorned with statues of saints. On the left bank, immediately to the right, is the small *Spitalbrücke*, containing the '14 guardian saints' carved by T. Riemenschneider. To the left, 5 min. above the bridge, rise the grey towers of *St. Burkard* (Pl. B, 2), the only church of Würzburg of intact original exterior, erected in 1033-42 in the Romanesque style and restored in 1168, with late-Gothic choir of 1494-97. In the interior it has shared the fate of the other churches. The nave contains a late-Romanesque offertory-box in sandstone, and the S. transept a carved altar of 1590.

Through a vaulted passage below the choir of St. Burkard the Burkardergasse leads to the *Burkarder Thor* (Pl. D, 2), beyond which runs the Mergentheim road. The first road diverging to the right beyond the gate is the 'Leistenstrasse', near which the excellent 'Leistenwein' is produced. The second road diverging to the right from the high-road (by the garden-restaurant of Leimsud) leads to a Station Path, which ascends in 10-12 min. to the octagonal Maribncapelle (*'Käppele;* Pl. A, 4) on the *Nicolausberg*, a pilgrimage-chapel, built in 1748-92 and containing good altar-pieces. The terrace in front of it affords fine views of the town and fortress.

On the hill opposite Würzburg, 427 ft. above the river, rises the fortress of Marienberg (Pl. A, 3), constructed since 1650 on the site occupied successively by a Roman fort and an episcopal castle, which was taken by Gustavus Adolphus in 1631. To reach it we cross the bridge, turn to the right, and ascend to the left by the 'Erste Schlossgasse' (12 min.). We apply to the guard above the second covered gateway and are conducted to several fine points of view (cards of admission at the 'Kommandantur'; fee 50 pf.).

In 1525 the insurgent peasantry lost time and strength in a vain attempt to capture this castle, after which the episcopal troops entered the town and executed 60 of the ringleaders. Near Würzburg the Archduke Charles defeated the French General Jourdan in 1796. In 1866 the campaign of the Prussian army of the Main terminated at Würzburg with the bombardment of the fortress (27th July). An armistice was concluded next day.

Railway to *Bamberg*, R. 17; to *Munich*, R. 25; to *Heidelberg*, R. 15.

The line to Ansbach (p. 115) and Gunzenhausen diverges here. The next stations on the Nuremberg line are (86 M.) *Rottendorf* and (90 M.) *Dettelbach* (a town on the Main, 3 M. to the E.).

95½ M. **Kitzingen** (**Schwan; Rothes Ross; Stern*), on the right bank of the Main, a busy trading town, with 7423 inhab., noted for its beer, is connected by an ancient stone bridge, 886 ft. long, with the suburb of *Etwashausen* on the left bank. In 1525 Margrave Casimir of Ansbach ordered seven of the burghers to be executed in the market-place, and many others to be deprived of sight, as a punishment for their participation in the Peasants' War. On a hill near the station, ½ M. to the S.W. of the town, are the *Waterworks*, supplied from the Main by steam-power. Above the station is the *Neue Schiesshaus*, which affords a charming view of the vine-clad hills of the Main and of the Steigerwald with the Schwanberg.

The line crosses the Main by a handsome bridge, 69 ft. high and 290 yds. long, and runs to the S.E. through a hilly district, passing the *Schwanberg*. Stations *Mainbernheim*, *Iphofen*, *Markt-Einersheim*, *Hellmitzheim*, *Markt-Bibart*, *Langenfeld*, and (120 M.) *Neustadt*, on the *Aisch*, a hop-trading place, with remains of old walls and towers (4100 inhab.).

Branch Railway by *Dottenheim* and *Ipsheim* to (9½ M.) **Windsheim**, an ancient little town on the *Aisch*, once a free town of the empire, and still surrounded with walls.

Beyond (125 M.) *Emskirchen* we cross the *Aurach* by a fine viaduct, 132 ft. high. 128 M. *Hagenbüchach;* 134 M. *Siegelsdorf* (branch-line to *Langenzenn*); 136½ M. *Burgfarnbach*, with a château of Count Pückler. The across the *Rednitz*. On the right the *Alte Feste*, see below.

140 M. **Fürth** (*Hotel Kütt*, *Hotel National*, both at the Fürth and Nuremberg Railway Station; *Schwarzes Kreuz*, *Drei Könige*, in the town, plainer), a busy town with 42,659 inhab., vies with Nuremberg in its staple commodities of toys and fancy-articles, and possesses very extensive manufactories of gold-leaf and of mirrors. Conspicuous among the buildings is the modern *Rathhaus* with its lofty tower. The Gothic *Church of St. Michael* (14th cent.) contains a beautiful late-Gothic *Ciborium, 25 ft. high. The Rednitz, which joins the *Pegnitz* below the town to form the *Regnitz*, is crossed by a railway and a suspension-bridge.

On a hill on the Rednitz, 2 M. to the S.W., lies the **Alte Feste** (1187 ft.), where the battle between Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein, which compelled the Swedish monarch to retreat, was fought on 4th Sept., 1632. The head-quarters of Gustavus were at the inn 'Zum Grünen Baum', in the street now named after him. Six different attacks on the intrenched camp

of Wallenstein had proved unsuccessful. Extensive view from the tower. The adjoining restaurant is a favourite resort of the Nurembergers.

The main line between Fürth (junction for the line to Bamberg, p. 72) and (5 M.) Nuremberg is the Staatsbahn or government-railway; trains also run hourly (in 1/4 hr.) on the *Ludwigsbahn* (station at Nuremberg outside the Spittler-Thor), the oldest line in Germany (1835); and there is also a tramway (p. 85). Our train crosses the Ludwigs-Kanal near (141 M.) *Doos*, runs for a little way parallel with it, and then turns to the E. into the (145 M.) **Nuremberg** station (p. 85).

15. From Würzburg to Heidelberg.

99 M. Railway in 4 1/2-6 3/4 hrs.

The line coincides with the Munich line as far as (4 M.) *Heidingsfeld* (p. 113), diverges to the right, and ascends through a monotonous hilly region. 6 1/2 M. *Reichenberg;* the village, in the valley to the left, is overlooked by a handsome Schloss on the hill above. 10 M. *Geroldshausen;* beyond (14 M.) *Kirchheim* we cross the Baden frontier. The line now descends. Beyond (17 M.) *Wittighausen* several deep cuttings and a tunnel. Then through the wooded and grassy valley of the *Grünbach* to (20 1/2 M.) *Zimmern*, where the vine-culture begins. 22 1/2 M. *Grünsfeld*, an old town, with part of the walls still standing. The handsome church contains a good monument to a Countess von Wertheim (d. 1503) by Tilman Riemenschneider. 25 1/2 M. *Gerlachsheim*. The train crosses the *Tauber*, and turns to the left to (27 M.) **Lauda** (**Rail. Rest.*), junction of the Wertheim line.

From Launa to Wertheim (19 1/2 M.) railway in 1 hr. through the smiling Tauberthal. 2 1/2 M. *Distelhausen;* 5 M. *Tauberbischofsheim*, the scene of an engagement between the Prussian and Wurtemberg troops in July 1866; 7 1/2 M. *Hochhausen;* 12 M. *Gamburg*, with an old castle. Two bridges and two tunnels. 15 M. *Bronnbach;* the old Cistercian abbey, with a transition-church of the 12th cent., now belongs to Prince Löwenstein. 17 M. *Reicholzheim;* 19 1/2 M. *Wertheim* (p. 54).

From Lauda to Mergentheim, 6 M., railway in 25 min., by *Unterbalbach* and *Edelfingen*. — **Mergentheim** (*Hirsch*, in the town; *Deutscher Hof*, at the station) is an old town on the Tauber (pop. 4500), where the Master of the Teutonic Order resided down to 1805. The large Schloss contains a natural history cabinet. The most interesting of the churches is *St. John's*, in the late-Romanesque style (12th cent.). The *Karlsbad*, near the town, has springs containing salt and magnesia (Kursaal and Trinkhalle). — From Mergentheim to *Crailsheim*, see p. 22.

28 1/2 M. **Königshofen** (*Deutscher Hof*), an old town at the confluence of the *Umpfer* and the Tauber, where the insurgent peasants were defeated in 1525.

The line quits the Tauber, and turns W. into the *Umpferthal*. 31 M. *Unterschüpf;* 33 M. *Schweigern;* 34 M. *Boxberg-Wölchingen*. At Boxberg a ruined castle. The church of Wölchingen (to the right), in the transition-style of the 13th cent., has handsome portals and interesting Romanesque capitals. It contains the tombstones of several knights of Rosenberg (14th and 15th cent.).

Beyond a tunnel, (41 M.) *Eubigheim*. Then through the *Kirnachthal* to *Hirschlanden*, *Rosenberg*, and (48½ M.) **Osterburken** (*Kanne*, opposite the station), an ancient town on the site of a Roman camp.

From Osterburken to Jagstfeld, 23½ M., rail in 1¼ hour. The line crosses the *Kirnach*, and traverses the valley of that stream to *Adelsheim*, a small town on the E. spurs of the Odenwald. Then through the *Seckachthal* to *Sennfeld*, *Roigheim*, and (10 M.) *Möckmühl*, an old town, with walls and towers, at the influx of the Seckach into the *Jagst*, stoutly defended by Götz von Berlichingen against the Swabian League in 1519; at the N. end are the extensive ruins of the castle. — We cross the Jagst and follow the left bank to *Züttlingen*, *Siglingen*, *Neudenau*, *Unter-Griesheim*, and *Jagstfeld* (p. 19).

The Baden railway diverges to the right from the Wurtemberg line, passes through a tunnel, and traverses pleasant wooded and grassy valleys on the S.E. fringe of the Odenwald. 50 M. *Adelsheim;* the little town is ¾ M. distant (see above). The line now runs through the Seckachthal. Several tunnels. 53 M. *Seckach;* 56 M. *Eicholzheim;* 57 M. *Schefflenz;* 60 M. *Auerbach*. Near (62 M.) *Dallau* the *Elz* is crossed. 63 M. *Neckarburken*. 66 M. **Mosbach** (**Prinz Karl; Badischer Hof; Rail. Rest.*), an old and busy little town on the Elz, with 3300 inhab.

68 M. **Neckarelz**, at the influx of the Elz into the *Neckar*, is the junction of the Stuttgart and Hanau line (p. 19).

From Neckarelz to Meckesheim, 20 M., railway in 1-1½ hour. The train crosses the Neckar. Beyond a short tunnel is the little château of *Neuberg* on the right. Two tunnels. Stations *Asbach*, *Aglasterhausen*, *Helmstadt*, *Waibstadt* (with a Gothic church). We next follow the *Schwarzbachthal*. 15½ M. *Neidenstein*, with a château; 17 M. *Eschelbronn*; 20 M. *Meckesheim*, junction of the Heilbronn and Heidelberg railway (see p. 19).

A run of 11½ M. brings us from Neckarelz to (80 M.) *Eberbach*, junction for Darmstadt and Hanau, see p. 19. Beyond the next tunnel is (85 M.) *Hirschhorn* (*Zum Naturalisten), picturesquely situated at the foot of the fine castle of that name. 87 M. *Neckarhausen*. 89 M. **Neckarsteinach** (*Harfe*, with a garden on the Neckar), with four old castles of the Steinachs, surnamed the Landschaden ('land-scourges'). The *Mittelburg*, one of these castles, has been restored in the mediæval style. Opposite, on a wooded hill, rises the ancient castle of *Dilsberg*. Beyond a tunnel the train crosses the Neckar.

93 M. **Neckargemünd** *(Pfalz)*, where the Neckar receives the *Elsenz*, is the junction of the line to *Meckesheim* and *Neckarelz* (see above). Opposite (95½ M.) *Schlierbach* is the abbey of *Neuburg*. A number of villas are passed as we near **Heidelberg.** The train stops first at the *Carlsthor* station (for the upper town), and then passes through a long tunnel below the Schlossberg to the (99 M.) principal station (see *Baedeker's Rhine*).

16. From Leipsic to Nuremberg by Bamberg.

222 M. Railway, express in 9½, ordinary trains in 13 hrs. — Express from Leipsic to Munich by Nuremberg in 13¾ hrs.; to Lindan by Nördlingen and Augsburg in 18⅓ hrs. — The express from Berlin to Nuremberg and Munich runs viâ Halle, Weissenfels, Zeitz, Gera, Saalfeld, Probstzella, and Hochstadt (see below; time 15 hrs. 5 min.; viâ Leipsic and Hof-Wiesau 13 hrs. 15 min.), and is joined at Zeitz by the train from Leipsic, starting from the Thuringian Station.

We start from the Bavarian Station. 5½ M. *Gaschwitz;* 9 M. *Böhlen;* 13 M. *Kieritzsch*, where a branch diverges to *Chemnitz*.

24½ M. **Altenburg** (*Hôtel de Saxe; Hôtel de Russie*, etc.), with 31,520 inhab., capital of the Duchy of Sachsen-Altenburg, is overlooked by the ducal *Schloss*. Late-Gothic church (1410), and fine park. (See *Baedeker's N. Germany.*)

36 M. *Gössnitz*, junction for *Glauchau* and *Chemnitz* to the E., and *Gera* to the W.; 42 M. *Crimmitzschau*; 48½ M. *Werdau* (junction for *Zwickau*), all with spinning and weaving factories. To the left, on a wooded hill, *Schloss Schönfels*. 54 M. *Neumark*, junction for *Greiz*. 59 M. **Reichenbach** *(Lamm; Deutscher Kaiser)*, a manufacturing town with 18,300 inhab. — Carriages are changed here for Eger (see below).

The train crosses the deep *Göltzschthal* by a grand viaduct with four rows of arches one above the other, 706 yds. in length and 285 ft. high. Below, to the left, lies the little town of *Mylau*. 62½ M. *Netzschkau;* 66 M. *Herlasgrün* (branch-line by *Auerbach* and *Falkenstein* to *Oelsnitz*, see below). Then another lofty viaduct across the deep, wooded *Elsterthal*.

74½ M. **Plauen** (**Deil's Hôtel; Engel; *Hôt. Müller*, Bahnhofstr.), a busy manufacturing town on the *Weisse Elster* (46,900 inhab.), is the capital of the *Voigtland*, overlooked by the old castle of *Hradschin*, anciently the seat of the Voigt or governor.

[From Plauen to Wiesau viâ Eger, 62½ M., railway in 4 hrs. The line diverges to the left from the Hof and Nuremberg line and leads through the picturesque Elsterthal, a hilly district with numerous factories. 2 M. *Neundorf;* 6 M. *Weischlitz* (junction for the *Elsterthal Railway* to *Greiz* and *Gera*); 7½ M. *Pirk;* 12½ M. *Oelsnitz* (branch to *Auerbach* and *Zwickau*); 20½ M. *Adorf* (branch to *Chemnitz*). Then (22½ M.) **Elster** (*Hôtel de Saxe*, with the Cursaal; **Wettiner Hof; Bauer*, etc.), a pleasant watering-place, with alkaline and saline springs.

The train quits the Elster and crosses the watershed between the Elster and the *Eger*. 31 M. *Brambach*. At (37 M.) *Voitersreuth*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined. 42 M. *Franzensbad* (p. 304), junction for *Hof* (p. 64). 46½ M. **Eger** (p. 303; luggage from Munich examined here; **Rail. Rest.*); routes hence to *Carlsbad* and *Prague*, see R. 45; to *Pilsen* and *Vienna*, see R. 48.

Beyond Eger the train quits the Austrian territory. At (53½ M.) *Waldsassen* is a Cistercian abbey, founded in 1128, suppressed in

1803; handsome church in the baroque style; fine carving in the library-hall. 56 M. *Steinmühle;* 59 M. *Mitterteich*, on the watershed between the Eger and the Nab. To the right is the *Kösseine*, p. 82. At (62½ M.) *Wiesau* (see p. 119), the line unites with that viâ Hof to Munich.]

82 M. *Mehltheuer;* 85½ M. *Schönberg* (branch to *Schleiz*). Beyond (90½ M.) *Reuth* the train enters Bavaria. The blue outlines of the Fichtelgebirge (see Map, p. 79) soon become visible on the left.

104 M. **Hof** (**Hirsch; *Lamm; Prinz Regent; Wittelsbacher Hof*, at the station; *Goldner Löwe; *Rail. Rest.*), a considerable town on the *Saale*, with 24,548 inhab., is the junction of the Munich line viâ Wiesau and Ratisbon (R. 27). Gothic *Rathhaus* of 1563; fine *Michaelskirche*, consecrated in 1299, frequently altered, and in 1884 thoroughly restored. On the *Theresienstein* (*Restaurant) is the pretty public park; ½ M. farther off is the *Labyrinthenberg*, with a ruin and a belvedere: view of the rounded summit of the *Döbraberg* (2325 ft.) to the W., in the Franconian forest.

Branch-Line, 14½ M., in 28 min., viâ *Naila* to *Marxgrün*, whence a diligence runs twice daily in ½ hr. to (3 M.) **Steben** (2130 ft.; **Kur-Hôtel; Anker; Pension Spörl*), a loftily situated chalybeate bath, well fitted up. The little town (800 inhab.) was almost entirely burned down in 1877 and has been handsomely rebuilt. In 1796-97 Alexander von Humboldt was mining superintendent here; the house he occupied is denoted by a tablet. Excursions to the **Höllenthal*, to the *Langenauer Thal*, and to *Blankenberg*, prettily situated on the Saale. — From Steben to *Kronach* (p. 65) diligence daily in 6 hs., viâ *Geroldsgrün*, *Steinwiesen*, and *Unterrodach*.

From Hof to Eger, 37½ M. (rail in 2½ hrs.). 3½ M. *Oberkotzau*; 8½ M. *Rehau* (on the right the *Grosse Kornberg*, with a view-tower); 15½ M. *Selb*. 20 M. **Asch** (*Post*), a Bohemian manufacturing town, with 15,557 inhab., contains monuments to Luther and Joseph II. Fine view from the *Hainberg*, ½ hr. to the N., the highest point of the Elstergebirge. [A branch-line runs from the station, which is 1¼ M. from the town, by *Asch-Stadt*, *Neuberg* and *Thonbrunn*, to (8¾ M.) *Rossbach*, with considerable manufactories.] — Then stat. *Haslau*, *Antonienhöhe-Stöckermühle*, *Franzensbad* (p. 304), and (37½ M.) *Eger* (p. 303).

The line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 109 M. *Oberkotzau*, junction of the line to Ratisbon and Munich (R. 27); 112 M. *Schwarzenbach*, on the Saale; 116½ M. *Seulbitz;* 120 M. *Münchberg* (*Bayr. Hof; branch-line to *Helmbrechts*, 5½ M., in 35 min.).

The ***Waldstein** (2890 ft.) is most easily ascended hence (comp. p. 81). Pleasant footpath (or by omnibus twice daily in 50 min.) to (3 M.) *Sparneck* (Post); thence by a distinct path to the top in 50 min.

126½ M. *Stambach*. On the left rise the Waldstein (see above), Schneeberg (p. 81), and Ochsenkopf (p. 80), the highest points of the Fichtelgebirge. 131 M. *Falls-Gefrees;* the village of *Gefrees* lies in the *Lübnitzthal*, 3 M. to the E. 133 M. *Markt-Schorgast* (1660 ft.) lies in the valley to the right (to Berneck, see p. 79). The engineering of the line here is interesting (gradient at first 1 : 40; descent to Neuenmarkt 575 ft.): cuttings, embankments, and dark pine-clad valleys in rapid succession. To the left in the distance is *Himmelkron*, the traditional burial-place of the Countess of Orla-

münde (the 'White Lady', d. about 1300), ancestress of the Brandenburg-Kulmbach family.

138 M. *Neuenmarkt* (junction for *Bayreuth* and *Schnabelwaid*, etc., see p. 76 and R. 25); 1½ M. to the N. is *Wiersberg* (1470 ft.; Hôt. Werner, etc.), a summer-resort, with pretty walks. 142 M. *Unter-Steinach;* 3 M. to the N.W. lies *Stadt-Steinach*. Country picturesque, especially near (146 M.) **Kulmbach** (**Goldner Hirsch; *Rail. Rest.*), a town with 7000 inhab., famed for its beer, formerly the residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Kulmbach, on the *Weisse Main*, commanded by the *Plassenburg*, now a prison.

Near (149 M.) *Mainleus*, by *Schloss Stemenhausen*, the *Weisse* and *Rothe Main* unite to form the *Main*. 152½ M. *Mainroth;* 155½ M. *Burgkunstadt*, a little town with an old Rathhaus and Schloss. We cross the Main to (159 M.) *Hochstadt-Marktzeuln*, junction of the Probstzella, Saalfeld, and Berlin line.

FROM HOCHSTADT TO SAALFELD (50 M.) railway in 2½-3½ hrs. through the pretty *Rodachthal*. 2½ M. *Redwitz*, at the entrance of the *Steinachthal;* 5 M. *Ober-Langenstadt;* 6½ M. *Küps*, a considerable village with a château of Hr. v. Redwitz. 10 M. **Kronach** (*Goldner Wagen* or *Post; Sonne*), a small town (4000 inhab.) at the confluence of the *Hasslach* and Rodach, formerly fortified and bravely defended during the Thirty Years' War, was the birthplace of the painter Lucas Cranach (1472). The Gothic church (1548-1607) stands on a lofty rock, which ascends to the imposing and well-preserved fortress of *Rosenberg* (1240 ft.; now pleasure-grounds, with restaurant and a small historical museum). Thence through the *Hasslachthal* by stat. *Gundelsdorf* to (15½ M.) *Stockheim*, with valuable coal-mines in the vicinity. The line now ascends by *Rothenkirchen* and *Förtschendorf* to (26 M.) *Steinbach* (1950 ft.), on the watershed between the Rhine and the Elbe, and descends into the *Loquitzthal* to (29 M.) *Ludwigsstadt* (branch-line in 40 min. to *Lehesten*, with extensive slate-quarries). By the hamlet of *Lauenstein* the train quits Bavaria, enters Saxe-Meiningen, and reaches (34 M.) **Probstzella** (*Rail. Restaur.*), where it joins the Prussian State railway. Then *Marktgölitz*, *Unterloquitz*, *Eichicht*, and (50 M.) *Saalfeld*, junction of the lines to Jena, Grossheringen, Halle, and Berlin, and to Weida, Zeitz, and Weissenfels or Leipsic: see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

158 M. **Lichtenfels** (866 ft.; *Anker*, *Hôtel Moulin*, both near the station; *Krone*, in the market) is the junction of the Werra line (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*). *Schloss Banz* on the right (1¼ hr. from Lichtenfels) and *Vierzehnheiligen* on the left (1 hr.) are conspicuous objects. Pleasure-grounds on the *Burgberg*.

Carriage to Vierzehnheiligen 4½, to Banz 6 *M.* (return included). We may visit both on foot by going from Lichtenfels to Vierzehnheiligen (1 hr.), and thence to Banz (1½ hr.), and descending to (¾ hr.) stat. Staffelstein (see below). By the direct road Banz is 1½ hr. from Lichtenfels: we follow the direction of the railway, cross the Main at the ferry-houses, and then ascend the hill.

The once celebrated Benedictine Abbey of **Banz**, founded in 1096, was dissolved in 1803. The extensive buildings on a wooded height, 400 ft. above the Main (1380 ft. above the sea-level), now belong to Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria. Delightful view from the terrace. Valuable collection of fossils found in the lias of the neighbourhood (fine saurians, colossal ammonites, etc.). The Egyptian collection is unimportant. A Descent from the Cross, a relief in silver, presented by Pope Pius VI. to his godson Duke Pius of Bavaria, is erroneously attributed to Benv. Cellini. — **Inn* at the château, suitable for some stay.

Opposite Banz, at the same elevation, is **Vierzehnheiligen** *(Hirsch)*, the most frequented shrine in Franconia, visited by about 50,000 pilgrims annually. The church, with its two towers, was rebuilt in the rococo style in 1743-72. An altar in the centre of the nave marks the spot, where, according to the legend, the 14 'Nothhelfer' ('helpers in need') appeared to a shepherd-boy in 1446, and gave rise to the foundation of the church. The two W. chapels contain numerous thank-offerings, such as figures in wax, etc. — The traveller who has visited Banz is not recommended to go to Vierzehnheiligen also, unless for the sake of extending his excursion along the top of the hill to the (3 M.) chapel (Restaurant) and the verge of the precipitous Staffelberg (see below).

Near (162 M.) *Staffelstein* the *Staffelberg* (1775 ft.) with its chapel, on the left, rises abruptly from the valley; and farther on, to the S., is the *Veitsberg* (1515 ft.), with a chapel and ruined castle; both afford magnificent views. 165½ M. *Ebensfeld;* 169 M. *Zapfendorf;* 173 M. *Breiten-Güssbach;* 179 M. *Hallstadt.* Near Bamberg the line from *Schweinfurt* (*Würzburg*, *Aschaffenburg*, *Kissingen*, etc.) joins ours on the right.

184 M. **Bamberg.** — **Hotels.** *Bamberger Hof (Pl. a; C, 3), Grüner Markt, R., L., A. 2½-3½, B. 1, D. 2½ *M.*; — Deutsches Haus (Pl. b; D, 2), König-Str., R. from 1½, D. 2 *M.*, B. 80 pf.; *Drei Kronen (Pl. d; C, 4), Lange-Str., R., L., A. 2, D. 2 *M.*; *Erlanger Hof (Pl. c), at the station, R., L., A. from 1 *M.* 80 pf.

Restaurants. *Rathskeller*, Kessler-Str.; *Messerschmitt*, Kapuzinergasse; *Fischer*, Lange-Str. (good Franconian wine at these); *Tambosi* and *Wittelsbach*, with gardens, both on the Promenade; *Theater-Restaur.*, Schiller-Platz; *Villa Remeis*, with view (p. 70). Beer at the *Fässlein*, König-Str. etc. *Beer-gardens* on the Stephansberg, Kaulberg, and Jakobsberg, much frequented on summer-evenings, with fine views.

Cab into the town, with one horse 75 pf., with two horses 1½ *M.*; to the Jakobsberg 1 or 2 *M.*, to the Michaelsberg 1¼ or 2½ *M.* Within the town: ¼ hr. 50 pf. or 1 *M.*, ½ hr. 1 or 2 *M.*, 1 hr. 2 or 3 *M.*

Post Office (Pl. 14; C, 4), Schiller-Platz. — **Telegraph Office**, at the station.

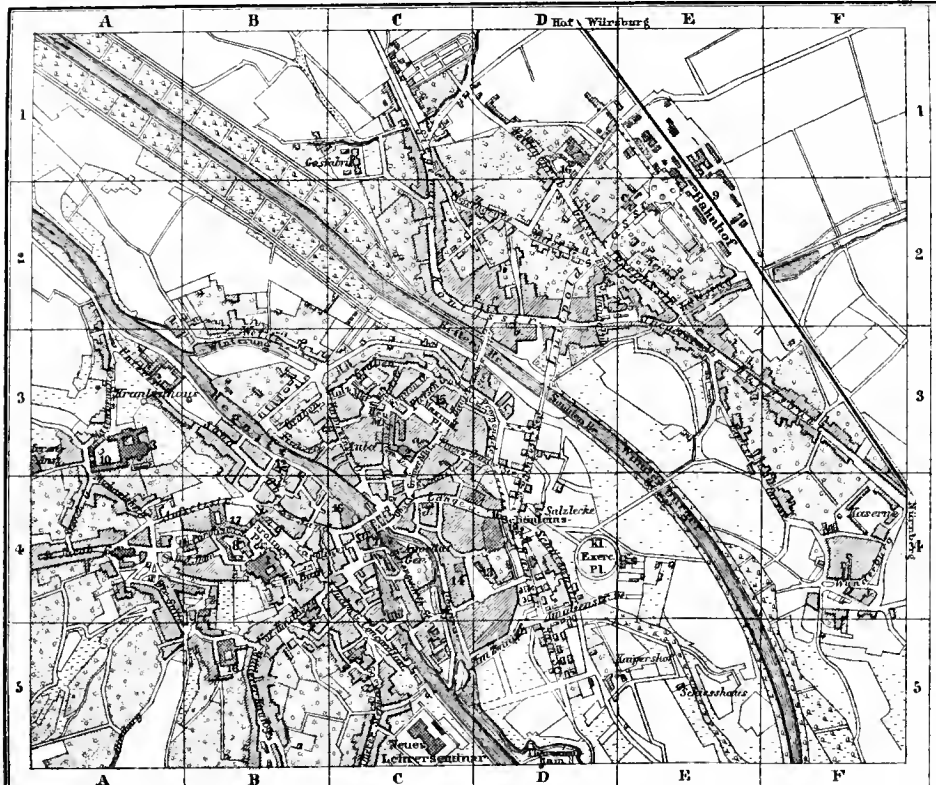
Swimming Baths at the *Theresienhain* (p. 71), above the town.

Bamberg (775 ft.), a town with 35,248 inhab., lies in a very fertile district on both banks of the *Regnitz*, at its junction with the *Ludwigs-Canal* (connecting the Main and the Danube, little used) and 3 M. above its confluence with the Main. The town already enjoyed municipal privileges in 973, was erected into a bishopric by Emp. Henry II. in 1007, and since 1802 has belonged to Bavaria. About half of the town is built upon a chain of hills, crowned with churches. Busy industries have sprung up here of late years (cotton-spinning, weaving, brewing, etc.).

The route from the station to the town (to the cathedral 1 M.) leads through the Luitpoldstrasse. At the beginning of the Königstrasse, on the left, is the old church of *St. Gangolph* (Pl. 5), founded in 1063, originally Romanesque, with a Gothic choir, but disfigured by alterations.

The E. branch of the Regnitz is crossed by two bridges, the *Sophienbrücke* and the *Kettenbrücke* (Pl. D, 3). The former, an iron bridge built in 1867, leads to the modern quarters of the town (p. 71), but the chief traffic crosses the Kettenbrücke, or chain-bridge, constructed in 1828-29, from which the Hauptwach-Strasse

Nord



BAMBERG.

Kirchen:

1.	*Dom.*	B 1.
2.	*St. Martinsk.*	C 3.
3.	*St. Michaelsk.*	A 3.
4.	*Obere Pfarrk.*	B 4, 5.
5.	*St. Gangolf*	D. E. 2.
6.	*St. Jacob*	A 4.
7.	*Stefansk.*	C 5.
8.	*Alter Hof*	B 4.
9.	*Bahnhof.*	E. 1. 2.
10.	*Bürgerspital*	A 3.
11.	*Rathhaus*	C 4.
12.	*Frohnfeste*	B. 3. 4.
13.	*Erthal's Standbild*	B 4.
14.	*Post*	C 4.
15.	*Priesterseminar*	C 3.
16.	*Casernen.*	B. 5. C 4. D. 1. 4.
17.	*Residenz, neue*	B 4.
18.	*Theatre.*	D 4.
19.	*Schönleins Denkm*	D 4.

Gasthöfe:

a.	*Bamberger Hof*	C 3.
b.	*Deutsches Haus*	D 2.
c.	*Erlanger Hof*	E 2.
d.	*Drei Kronen*	C 4.
e.	*Goldner Adler*	D 2.

FRÄNKISCHE SCHWEIZ
1:250000
Kilometer
Sachsendorf
Heiligenstadt
Hochsthal
Waischenfeld
Muggendorf
Ebermannstadt
Gössweinstein
Pottenstein
Forchheim
Eggolsheim
Pretzfeld
Streitberg
Behringersmühle
Tüchersfeld
Pegnitz
Egloffstein
Weidenhüll
Wiesent
Trockau
Lindenhardt
Mistelgau
Weidach
Kirchehrenbach
Wichsenstein
Gunzendorf
Drügendorf
Aufsees
Burggrub
Kersbach
Pinzig
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Nürnberg
Baireuth, Wunsiedel, Hof

leads S. to the Maximilians-Platz and the Grüne Markt. A third bridge is being built above the Sophienbrücke for the use of the suburb of *Wunderburg*.

In the MAXIMILIANS-PLATZ (Pl. C, 3), on the right, is the *Priester-Seminar* (Pl. 19). In the centre rises an imposing **Fountain**, executed in 1880 by *Miller* of Munich, with statues of Maximilian I. of Bavaria, Emp. Henry II., his wife Kunigunde, Bishop Otho the Saint, and Emp. Conrad III.

Farther on is the GRÜNE MARKT, where the well-stocked vegetable-market is held in the forenoon. On the right, at the corner of the Jesuiten-Strasse, is the church of **St. Martin** (Pl. 2; C, 3), built by *Andr. Pozzo* in the Baroque style in 1686-1720, with a dome and massive barrel-vaulting; the tower, 180 ft. high, affords a good survey of the town. Adjoining the church is *St. Martin's Pfarrhof*, formerly a college of the Jesuits and university, now the *Royal Lyceum*, with faculties of theology and philosophy. The entrance, 2 Jesuitenstrasse, leads into a court, in the arcades at the back of which are the entrances to the *Linder Cabinet of Natural History* (10-12; on the right) and to the ***Library** (on the left). The latter, formed by the union of the Jesuits' library with collections from several convents, now contains 300 000 vols. and upwards of 3000 MSS. (Librarian, *Dr. Leitschuh.*)

The Library is open daily (except Sun., holidays, and Sat. afternoons) 8-12 and 2-4; during the summer-holidays visitors are admitted from 9 to 12. Some of its most interesting contents are exhibited under glass in the principal hall: several Gospels and missals of the Carlovingian period, including the so-called '*Bible of Alcuin*', probably written at Tours; prayer-hooks of Henry II. and his wife Kunigunde, with fine Byzantine ivory diptychs of the 11th cent.; also numerous miniatures, rare printed works, interesting drawings, water-colours, etc., including several ascribed to *Dürer* (?).

The Grüne Markt, in which rises the *Neptune Fountain* ('Gabelmann'), erected in 1698, and the Obstmarkt lead to the *Obere Brücke*, a bridge over the left arm of the Regnitz, completed in 1455, with a stone Crucifix of 1715. On an artificial island halfway across stands the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 11; C, 4), rebuilt in 1744-56, and adorned externally with allegorical frescoes in the taste of the period. The old tower covering the entrance to the bridge is adorned with rococo balconies. — A little lower down is an iron bridge, constructed in 1858. Above is another iron bridge crossing from the right bank to the *Geierswörth*, an island with an old episcopal palace, now a court of justice. The two chief bridges afford fine views of the river and the picturesque houses on its banks. — From the Upper Bridge the Karolinen-Str. ascends to the KAROLINEN-PLATZ, a square enclosed by the cathedral, the old, and the new palace.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 1; B, 4) with its four towers, one of the grandest Romanesque edifices in Germany (312 ft. long, 92 ft. wide, and 86 ft. high), was founded by Emp. Henry II. in 1004, but

dates in its present form from the close of the 12th and the beginning of the 13th century. The W. choir, with the transept in front of it, is later, as its pointed style and moulded pillars indicate, perhaps dating from 1274, when an indulgence was granted to the promoters of the building, and the nave covered with its pointed ceiling. The four eight-storied towers are 265 ft. in height; the two at the E. end are in pure Romanesque, but the open-work turrets on the W. towers reveal the influence of the early French-Gothic style. The sculptures are among the best examples of German plastic art between the late-Romanesque and the early-Renaissance periods.

The sculptures on the recessed PRINCIPAL PORTAL *(Fürstenthor)*, which resembles the 'Goldene Pforte' of Freiberg Cathedral, represent the Last Judgment, the Apostles standing on the shoulders of the Prophets, and symbolical figures of Church and Synagogue. The two smaller portals to the right and left of the E. CHOIR, approached by a fine flight of steps, are also embellished with sculptures: on the S.W. portal (the 'marriage-door'), the usual entrance to the cathedral, are figures of Adam and Eve, SS. Peter and Stephen, and the Emp. Henry II. and his consort Kunigunde; the S.E. door has fine columns with elaborate capitals; above the architrave, the Virgin worshipped by saints.

The *Interior (open 5-11 a. m. and 2-4 p. m.) was judiciously restored by King Lewis I. in 1828-37 and purged of disfigurements. (The sacristan, who shows the choir-stalls and treasury, lives at the back of the W. choir; entrance in the Carolinen-Platz; fee ½-1 *M.*)

In the centre of the NAVE is the **Sarcophagus* of the founder Henry II. (d. 1024) and his consort Kunigunde (d. 1038), executed, in a fine-grained limestone resembling marble, by Tilmann Riemenschneider, the famous sculptor of Würzburg, in 1499-1513. On the highly ornate sarcophagus repose the emperor and empress, over life-size, in the fantastic costumes of the 15th cent. The reliefs on the sides represent scenes from their lives: 1. The Empress proves her innocence by walking over red-hot plough-shares; 2. She pays the workmen who erected the church founded by her; 3. The Emperor cured of an illness by St. Benedict; 4. He implores pardon for sin; 5. His death. — Modern *Pulpit* by Rotermundt.

To the left of the approach to the St. George's or E. CHOIR is an *Equestrian Figure of Emp. Conrad III.*, who died at Bamberg in 1153 and was buried in the cathedral (or perhaps of Stephen, King of Hungary, who was baptized here). — The stone screens separating the E. choir from the aisles are adorned with interesting sculptures, representing the Apostles and Prophets (in pairs) and the Annunciation, all of the 12th cent.; between these, on the N. side, are three fine statues (Madonna, Sibyl, an angel) of the end of the 13th century. Adjacent is the monument of the last prince-bishop (d. 1808). — The E. CHOIR contains, on the right, the monument of the prince-bishop George II. (d. 1505), from Peter Vischer's studio, and the sarcophagi of Bishop Otho II. (d. 1196; Romanesque) and Bishop Günther (d. 1066; 13th century). The figure of Christ, in bronze, over the altar, was designed by Schwanthaler, as were also the 22 reliefs of saints on the altar. The choir-stalls are modern. — The CRYPT, below the E. choir, is severely Romanesque; the vaulting is borne by 14 round and octagonal columns. It contains the simple sandstone sarcophagus of Emp. Conrad III. and a well.

In the St. Peter's or W. CHOIR is the low marble sarcophagus of Pope Clement II. (d. 1047), once Bishop of Bamberg, with reliefs of the 13th century. On the walls are the monuments of the prince-bishops *Schaumburg* (d. 1475), *Gross-Trockau* (d. 1501), *Pommersfelden* (d. 1503), the last two being from Peter Vischer's studio, and *George III. of Limburg* (d. 1522), by Loyen Hering, one of the earliest Renaissance monuments in Germany. The choir-stalls are of the Gothic period.

In the S. TRANSEPT. to the left of the W. choir, is an ivory crucifix said to date from the 4th cent., and presented to the church by Emp. Henry II. in 1008. The two doors in the S. transept lead to the sacristy and to the NAGEL-CAPELLE (Chapel of the Nail), added in the 15th cent., which contains 64 monumental brasses of canons (1414-1540), a carved reredos of the 15th cent., and an Entombment after Ann. Carracci. The adjacent ANTONIUS-CAPELLE contains an altar-piece by *Lucas Cranach* (1513) representing the Madonna in a garland of roses, with saints and portraits of Emp. Max I., the Pope, and other princes of that period. — The TREASURY contains, among other curiosities, a nail of the True Cross in a mounting of the 15th cent., the skulls of Emp. Henry II. and Kunigunde, the Emperor's crown, his sword, drinking-horn, and knife, combs of the Empress, a chasuble embroidered by her, and the enamelled head of St. Otho's crozier.

From the cathedral we may cross over to the *Oberpfarrkirche* in 2 min. through the 'Obere and Untere Bach'.

The W. side of the Karolinen-Platz is bounded by the picturesque *Alte Hofhaltung* or **Alte Residenz,** with a lofty gable and handsome jutting window and portal, built in the second half of the 16th cent. on the site of an older palace of the Counts of Babenberg, in which the Lombard King Berengarius died in captivity in 966, and Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach slew Emp. Philip of Swabia in 1208. In front of this palace rises a monument to the prince-bishop *Von Erthal* (d. 1797), erected in 1865.

The N. and half of the E. side of the Karolinen-Platz are occupied by the **Neue Residenz** (Pl. 17; adm. 10-11 and 2-4; on Sun. and holidays 10.30 to 12 and 2-3; 50 pf.), or *New Palace*, erected by Bishop von Schönborn in 1698-1704. Here, in Oct., 1806, Napoleon issued his declaration of war against Prussia. From 1806 to 1837 this palace was the residence of Duke William of Bavaria, father-in-law of the French Marshal Berthier. On 1st June 1815 the marshal, whose mind had been unhinged by the return of Napoleon from Elba, threw himself from one of the windows on the E. side with fatal effect. — The S. wing contains the *Archives.*

The Obere Karolinengasse, between the two palaces, leads from the Karolinen-Platz to the Jakobsberg and the **St. Jakobskirche** (Pl. 6; A, 4), a flat-roofed Romanesque church of the 11th cent., with a Gothic W. choir and an E. choir which was transformed in 1771 into a rococo façade, all recently restored. At the back of the W. choir, to the left, is Schmidt's interesting *Porcelain Painting Establishment.*

A little to the N. of St. Jakob's is the Michaelsberger-Str., by which we ascend to the ***Michaelsberg** (Pl. 10; A, 3), with its conspicuous church and other buildings of a Benedictine abbey founded by Emp. Henry II. The court, which we enter by the W. gateway, affords a good picture of a mediæval convent on a large scale, though most of the present buildings only date from last century.

The CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL (Pl. 3), a Romanesque edifice of the 12th cent., with Gothic additions, tastelessly restored last century, has been entirely renovated in the interior.

The INTERIOR contains many monuments of bishops (16-18th cent.), transferred hither from the cathedral. Behind the high-altar is that of

St. Otho (d. 1139), dating from the 14th cent.; at the back is a painted statue of the saint, probably a relic of an earlier monument. The altar contains his pastoral staff, mitre, and chasuble. Handsome rococo choir-stalls of the 18th century.

The S.E. wing of the abbey-building now contains the municipal 'Museum' or GALLERY OF ART. Entrance adjoining the church-steps (adm. Sun. 10-12 free; week-days 10-12 and 2-4, in winter 2-3, adm. 50 pf.; at other times on payment of a fee; catalogue 60 pf.).

ROOMS I & II. Early German Masters: 64 paintings by *M. Wohlgemuth*, *Hans von Kulmbach*, *Hans Baldung Grien*, *Lucas Cranach*, and others. — ROOMS III & IV. contain (according to the catalogue) 61 pictures by *A. del Sarto*, *C. Dolci*, *M. Caravaggio*, *Sassoferrato*, *C. Maratta*, *Tiepolo*, and other Italian masters, and 11 pictures by *Spagnoletto* and other Spanish painters. — ROOMS V, VI, & VII. Dutch and Flemish Masters of the 16th and 17th cent., including *C. de Crayer*, *Honthorst*, *Jordaens*, *Sal. Ruysdael*, and *Jan van Goyen*. — ROOM VIII. French School. — ROOM IX. Heller Collection: 319. *Corn. Janszoon van Ceulen*, Portrait; 322. *A. Dürer*, Head of St. Paul, a study. — ROOMS X, XI, & XII. contain modern works, chiefly by artists of Bamberg and Munich; 489 Head 'al fresco' by *Cornelius*. — Also water-colours, miniatures, crayon sketches, and small works of art in ivory, alabaster, and wood. — On the first floor a large carpet of the end of the 15th cent. with scenes from the Passion.

On the N. side of the church is the old abbey, now the *Bürger-spital* or poor-house. To the left are the secular buildings, now a brewery and restaurant. Passing the terrace of the restaurant, we reach the *Monastery Garden*, laid out in the 18th cent., where the avenue of limes affords charming views of the town (a favourite evening resort).

From the Michaelsberg we may go to the W., past the little church of *St. Getreu* and the *Lunatic Asylum*, to the *Villa Remeis*, now the property of the town, which commands a fine panorama (restaurant, see p. 66).

To the W. of the Upper Bridge (p. 67) the Lugbank ascends to the left to the *Kaulberg*. On the Untere Kaulberg, to the left, stands the Gothic ***Obere Pfarrkirche** *zu Unserer Lieben Frauen* (Pl. 4; B, 4, 5), erected in 1320-87, disfigured in the 18th cent., but of late thoroughly restored. The Gothic choir contains 11 altars. Good wood-carving on the organ by *Veit Stoss* (1523). On the N. side is the *Ehethür* ('wedding-gate'), with an elegant porch borne by two slender columns.

From the Upper Bridge (p. 67) we may now go to the S. through the Judengasse and ascend the Stephansberg to the new *Observatory* ('Sternwarte'), built with a bequest of the late Hr. Remeis.

Beautiful walk up the Kaulberg (see blue notice-boards), past the *Karmeliter-Kaserne* (once a convent), then down a little to the right, and lastly straight up the hill to the (40 min.) ***Altenburg** (carr. and pair 6 *M.*; café at the top). The castle, probably founded in the 10th cent. and after 1251 a castle of the bishops, was destroyed in 1553 by Margrave Albert of Bayreuth, but afterwards partly restored. Fine view from the tower (162 steps; afternoon

light best). The restored chapel contains monuments of the 16th cent. and stained glass.

The **Theresienhain** (Pl. D, 5) and **Luisenhain**, with their promenades skirting the Regnitz, afford pleasant walks. They are reached from the new town in 10-15 min. by the Sophien-Brücke, the Schönleins-Platz (with a bust of the famous physician of that name), and the Hain-Str.; and from the old town by the Geierswörth-Str. and the Mühlendamm. Near the centre of the park is a café, and at the end of it, 2 M. from the town, is the little village of *Bug* (pron. 'book').

Interesting excursion to *Banz* and *Vierzehnheiligen* (pp. 65, 66). — *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 82.

The environs of Bamberg form a vast orchard and kitchen-garden, of which, however, little is seen from the train. Pine-plantations and hop-gardens are traversed. The railway, high-road, Regnitz, and Ludwigs-Canal run parallel. 191 M. *Hirschaid;* 195 M. *Eggolsheim.* To the left on the height near Forchheim rises the *Jägersburg*, once a hunting-lodge of the bishops of Bamberg.

199 M. **Forchheim** (*Hirsch; Zettelmaier, Zur Eisenbahn*, both at the station), once a frontier-fortress of the bishops of Bamberg, was a place of some importance as far back as the time of Charlemagne. Pop. 5700. The Gothic *Church* contains twelve scenes from the Passion, of Wohlgemuth's school. The spacious *Schloss*, of the 14th cent., is now occupied by public offices. The rapid *Wiesent* falls into the Regnitz here. — Excursion to the *Franconian Switzerland*, see p. 82.

To the right, near (203 M.) *Baiersdorf*, are the ruins of *Scharfeneck*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634. Beyond a tunnel of 374 yds. the Regnitzthal and Ludwigs-Canal are seen on the left.

208½ M. **Erlangen** (1060ft.; **Schwan; Wallfisch; *Blaue Glocke;* beer in the *Gute Quelle; Rail. Rest.*), with 17,565 inhab. (3500 Rom. Cath.), still partly enclosed by its ancient walls, possesses a *University* (1000 students, chiefly of medicine and theology), founded in 1743 by Margrave Alexander of Brandenburg-Bayreuth. In front of the building, originally the palace of the margraves, is a *Statue* of the founder by Schwanthaler. In the market-place opposite rises the modern *Pauli Fountain*, with Tritons, Nereids, and bronze figures of Erlanga and Alma Mater. The *University Library* contains several curiosities, including a Bible with miniatures of the 12th cent., and a valuable collection of drawings by Netherlandish and German masters of the 15-16th cent. (some of them damaged), Dürer being represented by about 20 sketches. The university also contains natural history collections and an 'aula' with numerous portraits. The beautiful palace-garden, which now belongs to the university, contains several university institutions, chief of which is the *Collegienhaus*, completed in 1889, with a façade adorned with figures of the four Faculties. Near it are an un-

finished statue of the Great Elector and a large fountain with 45 statuettes, said to be portraits of the first French refugees who settled here. The Luitpold-Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of *Prof. Herz*. In the Bahnhof-Platz a tasteful little fountain in bronze.

The town owes its regular construction to a fire in 1706, which destroyed most of the houses, and its prosperity mainly to French Protestants, exiled by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685), who transferred their industries hither, and also to German Protestants who took refuge here when the French devastated the Palatinate. Beer, brushes, gloves, and combs are the staple products. — Pleasant walks on the *Rathsberg* and the *Burgberg*, a spur of the Jura, where a fair is held at Whitsuntide. On the W. slope is the *Canal Monument*, by Schwanthaler, erected by Ludwig I. in memory of the completion of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 66), with figures of Danube and Main, Navigation and Commerce.

Branch Line (17½ M., in 2¼ hrs.) to the E. to *Gräfenberg*, a little town with a Schloss, prettily situated at the foot of the *Eberhartsberg*, a fine point of view. (Entrance to Franconian Switzerland by the charmingly situated *Egloffstein*.)

The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal to stat. *Vach* and joins the Würzburg railway (see p. 60); to the right rises the Alte Feste (p. 60). The *Regnitz* is crossed; fine view of Fürth to the left. 217 M. **Fürth**, and thence by *Doos* to (222 M.) **Nuremberg**, see **p. 60.**

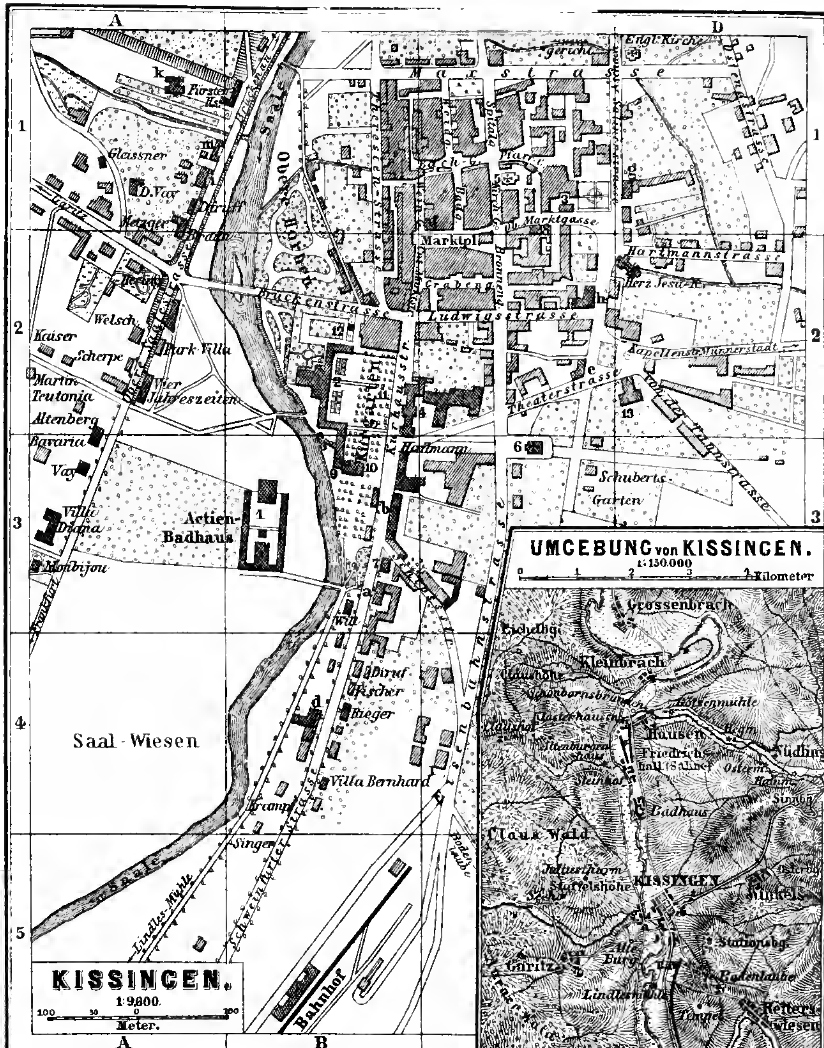
17. From Würzburg to Bamberg. Kissingen.

Railway to (62 M.) Bamberg in 2-3½ hrs. From Oberndorf-Schweinfurt to Kissingen, see p. 73.

Würzburg, see p. 56. Beyond (5 M.) *Rottendorf* (p. 60), junction for Nuremberg, the line turns towards the N.E. 10½ M. *Seligenstadt;* 14 M. *Bergtheim* (watershed, 376 ft. above Würzburg, 257 ft. above Schweinfurt); 17 M. *Essleben;* 20 M. *Weigolshausen*, where the direct line to Gemünden (p. 55) diverges (to the left *Schloss Werneck*, now a lunatic asylum); 23 M. *Bergrheinfeld*. 26½ M. **Oberndorf-Schweinfurt** *(Rail. Rest.)*, junction for the Gemünden (p. 55) and the Kissingen lines (see below).

To the S.E. of Weigolshausen, prettily situated on the Main, lies (5½ M.) **Ludwigsbad Wipfeld** *(Kurhaus)*, with sulphur-springs and peat-baths, etc. Omnibus from Schweinfurt station in 1½ hr.; one-horse carr. from Weigolshausen or Seligenstadt 4½ *M.*

28 M. **Schweinfurt** *(*Rabe; *Deutsches Haus; *Krone*, nearest the old station; *Anker; Löwe)*, with 13,438 inhab., once a free town of the Empire. Handsome *Rathhaus* of 1570; *Johanniskirche* of the 13th cent.; both recently restored. The *Gymnasium*, or grammar-school, founded in 1631 by Gustavus Adolphus, was transferred to a handsome new building to the N. of the town in 1881. Engine-works, dye-works, sugar-factories, etc., flourish here. The poet *Rückert* (d. 1866) was born in the Rückert-Str. in 1788; the house, at the corner next the market, is indicated by a relief. Pleasant



1. *Actien-Badhaus*	B.3.	7. *Krug-Magazin*	B.3.
2. *Conversationssaal & Arkadenbau*	B.2.	8. *Kgl. Post & Telegraphen-Amt*	C.1.
3. *Kgl. Bezirksamt & Bade-Commissariat*	C.1.		
4. *Kgl. Kurhaus*	B.C.2.		

Mineralquellen.

9. *Rakoczy*	B.3.
10. *Pandur*	B.3.
11. *Maxbrunnen*	B.2.
12. *Standbild Max II.*	B.2.
13. *Theater*	D.2.

Kirchen.

5. *Kathol. K.*	C.1.
6. *Protest. K.*	C.3.

Gasthöfe.

a. *Russischer Hof*	B.3.	g. *Post*	D.1.
b. *Hôtel Victoria*	B.3.	h. *Preuss. Hof*	C.2.
		i. *Hôt. Holzmann*	A.1.
d. *Hotel Sanner*	B.4.	k. „ „ *Schmitt*	A.1.
e. *Engl. Hof*	C.2.	l. „ „ *Zapf*	C.4.
f. *Wittelsbacher Hof*	C.1.	m. *Hôtel Schmidt*	A.1.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

walk to the chief reservoir of the water-works; also to the Wehrwäldchen (left bank).

The line follows the Main. On the hill to the left is the château of *Mainberg*. Stations *Schonungen* (with *Schloss Mainberg* on the left), *Gädheim*, *Ober-Theres*. To the left rises the old château of *Theres*, founded as a seat of the Babenberg family before 900, converted into a monastery in 1043, and dissolved in 1803. Adjacent is a modern château.

41½ M. **Hassfurt** *(Post)*, a small watering-place with walls and massive gateway, possesses a fine Gothic chapel, the **Marien-Capelle*, or *Ritter-Capelle* (middle of 15th cent.), restored by Heideloff. On the outside of the choir is a triple row of the armorial bearings of the members of an ecclesiastical brotherhood of nobles, founded in 1413, which contributed to the cost of building the chapel. Others are carved on the pillars and on the vaulting in the interior (in all 248).

Diligence daily in 1 hr. to *Königsberg*, in the Duchy of Coburg, with 1000 inhab., birthplace of the famous mathematician Johann Müller, surnamed Regiomontanus (d. 1476), to whose memory a fountain was erected here in 1871.

To the left of (46 M.) *Zeil*, another walled town, rises the ruined fortress of *Schmachtenberg*, erected in 1438, destroyed by Albert of Brandenburg in 1552. On the left bank, opposite (50 M.) *Ebelsbach*, lies the small town of *Eltmann*, commanded by the ancient watch-tower of the castle of *Waldburg*, a thousand years old. 54 M. *Staffelbach;* 58 M. *Oberhaid*. To the right the towers of St. Michael's, the Altenburg, and lastly Bamberg with the four cathedral-towers become visible. The Main is then crossed.

62 M. **Bamberg,** see p. 66.

FROM OBERNDORF-SCHWEINFURT TO KISSINGEN, 14½ M. (railway in 35 min. to 1 hr.). 3½ M. *Oberwerrn;* 6 M. *Poppenhausen;* 8½ M. *Ebenhausen*, where the line to Meiningen (p. 76) diverges. We skirt wooded hills, pass the ruin of *Bodenlaube* (p. 74), and enter the valley in which this famous 'Bad' is situated.

14½ M. **Kissingen.** — **Hotels.** *KURHAUS (Pl. 4), with baths; *HÔTEL DE RUSSIE (Pl. a), expensive; *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. b); all adjoining the Kurgarten; *SANNER (Pl. d), in an open situation. — *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. e), in the town; HOLZMANN (Pl. i), SCHMITT (Pl. k), both on the opposite bank of the Saale; ZAPF (Pl. l), at the station. — Second-class: WITTELSBACHER HOF (Pl. f), PREUSSISCHER HOF (Pl. h), POST (Pl. g), WÜRTTEMBERGER HOF, EUROPÄISCHER HOF, all in the town, and open in winter also; HÔT. BRAUN (Pl. t), on the opposite bank. — **Hôtels Garnis:** *Grand Hôtel Garni*, by the Kurgarten; *G. Hering jun.* (Pl. m), *Dr. Diruf*, *Villa Vier Jahreszeiten*, *Villa Altenberg*, *Villa Martin*, *Villa Diana* (with restaur.), *Villa Monbijou*, *Metzger*, *Erhard*, *Park Villa*, *Franconia*, *Bavaria*, *Westend-Haus*, *E. Vay*, *Germania*, all prettily situated on the opposite bank of the Saale. In the town: *Frau von Balling*, *Gaetschenberger*, with gardens; *Hailmann*, adjoining the Kurgarten; *Rieger*, *Fleischmann*, *Villa Krampf*, *G. Diruf*, *Fischer*, *Bernhard*, *Singer*, all in the Kurhaus-Str. *Villa Herramhof*, *Villa Elsa*, near the station. Less expensive: *Richter*, *D. Vay*, *Gleissner*, *Fürstenhaus*, beyond the Saale; *Will*, *Bergmann*, in the town. —

Restaurant Federbeck; Frühlingsgarten; Schweizerhaus, on the right bank of the Saale; wine at *Ziegler's* and *Dauch's*, in the market.

Carriage with two horses to the salt-baths 1½ *M.*, to *Bocklet* 5, *Brückenau* 15 *M.*; with one horse one-third less. For short drives in the town and environs there are *fiacres* with a fixed tariff.

Reading Rooms at the *Kurhaus* (gratis) and at the *Kasino* by the Actien-Badhaus (adm. for non-subscribers 50 pf.); also *Hailmann's*, by the Kurgarten (per week 2½, per month 6 *M.*).

Theatre (Pl. 13), performances daily during the season.

Tax payable by patients whose stay exceeds a week: 30 *M.* for the head of a family, and 10 *M.* for each additional person, or 20 and 6 *M.*, or 10 and 3 *M.* respectively, according to the rank of the parties. Children under fifteen and servants pay one-half less.

Baths at the *Kurhaus* and at the new *Actien-Badhaus* (see below). Bathing-hours 10-1 a.m. and 3-6 p.m.

Kissingen (643 ft.), the most frequented watering-place in Bavaria (4200 inhab.), lies picturesquely in the valley of the *Fränkische Saale*, enclosed by wooded hills. The sanatory properties of the waters were known as early as the 16th cent., and the Prince Bishops of Würzburg took the place under their protection; but at the beginning of the present century it was still a mere village. The growing repute of the springs and increasing number of visitors have now converted the place into a handsome and well-built town, which is visited by about 15,000 patients annually, many of whom are English and Russians.

The extensive **Kurgarten** between the *Kurhaus* and *Kursaal*, the principal promenade, is embellished with a Hygeia imparting to the Rakoczy and Pandur their healing influence, and a statue of King Maximilian II., both in marble, by Arnold, a native of the place. On the S. side are the chief drinking-springs, the *Rakoczy* (300,000 bottles of which are annually exported) and the *Pandur*, which is also used for baths. On the N. side is the *Maxbrunnen*, resembling Selters water. From 6 to 8 a.m., the hour for drinking the waters, the Kurgarten presents a lively scene, and a band plays in fine weather. After 8 it is deserted until the afternoon. From 5 to 7 p.m. the band again plays, and the fashionable world re-assembles.

Opposite the garden, on the right bank of the Saale, stands the **Actien-Badhaus** (Pl. 1), a large edifice of red sandstone, with two wings (left, baths for ladies; right, for gentlemen), and an engine-house in the centre. Adjacent is the new *Kasino*, with reading-room, restaurant, etc. — A tablet on the house of Dr. Diruf, also on the right bank, commemorates the attempted assassination of Prince Bismarck in 1874 (comp. p. 75).

Pretty walk, through the Von der Tann-Strasse and by the Stationsberg, to the ruins of (20 min.) *Bodenlaube* (p. 73), the S. tower of which dates perhaps from the Roman era. We may return by the road leading through *Unterbodenlaube*, with its interesting old lime-tree. Well-kept walks lead to the *Altenberg*, the *Staffelsberg* (fine view from the *Ludwig Tower*), the *Wichtelshöhlen*, the *Kaskadenthal* and *Altenburger Haus*, the *Klaushof*, etc.

On 10th July, 1866, Kissingen was the scene of a sharp engagement between the Prussians and Bavarians. The latter were, however, eventually obliged to yield. Considerable damage was done to several of the principal buildings, to the no small consternation of the visitors. A few bullet-marks may still be observed on the houses on the farther bank of the Saale. Near the cemetery, 1/2 M. from the Kurgarten, is a handsome monument in memory of the fallen.

The **Saline Springs** with the extensive evaporating-sheds, situated on the *Saale*, 1 1/2 M. to the N., are reached by walks on both banks. An omnibus runs to the springs every 40 min. (fare 30, return-fare 50 pf.), and small steamboats on the Saale, starting above the stone-bridge, also ply thither. A handsome bath-house *(Salinenbad)* has been erected over the **Artesian Well*, which is 330 ft. in depth (containing two per cent of salt; temperature 63° Fahr.) and frequently rises to a height of 10 ft. in its covered reservoir. Near it is a *Statue of Prince Bismarck*, who has frequently visited the *Alte Saline*, 1/4 M. farther on.

At the village of *Hausen*, 3/4 M. farther, is the **Schönbornssprudel**, a shaft upwards of 2000 ft. in depth, by which it was intended to reach an extensive stratum of salt. The work has, however, been given up, as it injured the other mineral springs at Kissingen. A square tower, 100 ft. in height, built over the shaft, is open to visitors from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bocklet, another watering-place with powerful chalybeate springs and mud-baths (about 350 patients annually), is prettily situated on the Saale, 6 M. to the N. of Kissingen. Rooms at the *Kurhaus*, in **Schlereth's Hotel*, etc. Between the Kurhaus and the *Badhaus* with its *Trinkhalle* are pleasant grounds with fine old trees.

Schloss Aschach, on the Saale, 3/4 M. to the S. of Bocklet, restored in the mediæval style, the property of Count Luxburg, contains a collection of old goblets, carving, etc. (fee). — Attractive excursion through the Saalethal to (6 M.) *Neustadt* (see below).

The third of these Franconian baths (20 1/2 M. from Kissingen; diligence daily in 5 hrs.) is **Bad Brückenau** *(Kurhotel* and *Kurhäuser*, R. 1-4, D. 2 *M.*; *Schloss-Hotel; Hot. Füglein*, open the whole year; *Villa Knell*, *Villa Heil*, *Sinnthalhof)*, in the grassy valley of the *Sinn*, enclosed by wooded hills, 2 M. to the W. of the little town of *Brückenau* (Post). Handsome Kursaal in the Italian style, built in 1827-33, with restaurant and public rooms. The *Stahl*, *Wernarzer*, and *Sinnberger Springs*, impregnated with carbonic acid, are beneficial in cases of poverty of blood, indigestion, kidney disease, etc. About 1400 patients annually. Visitors' tax 5 *M.*; band-subscription 2 *M.* weekly.

Beautiful walks in the environs. Shady paths with views (*Ludwigsplatz*, *Washingtonplatz*, *Amalienruhe*, etc.) lead to the N. through the *Harthwald* to (1 1/2 hr.) *Kloster Volkersberg;* to the W. to (2 hrs.) *Schwarzenfels*, with its old castle; to the S. by the *Sinnberg* to the (2 hrs.) *Dreispitzenberg* (2166 ft.), with belvedere tower. — Finest of all the excursions is the ascent of the **Kreuzberg** (2750 ft.), the highest of the *Rhön Mts.*, crowned with a Franciscan monastery (to the N.E., 4 hrs.). Road, following the *Sinn*, as far as (7 M.) *Wildflecken;* thence to the top (with guide) in 1 1/2 hr. Extensive view of N. Franconia as far as the Fichtelgebirge, and W. as far as the Taunus. The hills around Würzburg and the Steigerwald close the view towards the S., and the Thuringian Forest and the hills of Fulda to the N.

Jossa, a station on the Fulda-Gemünden railway (p. 55), is reached by diligence from Brückenau (thrice daily) in 2¾ (from the Bad 2¼) hrs.

From Kissingen to Meiningen, 46 M. (rail in 3 hrs.). 5½ M. *Ebenhausen* (p. 78); the line diverges here to the left from the Schweinfurt railway, and leads by *Rottershausen* to (18 M.) **Münnerstadt** (**Fränkischer Hof*), a small town on the *Lauer*, with an interesting church in the transition style. 21 M. *Niederlauer*. 24 M. **Neustadt** (**Goldner Mann*), an antiquated town prettily situated on the *Saale*. Near it (¾ M.) is the **Salzburg*, an ancient palace probably built by Charlemagne, now one of the largest and most picturesque ruins in Germany. At the foot of the hill lies *Bad Neuhaus*, with salt and carbonic acid springs.

[From Neustadt to Bischofsheim, 12 M. (rail in 1½ hr.). The line traverses the wooded *Brendthal*, passing *Brendlorenzen* (with a venerable church, said to have been erected by King Carloman in 770), *Schönau*, and *Wegfurt*. **Bischofsheim** (*Stern; Löwe*) 'vor der Rhön', an ancient town with 1500 inhab., lies at the N. foot of the *Kreuzberg* (see above), which may be ascended hence viâ *Hasselbach* in 1½-2 hrs.]

A little beyond Neustadt the line quits the Saalethal and turns to the left into the valley of the *Streu*. Stations *Unsleben; Mellrichstadt*, with an old church disfigured by restoration. 39 M. *Rentwertshausen*. The train here crosses the low watershed between the Saale and the Werra, and descends to (41 M.) *Ritschenhausen* and (48½ M.) **Meiningen** (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

From Kissingen to *Gemünden* viâ *Hammelburg*, see p. 55.

18. From Neuenmarkt to Weiden. The Fichtelgebirge.

49 M. Railway to *Bayreuth*, 28-40 min.; from Bayreuth to *Weiden*, 1½-2 hrs. Express from Bayreuth to *Munich*, 6½ hrs.

Neuenmarkt, see p. 65. Our line turns to the S., and runs through the broad valley of the *Rothe Main* to (3 M.) *Trebgast*, then through a narrow valley, which afterwards expands. 4 M. *Harsdorf;* 10½ M. *Bindlach*. Near Bayreuth extensive meadows are traversed. Avenues of poplars on the left, and the Wagner Theatre and the large lunatic asylum on the right are conspicuous. The suburb of *St. Georgen* is passed. At the station is a large cotton-factory.

121 M. **Bayreuth.** — **Hotels.** *Sonne, †Richard-Wagner-Str., R. from 2, D. 2 *M.*; *Anker, Opern-Str.; *Reichsadler, Maximilian-Str.; Schwarzes Ross, Ludwigs-Str., unpretending.

Restaurants. Beer at *Angermann's*, Kanzlei-Str., and *Friedel's*, Markt 83; *Meyer*, Maximilian-Str. (wine); **Café Samet*, with garden.

Baths. *Bad Rosenau; Funk; Städtische Bade- und Schwimmanstalt*, all in the Ziegelgasse.

Post Office, at the railway-station. — **Telegraph Office**, Markt 80.

Cabs. Per drive in the town (¼ hr.), with one horse, 1-2 pers. 40, 3-4 pers. 60 pf.; with two horses 50 or 75 pf. To the Wagner Theatre and the Bürgerreuth 2 *M.*, with two horses 3 *M.*; to Rollwenzelei, Oberkonnersreuth, or Geigenreuth (a farm adjoining the Phantasie Park) 2 or 3 *M.*; to the Eremitage 3 *M.*, with two horses 4-5 *M.*; to the Phantasie, 4-6 *M.* Gratuities included in these fares.

Porter in the town or to the station, for 33 lbs. 15 pf., for 110 lbs. 20 pf. All charges are raised during the Wagner festivals.

Bayreuth (1180 ft.), with 24,364 inhab. (3300 Rom. Cath.), the capital of Upper Franconia, residence of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Culmbach from 1603 to 1769, is mainly indebted for its pre-

sent appearance to Margrave Christian (d. 1655), who transferred his seat from Kulmbach hither, to George William (d. 1726), and to Frederick (d. 1763), husband of Wilhelmine, the talented sister of Frederick the Great. Under the last-named prince many handsome buildings were erected. The Bayreuth line became extinct in 1769, and the principality fell to the Ansbach family. Margrave Alexander ceded his rights to Prussia in 1791; in 1806-10 the principality was under the French sway, and has since belonged to Bavaria. Very few of the older buildings have survived the siege of the Hussites in 1430, and a conflagration in 1621.

The *Old Palace* (Pl. 1), begun in 1454, burned down in 1758, and soon after rebuilt, is now occupied by public offices. The octagonal *Tower*, erected in 1603, with a remarkably fine double spiral staircase, affords a good survey of the environs (key at the sacristan's, Richard-Wagner-Str. 291; fee 30 pf.). The *Palace Church* is Roman Catholic. In front of the Palace rises a *Statue of Maximilian II.* in bronze, by Brugger, erected on the 50th anniversary of the union of the principality with the kingdom of Bavaria.

The *New Palace* (Pl. 2), a long building with wings, now a royal residence, was erected in 1753. The *Palace Garden* and *Park* are used as public promenades. At the end, on the right, is a drill-ground. The large *Fountain* in front of the Palace bears an equestrian *Statue of Margrave Christian Ernest* (d. 1712), a marshal in the imperial service, erected in 1700. The four river-gods in sandstone at the foot of the pedestal, seated on lion, griffin, horse, and bull, represent the four rivers (Main, Nab, Saale, Eger) which rise in the Fichtelgebirge.

In front of the *Gymnasium* rises Schwanthaler's *Statue of Jean Paul Richter* (d. 1825; Pl. 3), whose house in the Friedrichs-Strasse (6th on the right) bears an inscription. He and his son are buried in the *Cemetery* to the W. of the town, their grave being marked by a large block of granite.

The Gothic *Stadtpfarrkirche* (Prot.; Pl. 4), begun in 1439, contains several pictures by *Riedel*, a native of Bayreuth. Beneath the church is the *Fürstengruft*, in which most of the princes from the 17th to the 18th cent. are interred. Opposite the church is the deanery, beyond which are the handsome government buildings. The *Opera House* (Pl. 5), erected by Margrave Frederick in 1747, is one of the handsomest buildings in the town.

The principal street is embellished with several fountains. Many of the houses possess handsome oriel windows. — The *House of Richard Wagner*, Richard-Wagner-Strasse 283½, built in 1873-74 by Wölfle, bears the inscription: 'Hier wo mein Wähnen Frieden fand, *Wahnfried* sei dieses Haus von mir benannt'. Above is a sgraffito by Krausse, representing Wotan as a wanderer. Wagner (d. 1883) is buried in the garden. — In the Roman Catholic Cemetery is the grave of *Franz Liszt* (d. 1886).

To the N. of the town, 3/4 M. from the station, is the *Bürgerreuth*, a restaurant which commands a fine view of Bayreuth and the environs. The curiously shaped peak to the E. is the *Rauhe Kulm* near Neustadt. Above Bayreuth rises the *Sophienberg* (or Kulmberg); more to the right are the Lindenhardt and Volsbach forests, the spurs of the Franconian Jura. On the hill below the Bürgerreuth stands the *Wagner Theatre*, where the 'Nibelungenring' was first performed in 1876 and 'Parsifal' in 1882. Above the Bürgerreuth to the N. towers the *Hohe Warte*, on which rises the *Siegesthurm* (1526 ft.) in memory of the war of 1870-71, commanding an extensive view.

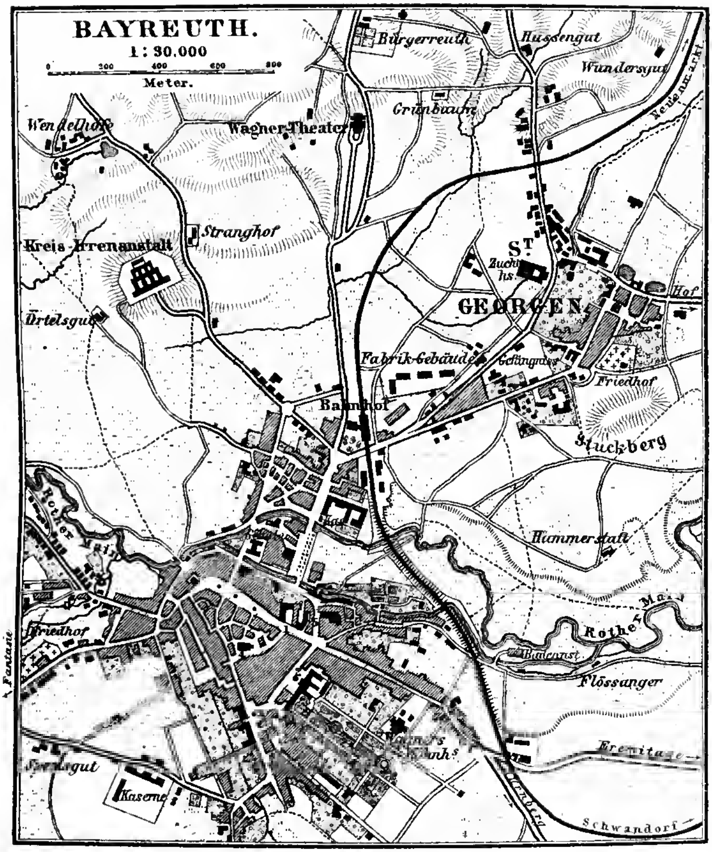
St. Georgen, commonly called the '*Brandenburger*', situated on a hill to the N.E., is a suburb of Bayreuth, founded by Margr. George William at the beginning of the 18th century. The road to it passes through a tunnel below the railway, beyond which, on the left, is the large *Cotton Factory* mentioned at p. 76. The road divides here. The branch to the right, a maple and chestnut avenue, flanked with handsome modern houses, leads to St. Georgen. The linden avenue to the left, planted in 1723, leads past a large spinning-mill (left), the new *District Prison* (right), and the *St. Georgen House of Correction* (left), to the *Military Hospital*, once the chapter-house of the knights of an '*Ordre de la Sincérité*', instituted in 1712 by Margr. George William. The meetings of the order were held in the church of St. Georgen, built in 1705-18. The balustrade of the gallery is adorned with the arms of the knights down to 1767. — At the other end of the principal street is the *Abbey Church of Gravenreuth.*

The **Eremitage**, 3 M. to the E. of Bayreuth, a château with gardens, fountains, artificial ruins, etc., was erected by George William in 1715. It contains a number of family-portraits, including Frederick the Great, as a child, and as king, and his sister the Margravine Wilhelmine, who wrote her memoirs here; among those in the lower part of the Schloss is that of the Countess Orlamünde (the 'White Lady', p. 65). In the vicinity is the 'Grosse Bassin,' an imitation of that at Versailles, surrounded by a temple of the Sun and its two detached wings. The walls of these buildings are fantastically inlaid with coloured stones, rock-crystal, etc. The interior of the temple is sumptuously fitted up, and contains handsome columns of striped marble. Between the château itself and the offices (now a restaurant) is a pretty garden. Adjacent are the Roman theatre and the large water-tower, containing 1000 gallons of water for the fountains. The water-works play on Sundays about 5 p.m. (adm. gratis) and may be seen at other times for a fee of 2 *M.*

About halfway to the Eremitage, at the point where the road turns at a right angle to the N., is a small inn, called *Rollwenzel's Haus*, with a room where *Jean Paul Richter* used to write, containing some memorials of him.

The **Phantasie**, a château 3 1/2 M. to the W. of Bayreuth, built in 1758 and tastefully fitted up, the seat of Duke Alex. of Wurtemberg (d. 1881) from 1828 to 1881, is charmingly situated on a richly wooded hill, near the village of *Eckersdorf*. The gardens and park, with bath-house, pheasantry, fountains, etc., are kept in excellent order. The grounds attract numerous visitors from Bayreuth (*'Hôtel Fantaisie*, by the park). — In the vicinity is *St. Gilgenberg*, a lunatic asylum, prettily situated.

Eckersdorf lies on the direct route to the Franconian Switzerland


BAYREUTH.
1 : 30.000
0 200 400 600 800
Meter.
Bürgerreuth
Hussengut
Wundersgut
Wendelhöfe
Wagner-Theater
Grünbaum
Stranghof
Kreis-Irrenanstalt
St.
Zucht hs.
GEORGEN.
Hof
Örtelsgut
Fabrik-Gebäude
Friedhof
Bahnhof
Stuckberg
Rother Main
Hammerstatt
Friedhof
Rothe Main
Badeanst.
Flössanger
Fantaisie
Kaserne
Schwandorf
Neuenmarkt

DAS
FICHTELGEBIRGE
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Kilometer
Städte Märkte Dörfer Ruine
Eisenbahn u. Station
Staats Chaussee
gebaute Vicinalstrasse
Fahrweg Fussweg
N.
Sparnberg
Leipzig
Hirschberg
Lichtenberg
Issigau
Moos
Bad Steben
Berg
Hopen
Isgarth
Föhrig
Marxgrün
Grubau
Jodutz
Zedtwitz
Nailaer
Selbitz
Blossenberg
Schwarzenbach a. Wald
Dobra
Schwarzenstein
Schauenstein
Unt. Kotzau
Kotzau
HOF
Wolbatendorf
Altstadt
Leupoldsgrün
Volkmannsgrün
Konradsreuth
Enchenreuth
Preseck
Helmbrechts
Ober Kotzau
Grafengehaig
Schwand
Wüstenselbitz
Hohenberg
Ahornberg
Weissenreuth
Fattigau
Schwarzenbch
Seulbitz
Förbau
Steinach
Leugast
Guttenberg
Münchberg
Marienweiher
Kupferberg
Mechlenreuth
Weissdorf Unt.
Schiedel Ob.
Pilgramsreuth
Ludwigsthal
Schorgast
Wirsberg
Sparneck
Gr. Kornbg.
Station Kirchenlamitz
Nieder Lamitz
Neuenmarkt
Markt Schorgast
Zell
Rennersreuth
Gr. Wendern
Leuchau
Trebgast
Reuth
Kornbach
Gefrees
Weissenstadt
Franken
Neudes
Lebau
Thierstein
Hohenknoden
Stein
Berneck
Wilfreuth
Neudrossenfeld
Neudorf
Bischofsgrün
Schneeb
Vordorf
Unt.
Bösl.
Hochstadt
Goldkronach
Ochsenkopf
Wunsiedel
Thiersheim
Leupoldsdorf
Bernstein
Unt. Steinach
Steinach
Hütten
Fichtelberg
Haber
Mar.
Nagel
Lud
Wolfsgr.
Johann
Seulbitz
Neuenkirchen
Sophienthal
Brand
Ebnath
Langen
Waldershof
Sophienberg
Kirchpingarten
Ahornberg
Pullenreuth
Tressau
Arzberg
Pappenreuth
Lochau
Kulmain
Treussen
Seibothenreuth
Seidlitz
Wirbenz
Kemnat
Bad Kurzenalth
Schnabelwaid
Neu Rudhof
Vorbach
Plossen
Oberndf
Waldeck
Bürnhof
Friedens
Neustadt (am Kulm)
Ruine Kulm
Guttenberg
Wetzeldorf
Erbendorf
Thumsenreuth
Pottenbach
Thurndorf
Speinshard
Trabitz
Kastaru
Weiden
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

(diligence daily in 1 hrs. to *Waischenfeld*, p. 84). A pleasanter route for pedestrians is by *Mistelgau*, *Glashütten*, *Volsbach*, and *Kirchahorn* to *Rabenstein* (p. 84) in 4-5 hrs.

To the left, as Bayreuth is quitted, are St. Georgen and the Ermitage, to the right wooded hills. 18 M. *Stockau;* 20½ M. *Seybothenreuth;* 25 M. *Kirchenlaibach* (junction for the Nuremberg and Eger Railway, p. 97). 29 M. *Kemnath-Neustadt;* on the right the *Rauhe Kulm* (see above), on the left the S. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge. We follow the valley of the *Heidenab*. 32 M. *Trabitz;* 36 M. *Pressath;* 39½ M. *Schwarzenbach;* thence through extensive pine-forests *(Parksteiner* and *Mantler Wald)* to (41½ M.) *Parksteinhütten* and (49 M.) *Weiden* (p. 119).

The Fichtelgebirge.

DILIGENCE once daily from Bayreuth to (9½ M.) *Berneck* in 2 hrs. From stat. *Markt-Schorgast* (p. 64) to (3½ M.) Berneck omnibus twice daily in 40 min. — From Berneck through the *Goldmühlthal* (valley of the Weisse Main) to *Bischofsgrün*, diligence daily in 1¾ hr. (carr. 6-8 *M.*, incl. fee). Then on foot over the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg to *Weissenstadt* in 6 hrs. — Walk to the top of the *Waldstein* and back (2½ hrs.); drive from Weissenstadt by Wunsiedel to the *Alexandersbad* in 2 hrs.; ascend the *Luisenburg* with guide, and return to *Wunsiedel* (3 hrs.). From Wunsiedel by train in 10 min. to *Holenbrunn*, on the Fichtelgebirge Railway, p. 118. — *Carriage and pair* from Bayreuth to Alexandersbad by Berneck, Bischofsgrün, Weissenstadt, and Wunsiedel in 8-9 hrs., 40-45 *M.* — *Guides* (4-5 *M.* per day) are seldom required, as the German Alpine Club and local associations have made paths and provided finger-posts.

Bayreuth, see p. 76. The road leads through *St. Georgen* (p. 78) to (3 M.) *Bindlach* (p. 76), where it begins to ascend. Fine view as we look back on Bayreuth. Near Berneck we cross the *Weisse Main*.

9½ M. **Berneck** (1280 ft.; **Löwe; *Hirsch; *Post*, D. 1 *M.* 30 pf.; *Stadt Bayreuth;* restaurants of *Bube*, with rooms to let, and *Schmidt;* or apply for rooms to Hr. Körbitz, the apothecary), picturesquely situated in a narrow valley watered by the *Oelsnitz*, is a favourite summer-resort. In the main street is the *Kurhaus*, with reading-room, music-room, and restaurant. On the Oelsnitz, at the foot of the Schlossberg, is the *Kur-Kolonnade*, where a band plays several times a week. (Visitors' tax for a stay of more than four days, 5 *M.*) On the steep hill above the town are the ruins of two castles and of a chapel. A pleasant path along the Oelsnitz gradually ascends the wooded hill in 20 min. to the *Obere Burg* (1548 ft.), destroyed by the Hussites in 1430. Fine view hence; still finer from the *Engelsburg*, 10 min. farther on.

Another excursion is to (¾ hr.) the ruined castle of *Stein*, romantically situated in the valley of the Oelsnitz. Thence we may walk through the valleys of the Oelsnitz and the *Lübnitz*, past the ruin of *Grünstein* to (¾ hr.) *Gefrees* (p. 64). — Pearl-mussels are found in the Oelsnitz and neighbouring brooks in June and July (about 200 annually). The pearl-fishery is the property of the Crown.

Omnibus from Berneck to *Markt-Schorgast* and *Bischofsgrün*, see above. Carriage and pair 12-15 *M.* a day, or 6-8 *M.* for half a day, incl. gratuity. — *Himmelkron*, mentioned at p. 64, lies 4 M. to the W.

The NEW ROAD from Berneck by *Goldmühl* to (9 M.) Bischofsgrün crosses the Oelsnitz. (On the hill-side is the arboretum *Blüchersruhe*, with its belvedere.) It then leads to the left through the **Goldmühlthal*, or valley of the *Weisse Main*, to the *Glasenmühle* (see below), passing a chalybeate spring 1½ M. before reaching Bischofsgrün. The shorter, but less interesting FOOTPATH, on the E. side of the valley, at first ascends rapidly; then, generally level, leads through wood, passing (¾ hr.) *Bärnreut* (1700 ft.). Thence it partly follows the road to (1¼ hr.) *Wilfersreut* (2296 ft.), descends by the *Weisse Main* to the *Glasenmühle* (1952 ft.), and lastly ascends again to (1 hr.) **Bischofsgrün** (2225 ft.; **Schmidt; Puchtler*), a village conspicuously situated at the N. base of the Ochsenkopf, almost entirely rebuilt since a great fire in 1887, with large manufactories of beads.

The path to the **Ochsenkopf** (3363 ft.; ascent 1 hr.; guide not indispensable: Ochsenkopf 2 *M.*, Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg 4 *M.*) leads through wood, and except at one place, the ascent is gradual. At the top it traverses blocks of granite and passes the *Schneeloch*, a hollow where snow lies till June. From the *Dreiadelsfelsen* and the slab with the ox's head we gain an extensive view of the Fichtelgebirge, Franconian Switzerland, etc., including the Thuringian Forest to the N.W.

The route by *Warmensteinach* to Bischofsgrün and the Ochsenkopf, 2 hrs. longer than the above, is preferable. The road quits the valley of the Main beyond Goldmühl, and ascends to the right in the valley of the *Zoppatenbach* to (20 min.) *Brandholz*. The antimony, lead, and silver mines once largely worked here, as numerous heaps of rubbish still testify, are now exhausted. About ½ hr. beyond Brandholz we cross a meadow and ascend the road. In a few minutes more, where the path divides, that to the **left** leads to (1¼ hr.) **Warmensteinach** (2065 ft.; *Lindner's Inn*), prettily situated. The shingle-roofed houses lie scattered along the slopes of the upper valley of the *Steinach*. Glass-making and glass-polishing are the chief industries.

A road leads hence through the *Löchle* (or *Moosbachthal*), a romantic wooded ravine, to (1 hr.) *Grassemann* (2405 ft.; the innkeeper Weisflag recommended as a guide to the Ochsenkopf and the environs), situated on an open plateau. Thence either to Bischofsgrün in 1½ hr., or direct to the summit of the *Ochsenkopf* (see above; path indicated by white marks; guide not necessary).

From the Ochsenkopf by a good and distinct path (observe short-cut to the right just beyond the finger-post), we descend the saddle to the E., which connects the Ochsenkopf and Schneeberg; 20 min., *Source of the Main* (*Weissmainquelle;* 2910 ft.), an excellent spring, the only one for a long distance (benches; inscription); 10 min., the *Weissmainfelsen* (3050 ft.), a group of rocks affording a fine view of the Schneeberg and Nusshard, and towards the S. The Bischofsgrün and Fichtelberg road, in the valley which separates the Schneeberg from the Ochsenkopf, is now followed to (¾ M.) *Weissmain-Hochofen* or *Karches* (2410 ft.; beer). We here enter the

wood to the left, and ascend to (1 hr.) the **Nusshard* (3190 ft.), a group of huge blocks of granite rendered accessible by steps. The nine round hollows on the top of the rock are called 'the plates and dishes'. The (1/2 hr.) **Schneeberg** (3454 ft.) is crowned with a group of rocks, 30 ft. high, named the *Backöfele* ('oven'), rendered accessible by a ladder. On the top is a hut built by the German Alpine Club. *Panorama uninterrupted, except towards the S.W by the Ochsenkopf: to the S.E. is the Kösseine, to the left the Luisenburg; N.E. the Erzgebirge in the distance; N. the Rudolfstein, Weissenstadt, and the Waldstein; N.W. the Thuringian Mts. and the Gleichberge.

We now descend in 40 min. to the '*Drei Brüder*' (2736 ft.), three lofty groups of granite slabs, that in the middle resembling a wolf; 7 min., the ***Rudolfstein** (2848 ft.), a huge and imposing group of granite rocks, ascended by steps, commanding a superb view. We next descend through wood, passing the Staff-Reizenstein monument, to the (1/2 hr.) plain and (1 1/2 M.) Weissenstadt. Before crossing the *Eger* we observe several rock cellars on the left.

Weissenstadt (2070 ft.; *Reichsadler*, or *Post*), a small town rebuilt since a fire in 1823, lies in a somewhat marshy valley, on the Eger, which rises 6 M. to the S.W. Ackermann's stone-polishing works enjoy a high reputation.

The **Grosse Waldstein** (2886 ft.) may be ascended from Weissenstadt in 1 hr. (without guide). By the barns on the N. side of Weissenstadt, the path diverges from the Kirchenlamitz road to the left and leads into the wood to a (3/4 hr.) finger-post on the left, 'zum Waldstein', 1/4 hr. more. This is another group of granite rocks made accessible by paths and steps, and crowned with an iron pavilion; extensive and picturesque Panorama, with wooded foreground. The castle of *Waldstein*, of which fragments remain, a robbers' stronghold, was destroyed by the Swabian League in 1523. Adjacent is the finely situated *Waldstein Hospice* (*Inn). — We may now descend to the *Source of the Saale* (2312 ft.), either direct by the *Bärenfang* (path pointed out by the forester) in 1/2 hr., or by (1/2 hr.) *Zell* (2020 ft.), and thence to the S. to the spring in 1/2 hr. more. Thence 3/4 hr. more to the Gefrees and Weissenstadt road. From Zell or from the Waldstein to *Münchberg* (rail. stat., p. 64), 2 hrs.

A distinct path, diverging to the left from the Weissenstadt road at the clearing, leads from the Waldstein to the (1 3/4 hr.) **Epprechtstein** (2600 ft.), with a ruined castle and a beautiful view; thence by *Buchhaus* (refreshm.), or direct, to (3/4 hr.) *Kirchenlamitz* (*Löwe; Adler), 1 1/2 M. from the stat., p. 119.

The shadeless road from Weissenstadt to (5 M.) Wunsiedel is unattractive to walkers. (Carr. and pair to Alexandersbad in 1 1/2 hr., 7-8 *M.*; diligence to *Röslau*, p. 119, twice daily in 1 1/4 hr.)

Wunsiedel (1755 ft.; **Kronprinz; Einhorn*, R. 1 *M.*, B. 50 pf.; *Müller's Restaurant;* one-horse carr. to Alexandersbad 3, two-horse 4 *M.*; guide to the Luisenburg 2, to the Kösseine and Luisenburg 3 *M.*), a pleasant, well-built town with 3700 inhab., on the *Röslau* or *Rösslau*, rebuilt after a fire in 1834, was the birthplace of *Jean Paul Friedrich Richter* (p. 77), whose bust by Schwanthaler has been placed in front of the house where he was born, adjoining the church.

The **Alexandersbad** (1915 ft.; **Chalybeate Baths and Hydropathic*, the property of a company, D. 2½ *M.*; **Hôtel Weber*, also with pine-cone baths, D. 1½ *M.*), 2 M. to the N.E. of Wunsiedel, is named after the last Margrave of Ansbach-Bayreuth. The chalybeate springs and the pine-cone and mud-baths, combined with the pleasant scenery, attract numerous visitors.

The **Luisenburg** (1962 ft.), the most striking point in the environs, so named after the visit of Queen Louisa of Prussia in 1805, formerly called *Luxburg*, with a few traces of an old castle, lies 1⅓ M. to the W. of the Alexandersbad and 2 M. to the S. of Wunsiedel. (Guide desirable: from Wunsiedel or from Alexandersbad to the Luisenburg 2, to the Luisenburg and Kösseine 3 *M.*) The Luisenburg is, as it were, a mountain in ruins. Huge masses of granite of fantastic form are piled together in wild confusion, the result of disintegration; they are partly overgrown with thick moss ('luminous'), interspersed with pines and bushes, and are rendered accessible by steps, bridges, etc. At the entrance to the labyrinth is the *Gesellschaftshaus*, with a restaurant (2255 ft.).

This rocky labyrinth affords a beautiful walk, ascending in ½ hr. to the *Bundesstein* or *Kreuz*. The finest point is the **Burgstein* (2858 ft.), 20 min. farther, a group of rocks on the top of the hill, with a platform affording a panorama towards the N.E. and W.

The **Haberstein* (2785 ft.), ¼ hr. farther, is another good point of view. The **Kösseine* (3084 ft.), ¾ hr. from the Haberstein (1½ hr. direct from Alexandersbad) commands the finest and most extensive view in the Fichtelgebirge, embracing the greater part of the Upper Palatinate towards the S. (Temple at the top; a little below it is a large refuge-hut, where refreshments may be had; good water 10 min. below the summit on the E. side.) — From this point a path leads by the *Mätzen* and the *Platte* to (2 hrs.) *Silberhaus* (forester's house, with two beds), whence we may ascend by the forester's house of (1 hr.) *Seehaus* to the Nusshard and the (1 hr.) Schneeberg (p. 81).

RAILWAY in 10 min. from Wunsiedel to (2¼ M.) *Holenbrunn* on the Fichtelgebirge Railway (p. 119).

19. Franconian Switzerland.

Comp. Map, p. 67.

The small hilly district dignified with this title (1600 ft. above the sea-level), with its pretty valleys watered by the *Wiesent*, its wooded heights, forming the W. spurs of the Fichtelgebirge, and lying nearly in the centre of a triangle formed by Nuremberg, Bamberg, and Bayreuth, owes its reputation chiefly to its STALACTITE CAVERNS, containing remains of antediluvian animals, specimens of which are preserved in almost every museum in Europe. The 'Jura' limestone and dolomite rock-formations are also picturesque, occasionally assuming the most grotesque shapes.

The finest points are accessible to walkers only. A guide (seldom necessary) may generally be procured for 2-3 *M.* per day. POST OMNIBUS from Forchheim to *Streitberg* twice daily in summer, in 2¼ hrs.; to *Muggendorf*, 2¾ hrs.; from Muggendorf to *Pottenstein* viâ *Behringersmühle* and *Gössweinstein*, 2⅓ hrs., to *Waischenfeld*, 3 hrs.; from Pottenstein to *Pegnitz* (railway-station, see p. 97), twice daily in 1¾ hr.

From *Forchheim* (rail. stat., see p. 71; railway to Ebermannstadt in course of construction) the high-road (one-horse carr. 5 *M.*) leads through the pleasant *Wiesentthal*, by *Reut*, *Unterweilersbach* (to the right are *Kirchehrnbach* and *Pretsfeld*), *Rüssenbach*, *Ebermannstadt*, and *Gasseldorf*, to —

10½ M. **Streitberg** (**Dr. Köllnitz's Kuranstalt*, baths and whey-

cure, recommended for some stay, R. 5½-14 *M.* per week, D. 2 *M.*; **Goldener Löwe*, or *Post*, with garden, moderate; *Adler)*, a picturesquely situated village, frequented as a summer-resort (visitors' tax 3 *M.*, families 5 *M.*). Pretty walk to the (¼ hr.) *Muschelquelle*. Fine views from the (10 min.) ancient *Streitburg* and the (¾ hr.) ruin of *Neudeck*, opposite; still finer from the *Hummerstein*, ¾ hr. to the W., on which is a refuge-hut (key at the inn at Gasseldorf), and the *Guckhüll*, 1 hr. to the N.E. Pleasant excursions through the **Lange Thal* and the '*Felsenschlucht*' to the (1 hr.) *Schönsteinhöhle*, a grotto with fine stalactites (guide for one pers. 1 *M.*, for several 40 pf. each), and through the *Leinleiter-Thal* to (1 hr.) *Unterleinleiter*, with a fine park of Baron Seckendorf.

The road goes on from Streitberg, on the right bank of the Wiesent, to (2½ M.) **Muggendorf** (**Kurhaus & Hotel zur Fränkischen Schweiz*, D. 1½ *M.*; **Stern*, R. 1 *M.*, D. 1 *M.* 40, B. 45 pf.; *Wolfsschlucht*, with reading-room; *Schwan*, *Sonne*, *Türkei*, less pretending; restaurants *Rosenau* and *Erholung*, with pretty views; *Kohlmann*), prettily situated, and a good centre for excursions. (Christoph Brendel is a good guide; 2 *M.* per day.) Shady promenades on the opposite bank of the Wiesent.

Below Muggendorf (½ hr.) is the *Rosenmüller's Höhle*, the entrance to which is visible to the left from the road (guide, usually at the cave, and lights for 1-6 pers., 2 *M.*). It contains fine stalactites and fossil remains of animals. The *Oswaldshöhle* (½ hr.) may be visited also, if time permit. Near it are the *Wundershöhle* and *Witzenhöhle*. The latter is said to contain a heathen altar (?). The *Kuppenburg*, near the Rosenmüller's Höhle, the *Hohenstein*, and the **Hohe Wacht*, above the Oswaldshöhle, are good points of view. The *Wichsenstein*, the highest point of the Franconian Switzerland, commanding an extensive panorama, may be ascended from Muggendorf in 2½ hrs., viâ *Windisch-Gailenreuth*. In the *Trubachthal*, 3 M. to the S., is the picturesque château of *Egloffstein* (p. 72).

At Muggendorf the road divides. The branch to the right leads to the S.E. through the Wiesentthal past (3 M.) the picturesque little château of *Burggailenreuth* (p. 84; to the right, on the hill), and the (3 M.) *Stempfermühle* (p. 84), with the *Drei Quellen*, whence Gössweinstein, on the height to the right, may be reached in ¾ hr., to (¾ M.) **Behringersmühle** (**Post*, R. 1 *M.*; **Hartmann)*, a village much frequented as a summer-resort, charmingly situated at the junction of the Gössweinsteiner Thal, the Schauderthal, the Ailsbachthal, and the Püttlachthal. The *Pfaffenstein*, ½ hr. to the W., commands a fine view. — The road to the left crosses the hills towards the E. to (3 M.) *Doos* (see below). From this road another leads to the right, just beyond Muggendorf, to (2 M.) *Engelhardsberg* (Wunder; key of the Riesenburg, see below), 10 min. from which rise the bold *Adlerstein*, a splendid point of view, and the (10 min.) *Quakenschloss*, a jagged grauwacke rock (whence we return by Engelhardsberg). To the N. of the village rises the (¼ hr.) **Riesenburg*, a wild group of dolomite rocks rendered accessible by paths and bridges (adm. 50 pf., 2 pers. 35 pf. each, 3-4 pers. 25 pf. each, 5 or more pers. 20 pf. each). Charming view

of the **Schotter* or *Schauder-Thal*, also called the *Engelhardsberger Thal*, watered by the Wiesent, one of the most beautiful valleys in this district. At the S. end, 3/4 hr. from the Riesenburg, lies Behringersmühle (see above). We descend into this valley, turn to the left, and in 1/4 hr. reach the *Toos* or *Doos Inn* (unpretending), where a key of the Riesenburg is also kept.

Here begins the picturesque *Rabenecker Thal*, watered by the Wiesent. We quit the road (which goes on to Waischenfeld, 2 M.) at a mill (1 3/4 M.), and beyond the Wiesent ascend to the right, on the left side of the partly preserved *Burg Rabeneck*, to a lofty plain; then take the path to the left by the wood, turning off to the right after a few yards, and passing (25 min.) *Schönhof*, reach (1/2 hr.) *Burg Rabenstein* (Inn), a pinnacled castle restored in 1829, looking down upon the *Ahornthal*, 160 feet below. In the latter, at the foot of the hill, lies the Neumühle (Restaur.).

The custodian shows the remains of antediluvian animals found in the caves, and conducts the visitor to the (1/4 hr.) **Sophienhöhle** or **Rabenstein Cavern**, the most interesting in the district owing to the abundance of the fossil bones and the perfection of the stalactites it contains. An hour is required to explore it (fee 3-4 *M.*; full illumination 9 *M.*; magnesium wire 40 pf. extra for each of the three chambers). The *Ludwigshöhle* on the opposite side of the Ahornthal hardly merits a visit.

We may now cross the hill separating the Ahornthal and Wiesentthal to (1 hr.) **Waischenfeld** (1146 ft.; *Görl; Hoffmann*), pleasantly situated on the Wiesent, and environed with watch-towers and ruined castles. The *Förstershöhle* (20 min.; key at Görl's Inn; one pers. 1 *M.*, each additional visitor 50 pf.), a dome-shaped vault, contains fine stalactites. — Post-omnibus hence to *Bayreuth* (p. 76), daily in 4 1/4 hrs. (2 *M.*).

Walkers may go from Rabenstein across the table-land direct in 2 hrs. to Pottenstein (see below): by the Neumühle (see above) we cross the bridge and ascend to the left to *Zaupenberg*; then, leaving the villages of Ailsdorf and Kleinlesau on the right (see finger-posts), we reach, beyond *Waidmannsgesess*, the road leading from Oberailsdorf to Pottenstein. — To reach (2 hrs.) *Behringersmühl* we return for a few hundred paces on the Schönhof road, then take the Oberailsdorf footpath to the left (whence a direct path leads to Tüchersfeld, see below), and follow the path through the pretty and sequestered valley of the Ailsbach. From Behringersmühl to Tüchersfeld and Gössweinstein, see below.

The road from Muggendorf to Pottenstein crosses the Wiesent at Behringersmühl and again divides: the road to the right ascends rapidly to (1/2 hr.) **Gössweinstein** *(Distler*, with garden; *Amschler* 'zur Fränk. Schweiz'; *Gold. Adler; Löwe; Rose)*, where there is a large pilgrimage-church with a Franciscan monastery, and a Schloss. The Schloss, the *Kreuz* behind the church, and the *Wagnershöhe*, all command a *View of the greater part of the Franconian Switzerland, including the valleys of the Ailsbach, Wiesent, and Püttlach, which converge at Behringersmühl. Through the grounds in the government forest we descend in 1/2 hr. to the Stempfermühle (p. 83), and thence reach Muggendorf in 2 hrs.

Near *Burggailenreuth* (p. 83), 1 1/2 hr. to the W. of Gössweinstein, is the **Gailenreuther Höhle**, or **Zoolith Cavern** (the forester at Baron Horneck v. Weinheim's Schloss dispenses modest refreshments and shows the cavern; 1-3 pers. 1 *M.*, 4-6 pers. 50 pf. each, larger parties 25 pf. each; light 10 pf. for each pers.), which has attained a European celebrity owing to the investigations of Esper, Rösenmüller, Cuvier, and Goldfuss. It consists of three or four stories, one above the other, each containing chambers filled with numerous remains of bears, lions, wolves, hyænas, etc. These wild beasts probably lived in the caves to which they brought their prey,

GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
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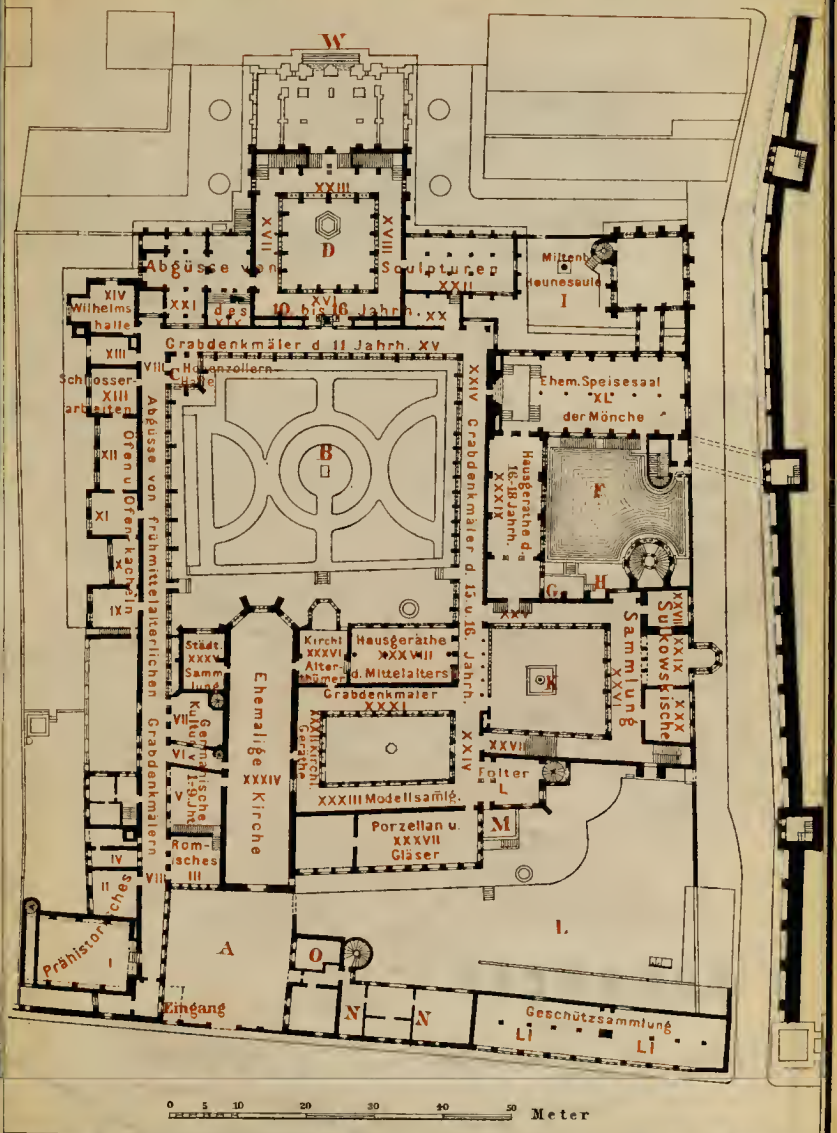

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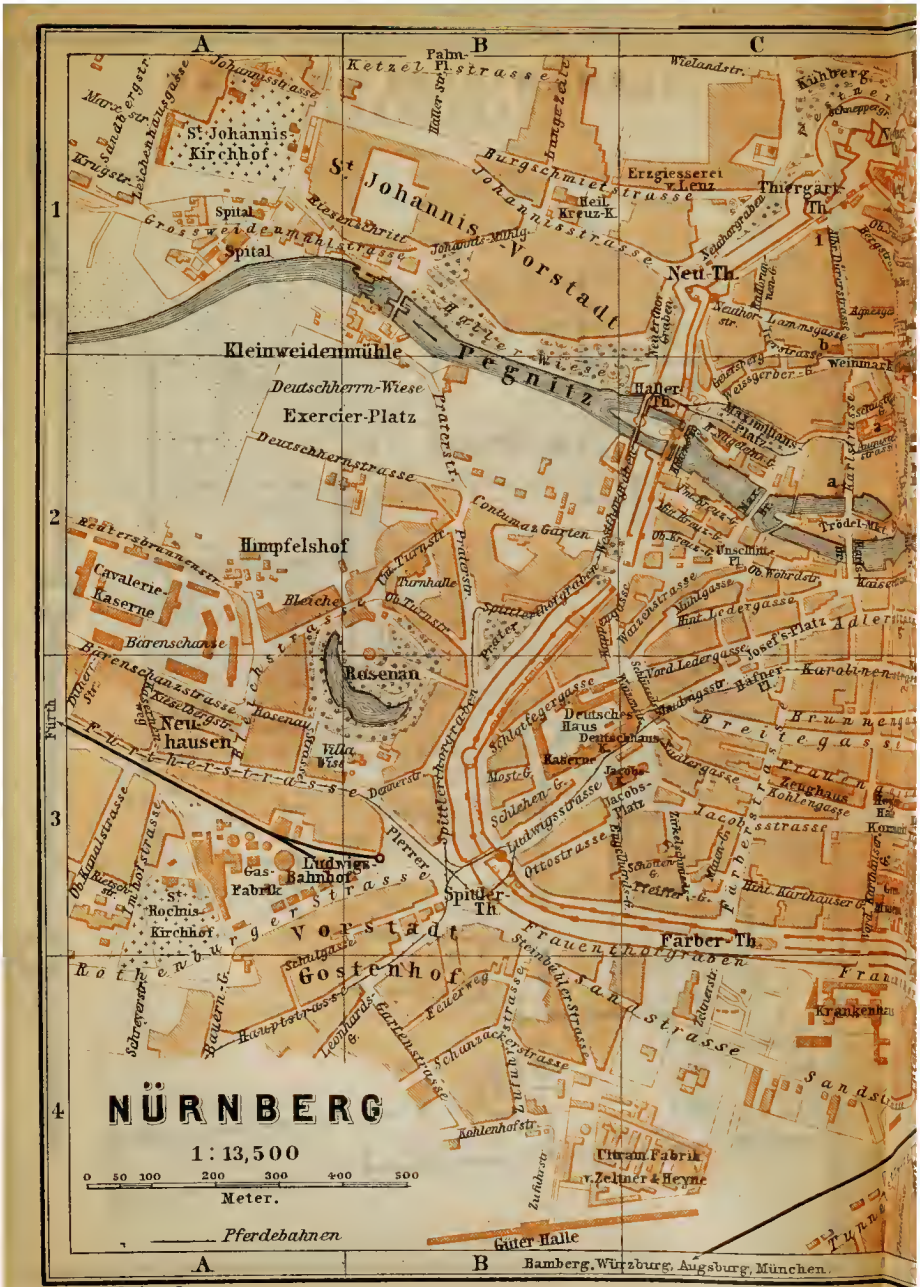

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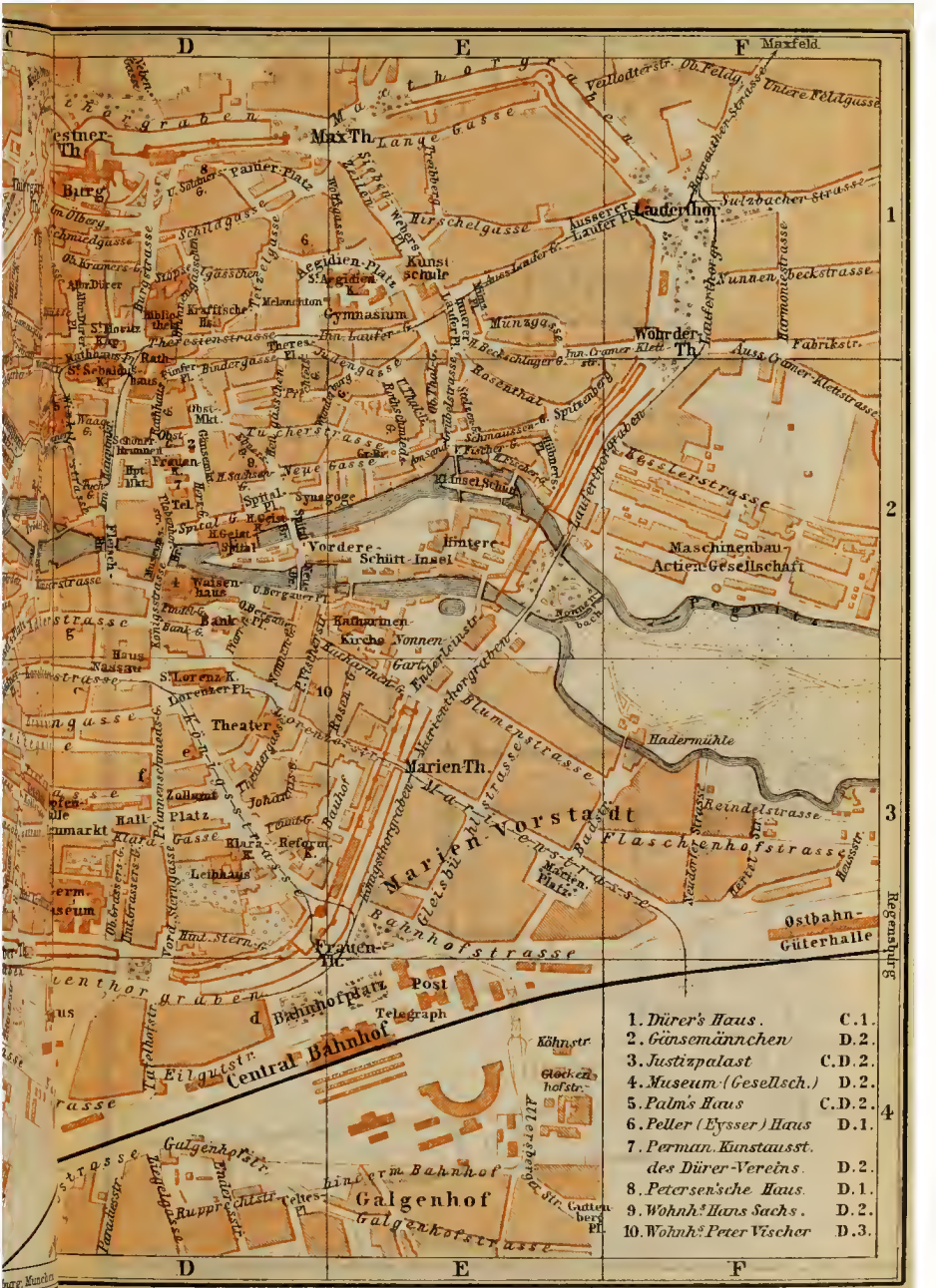

1. *Dürer's Haus.* C.1.
2. *Gänsemännchen.* D.2.
3. *Justizpalast* C.D.2.
4. *Museum (Gesellsch.)* D.2.
5. *Palm's Haus* C.D.2.
6. *Peller (Eysser) Haus* D.1.
7. *Perman. Kunstausst. des Dürer-Vereins.* D.2.
8. *Petersen'sche Haus.* D.1.
9. *Wohnh.s Hans Sachs.* D.2.
10. *Wohnh.s Peter Vischer* D.3.

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GERMANISCHES MUSEUM
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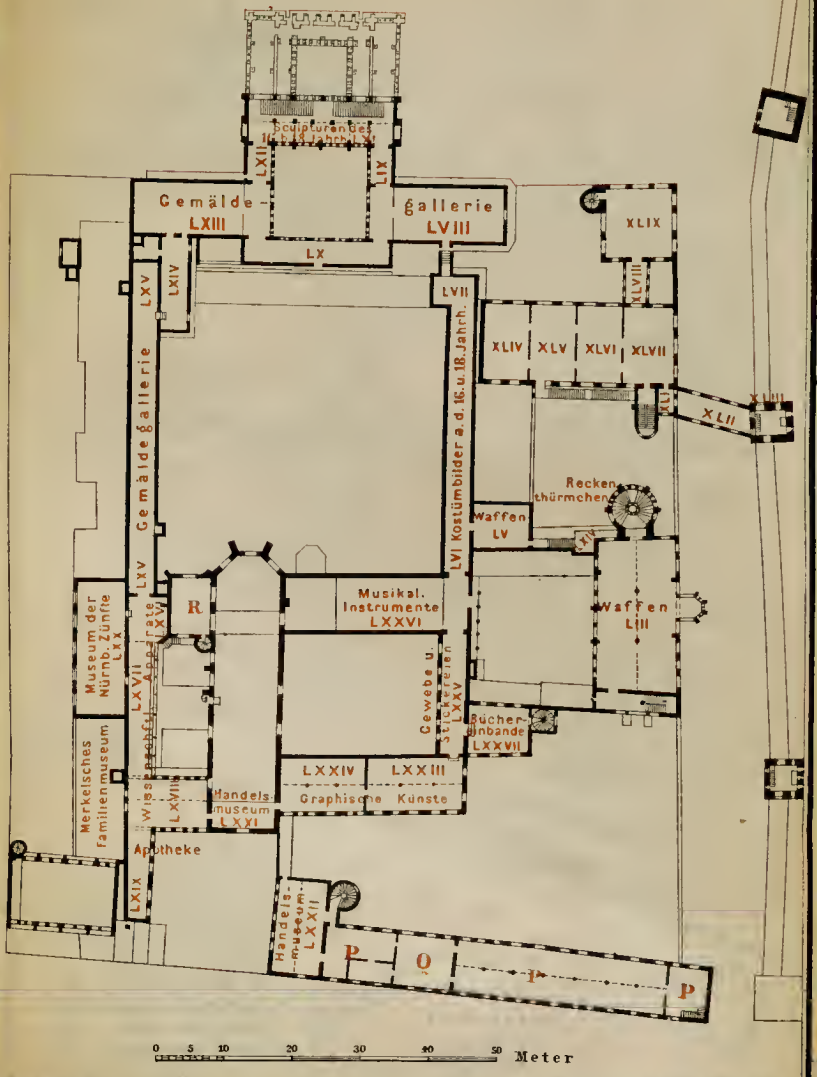

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and where they afterwards themselves died. There are several other caverns here of the same character, such as the *Kapps-Höhle* (difficult of access), containing beautiful stalactites. Scientific men are recommended to visit these interesting caves; the ordinary traveller will probably be satisfied with the Sophienhöhle (p. 83). — From Burggailenreuth a new path descends rapidly through the Wiesenthal to (1¼ hr.) Muggendorf.

The Pottenstein road mentioned above leads to the left through the romantic *Püttlachthal* to (1½ M.) **Tüchersfeld** (*Seiller*, poor), a most picturesque village, commanded by lofty pinnacles of rock. Thence to (3 M.) **Pottenstein** *(Distler, Schöpff)*, a beautifully situated little town, with a château (property of Dr. Kleemann of Nuremberg). Diligence twice daily in 2 hrs. to *Pegnitz* (p. 97).

Pleasant excursion to the S. through the romantic **Schutterthal** or **Kühlenfelserthal**, past the *Schutter* and *Klumper* mills (by the first of which are the stalactite caverns called the *Grosse* and *Kleine Teufelsloch*), to (1½ M.) *Kühlenfels*. Back by *Kirchenbirkig* to (3½ M.) Pottenstein. — A road also leads from Pottenstein on the hill, past a chapel (*View), to (3½ M.) Gössweinstein (see above).

20. Nuremberg.

Hotels. *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. a; C, 2), R., L., & A. 3½-4½, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *Strauss (Pl. c; D, 3), R., L., & A. 3, B. 1 *M.* 20 pf., D. 3 *M.*; *Goldner Adler *(Hôt. Schlenk*; Pl. g; D, 2), R. & A. 2½-3, B. 1, D. 3 *M.*; *Württemberger Hof (Pl. d; D, 4), convenciently situated near the station, R. & A. from 2, D. 3 *M.*; Rother Hahn (Pl. e; D, 3), R. 2 *M.*, B. 80 pf.; *Wittelsbacher Hof (Pl. f; D, 3), Pfannenschmiedsgasse, R. & A. 2 *M.*, B. 80 pf.; Marquard *(Blaue Flasche)*, Plait, both in the Hallplatz; *Deutscher Kaiser, Nürnberger Hof, Herzog Max, Rothes Kreuz, all in the König-Str.; Einhorn, Breitegasse; Himmelsleiter, Karolinen-Str.; Wolfsschlucht, Johannesgasse 4, by the theatre.

Restaurants. Most of the hotels. Also ** Stadtpark*, Maxfeld (p. 96); *Rosenau* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; p. 96); *Wiener Restauration (Haslinger)*, König-Str. 60; **Krokodil*, Weintraubengasse; *Mercur*, Clara-Str. — **Wine.** ** Giessing*, Rathhausgasse 8; *Seressé*, Rathhausgasse 4; **Seegitz*, Brunnengasse 43; **Posthörnlein (Döring)*, near the chapel of St. Maurice; *Haslinger*, see above; **Herrenkeller (Föttinger)*, Theatergasse 19; *Treuheit* (old German style), Spitalgasse 8; *Zum Hans Sachs*, Ebnersgasse 10. — **Beer.** On the left bank of the Pegnitz: *Mohrenkeller*, near St. Lawrence; *Baier*, Josephs-Platz; *Liebel*, Theresien-Platz. On the right bank: **Leistlein*, Schustergasse, at the back of St. Sebaldus; *Albrecht Dürer*, Dürer-Platz; *Bratwurst-Glöcklein*, at the back of the Moritzcapelle, quaint. Also *Schellmannszwinger*, at the Marienthor; *Dürrstscher Keller*, Gostenhof.

Cafés. *Central*, Karolinen-Str.; *Zetlmaier*, *Noris*, both in the Kaiser-Str.; *National*, in the market; *Mercur*, Clara-Str.; *Scharf*, König-Str.; *Royal*, Pfannenschmiedsgasse. — **Ices:** *Eisenbeis*, corner of König-Str. and Kaiser-Str.; *Scheuermann*, Schustergasse.

Newspapers at the *Museum* (Pl. D, 2), by the Museumsbrücke. Introduction by a member; application may be made to *Herr Heinrich Schrag*, bookseller, opposite the N. side of the church of St. Lawrence.

Baths. *Ludwigsbad*, Breitegasse 91, at the Weisse Thurm; *Wildbad*, on the Schüttinsel, E. side of the town; *Maxfeldbad*, Martin-Richter-Str.

Cabs. For ¼ hr. 1-2 pers. 60 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M.*; ½ hr., 1 or 1½ *M.*; ¾ hr., 1½ or 2 *M.*; 1 hr., 2 *M.* or 2½ *M.*; small articles free, box 20 pf. — *Porter* into the town: under 33 lbs. 35 pf.; between 33 and 110 lbs. 70 pf.

Tramways from the station through and also round the town, to *Fürth* (¾ hr.; 20 pf.), to the *Maxfeld* (p. 96), to *St. Jobst*, from the church of St. Lawrence to *Dutzendteich* (p. 96; 20 min.; 20 pf.).

Post Offices at the railway-station, and in the Fünferhaus at the back

of the Rathhaus. Several branch-offices. — **Telegraph Offices** at the station and in the Tuchhaus adjoining the Frauenkirche.

Theatres. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. D, 3), by the Lorenzkirche. — *Summer Theatre* at the Wittelsbacher Hof, Pfannenschmiedsgasse.

Permanent Exhibition of the Dürer Association (modern pictures) in the building of the Telegraph Office, by the Frauenkirche, week-days 11-3, Sun. 10-2; 80 pf. — **Permanent Industrial Exhibition** in the new Exhibition Buildings in the Marienthorgraben (Pl. E, 3), always open.

Shops. NUREMBERG WARES: *Wahnschaffe*, in the Josephs-Platz, carved wood, etc.; *Leger*, König-Str. 2; *C. Quehl*, Fleischbrücke 2, etc. — IMITATIONS OF ANCIENT WORKS OF ART, in clay (stoves, vases, etc.), metal, papier-maché, and wood (furniture): *Fleischmann*, Hirschelgasse near the Landauer Kloster; *Eysser*, in Peller's house, Aegidienplatz (p. 93). — FANCY ARTICLES in wood, in the Renaissance style (caskets, frames, etc.): *Schmid-Daler & Co.*, Hirschelgasse 26. — WOOD MOSAIC: *Adelhard*, Flaschenhof-Str. 18. — IVORY CARVING: *Behl*, Kaiser-Str. 37; *Ziener & Ellenberger*, Fürther-Str. 41. — FANCY GOODS: *J. G. Kugler*, *L. Döhler*, König-Str. — STEEL GOODS: *Leykauf*, König-Str. 16. — ANTIQUITIES: *Pickert* and *Roesch*, both in the Dürer-Platz; *Geuder*, opposite the Rathhaus; *Helbing*, Karl-Str. 6; *Benda*, Hintere Ledergasse 3; *Wohlbold*, Augustiner-Str. 11; *Neumann*, Trödelmarkt 31-33. — **Lebkuchen** (a kind of gingerbread): *Metzger*, Josephs-Platz 6 and Rathhausgasse 6; *Häberlein*, König-Str. 6 and Winkler-Str. 85, etc. — All the shops are shut on Sundays and holidays.

English Church Service in summer at the Bayrischer Hof.

Principal Attractions: St. Lawrence (p. 88), Frauenkirche, especially the Portal (p. 89), Schöne Brunnen (p. 89), St. Sebaldus (p. 90), Burg (p. 92), Germanic Museum (p. 94).

Nuremberg, Germ. *Nürnberg* (1148 ft.), pop. 142,400, a free city of the Empire down to 1806, has since belonged to Bavaria. There is probably no town in Germany still so mediæval in appearance, or so suggestive of the wealth, importance, and artistic taste of a 'City of the Empire'.

Nuremberg, which owes its origin to the ancient castle erected for protection against the Huns, is first mentioned in history in 1050. The establishment of a market, the miracles wrought by the relics of St. Sebaldus, and the frequent visits of the emperors rapidly attracted new inhabitants, who at first settled between the castle and the river. The city thus sprang up under the Hohenstaufen dynasty, and the castle was frequently occupied by Conrad III. and Frederick Barbarossa, two illustrious members of that family. The progress of the city was greatly promoted by the high privileges accorded to it by these and other emperors. The government was originally vested in the patrician families. These were expelled by the civic guilds in 1348, but only to return and obtain a firmer grasp of power the following year. The office of Burggrave, originally a deputy governing in the name of the emperor, was first held by Frederick I. (d. 1218) of the Zollern family under the Emp. Henry VI. These governors soon acquired independent power, and in 1363 became 'Fürsten', or princes; but when, in 1415, Frederick VI. was invested by the Emp. Sigismund with the Mark of Brandenburg, they formally ceded the citadel to the town (comp. p. 92). This gave rise to constant dissensions and bitter feuds between the citizens and the margraves Albrecht Achilles (1449) and Frederick (1502), but did not interfere with the continuous growth of the town, which at the beginning of the sixteenth century had become, with Augsburg, one of the chief depôts of the trade between Germany, Venice, and the East. At this period, too, it attained its zenith of distinction in the sphere of art as well as of politics.

To this period belongs most of the interesting old DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE which render Nuremberg so quaint and picturesque. The general style of the lofty houses, with their high-peaked gables, is Gothic, but the ornamentation of the façades is usually in the Renaissance style. Special care has also been bestowed upon the courts in the interior.

The zeal with which the art of SCULPTURE was cultivated is exemplified by the numerous interesting signs and figures of saints, of the 14th-16th cent., with which the houses are embellished. Some of the finest are in the König-Str.; on the Glockengiesserhaus; at the corner of the Albrecht-Dürer-Platz; opposite the Moritzkapelle; in the Obstmarkt behind the Frauenkirche; at the corner of the Weinmarkt (Rothes Ross); in the Burgstrasse; at the corner of the Bindergasse; and in the Hirschelgasse. The last named (original now in Berlin), a statue of the Virgin, has often been ascribed to an Italian artist on account of its beauty and delicacy of form. Another similar figure of Mary at the foot of the Cross, now in the Civic Museum (p. 95), ranks among the finest works of its time, but is also by an unknown master.

Foremost among the Nuremberg workers in stone stands *Adam Krafft* who flourished here after 1492, and died at Schwabach in 1507. His principal works are the Stations on the way to St. John's Cemetery, the tasteful tabernacle in St. Lawrence's, and the reliefs at the Frauenkirche, St. Sebalduskirche, and Aegidienkirche. Of wood-carvers the chief is *Veit Stoss* (d. 1532), who at first exercised his craft at Cracow. His *chef-d'œuvre* is in the church of St. Lawrence (p. 88). Both of these masters are rooted in the traditions of mediæval art, and of conservative tendencies. The brass-founder *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529), on the other hand, breathes the spirit of the Renaissance, and is endowed with versatile imagination and a delicate sense of form. His sons and *Pancraz Labenwolf* (d. 1563) also produced much meritorious work. Among the specialities of Nuremberg art in the 16th cent. were the casting of medals and goldsmiths' work, the most celebrated die-cutters being *Ludwig Krug* (at the beginning of the 16th cent.), *Peter Flötner* (d. 1546), and *Hans Lobsinger*; and the most renowned goldsmiths *Wenzel Jamnitzer* (1508-85), and his son-in-law *Valentin Maler*.

PAINTING was sedulously cultivated as early as the 14th cent., as is proved by the altar-pieces in the Frauenkirche and Jakobskirche. The Imhoff altar-piece of the Coronation of the Virgin in St. Lawrence's dates from the first half of the 15th cent., and resembles the crude productions of the Cologne school. Towards the end of the same century *Michael Wohlgemuth* (1434-1519) was the most prominent of Nuremberg painters. In order to understand the wide-spread fame of the Nuremberg school we must keep in mind that printing had recently been invented, engendering a taste for illustrated books, engravings, and wood-cuts; for the importance of Nuremberg art lies less in the products of the paint-brush than in the humorous and thoughtful creations embodied by means of the burin and the chisel. The characteristic tendency to depth of meaning shows itself in the pictures of *Albrecht Dürer* (1473-1528), a pupil of Wohlgemuth, and the greatest painter whom Nuremberg has produced. Nuremberg itself, however, now possesses few products of his fertile genius; the only certified examples of his brush in his native town are the 'Hercules' (an early work), portraits of Emp. Charlemagne and Emp. Sigismund, and a Pietà, all in the Germanic Museum. His best works are to be seen at Vienna, Munich, and Berlin. None of Dürer's pupils developed their activity to any great extent in Nuremberg itself, where, indeed, painting rapidly declined. On the other hand the artistic handicrafts, such as the engraving of medals and the manufacture of artistic cabinets, flourished here till far on in the 18th century, and are again practised with growing success at the present day.

The principles of the Reformation found favour at Nuremberg as early as 1525, and in the following year Melanchthon founded the Gymnasium. The discovery of the sea-route to India somewhat impaired the prosperity of the town; it suffered still more severely during the Thirty Years' War, and during the 18th cent. its decline was hastened by the feeble rule of the patrician families. Since 1806, however, when Nuremberg became a Bavarian city, it has prospered greatly, and it is now the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Southern Germany. Hops form one of the most important staple commodities.

The **Fortifications,** dating from the middle ages, form the most interesting feature of the town, but have unfortunately been re-

moved at places. They consist of a rampart encircling the city, provided at intervals with towers of various forms, and of a dry moat 35 yds. wide and 33 ft. deep. The most picturesque parts are near the citadel, at the influx and efflux of the Pegnitz, and by the gates. A walk round the walls will reveal the variety and beauty of their architectural effects. The four round towers at the Neue, Spittler, Frauen, and Laufer gates were built by Unger in 1555-68.

The *Pegnitz* divides the town into two nearly equal parts, the Lawrence and the Sebald sides, the latter being the older and more interesting. It is crossed by several **Bridges.** The *Suspension Bridge* on the W. side of the town was one of the first of its kind in Germany (1824). The single-arched *Fleischbrücke* (Pl. D, 2), built in 1598, is an imitation of the Ponte Rialto at Venice. Two obelisks on the *Karlsbrücke* (Pl. C, 2), one with a dove and olive-branch, the other with the imperial eagle, are memorials of a visit of Emp. Charles VI., 'the peace-bringer', in 1728.

From the **Railway Station** (Pl. D, E, 4) we enter the town by the *Frauenthor* in a straight direction, and in 5 min. reach the church of St. Lawrence; then cross the Museums-Brücke to the Frauenkirche; turn to the left, past the Schöne Brunnen, to the Rathhaus, St. Sebald's, Dürer's statue, Dürer's house, and the Burg. This order is observed in the following description.

The Gothic church of ***St. Lawrence** (Pl. D, 3; Prot.), the finest in Nuremberg, was erected at the end of the 13th and the beginning of the 14th century. In 1403-45 the nave was widened, and in 1439-77 the choir was rebuilt on a larger scale by *Konrad Roritzer.* The whole edifice was carefully restored in 1824 under the superintendence of *Heideloff.* Rich W. **Portal* with numerous sculptures (1332); above it a superb rose window, 30 ft. in diameter. The *N. Tower*, with its roof of gilded copper, was burned down in 1865, but has since been re-erected in its original form. The sacristan, who lives in the Pfarrgässlein 7, is generally in the church in summer. (Knock loudly at the S. door; fee 40 pf.; a catalogue may be had by asking one of the attendants.)

Interior. Beautiful stained glass in the eleven windows of the choir, recently restored; the finest that to the right of the choir, representing the genealogy of Christ. The four Evangelists adjoining this on the right are modern, as also the Kaiserfenster put up in memory of the 84th birthday of Emp. William I. The finest work of art in the church is the *Ciborium, or receptacle for the host, in the choir, beautifully and elaborately executed in stone, in the form of a tower, 65 ft. in height, and enriched with many sculptures. It rests upon the three kneeling figures of the sculptor *Adam Krafft* and his two assistants, who were engaged in the work from 1493 to 1500. In front of the altar, suspended from the roof, is a curious work in carved wood with numerous figures, by *Veit Stoss*, representing the Salutation. The Gothic brass candelabrum in the choir is also noteworthy. Handsome modern pulpit and high-altar by *Heideloff* and *Rotermundt.*

The *Tugendbrunnen*, a fountain on the N.W. side of the church, with numerous figures in bronze, was executed in 1589 by Wurzelbauer. To the left of it, at the corner of the Karolinen-Str., is

the *Nassauer Haus*, erected about 1400. — In the adjoining Adler-Strasse rises the *Warriors' Monument*, by Wanderer and Rössner, a granite column surmounted by a figure of Victory.

The Lorenzer Gasse leads to the E. from St. Lawrence's to the Marien-Suburb. On the right, by the church, is the *Theatre* (Pl. D, 3); in the Peter-Vischer-Gasse, nearly opposite to it, is *Peter Vischer's House* (Pl. 10).

The **Bavarian Industrial Museum,** König-Str. 3, contains a collection of models and industrial products (Sundays 10-1, week-days 10-12 and 2-5, in winter 2-4; closed on Saturdays). It also comprises a designing-room, with a collection of models, a library, and a reading-room (Sundays 10-1, week-days 9-12 and 2-6, in winter 2-4 and 7-9; closed on Saturdays). Adm. on Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid., free; other days 1 *M.* — Adjoining the Industrial Museum, on the Pegnitz, is the *Museum* (Club-house, Pl. 4; adm. see p. 85).

The Gothic ***Frauenkirche** or **Marienkirche** (Pl. D, 2; Rom. Cath.), in the market-place, was erected in 1354-61 on the site of a synagogue destroyed during the persecutions of the Jews. Fine façade. The W. *Portico, with its rich sculpturing, was added at a later date. The N. aisle (open 7-10 a.m.) contains an *Epitaphium of the Pergenstorfer family of 1498, by *A. Krafft;* adjacent is the Tuchersche Altar, with a winged picture on a gold ground, the finest work of the Nuremberg school in the first half of the 15th century. Old stained glass in the choir, with the armorial bearings of many Nuremberg families.

In the Gänsemarkt, behind the Frauenkirche, is a quaint fountain-figure in bronze, by Labenwolf, called the **Gänsemännchen* ('little goose-man'; Pl. 2), a peasant carrying a goose under each arm.

In the vicinity is the house of the poet *Hans Sachs* (Pl. 9), in the street named after him. In the adjoining Spital-Platz a *Monument* to his memory was erected in 1874, consisting of a sitting figure in bronze, cast by Lenz from a model by Krausser. — On the E. side of the Platz is the new *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 2), built by Wolf in the Moorish style in 1869-74. On the S. side is the Gothic *Spitalkirche* or *Heiliggeistkirche*, erected in 1331-41, where the regalia of the empire (now in Vienna) were once preserved. — Not far off, at the corner of the Tucher-Strasse and the Neue Gasse (Pl. E, 2), is another fountain, with a bronze figure of *Konrad Grübel* (d. 1809), a popular poet of Nuremberg.

No. 19, Hauptmarkt (Pl. D, 2), opposite the Schöne Brunnen, was the residence of the celebrated humanist *Pirkheimer* (born at Eichstätt in 1470; died at Nuremberg in 1530). No. 15, adjacent, adorned with frescoes, is the house in which *Martin Behaim*, the cosmographer (1459-1507) was born.

The ***Schöne Brunnen** (Pl. D, 2), opposite the Frauenkirche, erected in 1385-96, by *Heinrich Behaim*, or the '*Batier*', and restored

in 1821-24, is a Gothic pyramid 63 ft. in height, adorned with numerous figures. The *Statues below represent seven electors and nine heroes (Charlemagne, Godfrey de Bouillon, Clovis; Judas Maccabæus, Joshua, David; Cæsar, Alexander, Hector); those above, Moses and the seven prophets. In the iron railing of the fountain, on the N.W. side, is a small movable iron ring, ingeniously wrought, which the travelling apprentices regard as the cognisance of the city.

The **Rathhaus** (Pl. D, 1, 2; bell for the custodian on the first floor; fee), 290 ft. in length, was erected in 1613-19 in the Italian Renaissance style. The new part of the building at the back, with a fine façade towards the Theresien-Str. and an interesting court, was completed by Essenwein in 1889.

The great hall, with its timber roof, belongs to the older part of the building, erected in 1340, and is adorned with badly-preserved frescoes designed by *Dürer*, representing the triumphal procession of the Emp. Maximilian, Town-musicians, and Calumny (after Apelles); it also contains stained glass by Hirschvogel, etc. On the central buttress is represented an execution by the guillotine (1522), proving that this instrument is not a modern invention. — On the wall of the staircase to the second floor is a large *Painting by *Paul Ritter* (1883): The representatives of Nuremberg entering the town in triumphal procession with the imperial regalia in 1424. — The ceiling of the long corridor in the second floor is adorned with a relief in stucco representing a tournament held at Nuremberg in 1446, executed by Kern in 1649. — The second floor also contains three rooms with pictures (Sun. 11-12, free; week-days 10-30 to 1, gratuity). I. *Jäger*, Emp. Maximilian I. visiting A. Dürer in 1518; *Schuch*, Funeral of Gustavus Adolphus; *Ans. Feuerbach*, Battle of Amazons; *Bauer*, Body of Emp. Otho III. being brought across the Alps; *Kreling*, Magdeburgers besieged by Tilly receiving the Sacrament. — II. *Joachim v. Sandrart*, Banquet in the Rathhaus in 1649; *Maar*, The Schöne Brunnen, 1424; *Mayer*, Interior of St. Sebald's. — III. Life-size portraits of Kings Maximilian Joseph, Ludwig I., and Maximilian II.; also portraits of distinguished Nurembergers.

The tasteful *Fountain* in the court is by Labenwolf, 1557. The gallery in the S.E. corner of the court, resting upon curious carved brackets, and with Gothic balustrades, is by Hans Behaim (1425). Under the Rathhaus are subterranean passages, partly fallen in, leading to the old dungeons, which the curious may inspect.

The Gothic church of ***St. Sebaldus** (Pl. D, 2; Prot.), with its two choirs, was erected in the 13th cent. on the model of the cathedral of Bamberg. The W. choir is Romanesque, the nave is in the transition-style, while the present E. choir was re-erected in the pure Gothic style in 1361-77. The church is now undergoing restoration. The sacristan is generally in the church; visitors knock at the N. side-door; donations go to the building fund.

Exterior. The visitor should inspect the N. Portal, or '*Bride's Door*'; the reliefs on the buttresses of the E. choir, representing the Passion; the 'Schreyer Monument', with numerous life-size figures in stone, representing the Bearing of the Cross, the Entombment, and the Resurrection, executed in 1492 by *Adam Krafft*; the Last Judgment over the S. entrance.

Interior (a catalogue may be had by applying to the sacristan). In the E. choir reliefs attributed to *Adam Krafft*, but bearing the monogram of *Veit Stoss*: Last Supper, Christ on the Mt. of Olives, and the Kiss of Judas. To the S.E., in the ambulatory, the 'Markgrafenfenster', a fine stained-glass window executed by *Hirschvogel* in 1515, representing the Margrave Frederick of Ansbach and Bayreuth, with his

wife and eight children; also several good altar-pieces, especially a winged picture on the N. wall, painted in 1513 by *Hans von Kulmbach*, from drawings by *Dürer*, probably the master's finest work; Crucifix and wooden figures of the Virgin and St. John, over the high-altar, by *Veit Stoss*. High-altar in wood (1821) by *Rotermundt* and *Heideloff*. — The *St. Sebald's Monument* (eight tons in weight, for which the trustees of the church paid 3115 florins), the master-piece of *Peter Vischer*, the celebrated artist in bronze, was completed by him with the aid of his five sons in 1519, after thirteen years' labour. The twelve Apostles in niches around the sarcophagus containing the relics of the saint are admirable; above are twelve smaller figures of fathers and prophets; below, about seventy allegoric figures of genii, mermaids, animals, etc. The miracles performed by the saint are pourtrayed in relief below the sarcophagus. In the E. niche is the artist himself with apron and chisel, a beautiful statuette. Near the fine modern wooden pulpit is an Entombment, attributed to *Dürer*, with the armorial bearings of the Holzschuher family. The *Löffelholz-Chapel*, W. choir, contains a Gothic font in bronze, of the beginning of the 15th century.

The *Parsonage of St. Sebald*, on the N. side, with its fine Gothic *Oriel-window ('Chörlein'), dating from 1318, was once occupied by Melchior Pfinzing (d. 1535), provost of St. Sebald, and author of the 'Tewrdannkh', an allegorical narrative of the wooing of Mary of Burgundy by Emp. Maximilian I.

Opposite St. Sebald's, on the N., is the Gothic **Chapel of St. Moritz** (Pl. 50). The collection of pictures formerly here is now in the Germanic Museum (p. 95).

To the S.W. of St. Sebald's, Winkler-Str. 29, is *Palm's House* (Pl. 5; C, D, 2), with the inscription: 'Here dwelt John Palm, bookseller, who fell a victim to the tyranny of Napoleon in 1806'. The patriotic Palm had published a pamphlet on the 'Degradation of Germany', written in a tone derogatory to France, for which the Emperor caused him to be condemned by a court-martial and shot (p. 172). — At the corner of the adjacent Augustiner-Strasse, on the site of an Augustinian monastery, stand the new **Courts of Law** (Pl. 3), erected by *Solger*. In the hall are marble busts of the jurists Anselm v. Feuerbach and Rud. v. Holzschuher; the court of the Chamber of Commerce contains a large painting by *A. Feuerbach:* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian conferring privileges on the merchants of Nuremberg.

Opposite Palm's house, over the gateway of the *Stadtwage*, is a good relief by *Krafft* (1497). Near this (Winkler-Strasse 20) is the house in which *Dürer* was born, with inscription.

***Dürer's Statue** (Pl. D, 1), erected in 1840 on the Albrecht Dürer Platz, was designed by the eminent *Rauch*, after *Dürer's* portrait of himself at Vienna. Some hundred paces to the N.W., at the corner of the Albrecht-Dürer-Strasse, near the Thiergärtner-Thor, is *Dürer's House* (Pl. 1; C, 1), the property of a society, and marked by a medallion. It contains a collection of antique furniture and utensils, and also copies of Dürer's paintings. The custodian exercises the craft of a glass-stainer.

We return to the Burgstrasse, on the right side of which is the old Dominican monastery, containing the *Municipal Archives* on the

ground-floor. The upper floor contains the **Town Library** (Pl. D, 1; Tues., Thurs., Sat., 10-12) of 50,000 vols. and 800 MSS., including a missal with fine miniatures by Glockenton, a miniature-painter of Nuremberg; also early specimens of typography, *e.g.* the Rationale of Durandus (1459), one of the first books printed by Gutenberg; autographs of Luther, Melanchthon, etc.; and various curiosities.

Farther on, in the direction of the castle, to the left, is a *Mount of Olives*, executed in 1499 by Peter Harsdörfer. — Of the two routes to the castle we take that to the right and pass the former *Burgkaserne*, built by Hans Behaim the Elder in 1494-95.

The ***Burg**, or *Castle* (1165 ft.; Pl. C, D, 1), founded in 1024 by Emp. Conrad II., and enlarged by Frederick Barbarossa in 1158, was restored in the Gothic style and fitted up as a royal residence in 1854-56. It rises on a sandstone rock to the N.W. of the town. The castellan *Kellner* (an artist in stained glass) lives on the right by the castle-gate (ring; fee).

The venerable *Lime-tree* in the court, said to have been planted by the Empress Kunigunde, wife of Emp. Henry II. (1002-24), marks the spot on which justice was anciently administered. A niche in the wall contains a statue of the Saxon ambassador *Glansdorf*, who died at Nuremberg during the Thirty Years' War. In the Audience Chamber are several pictures, chiefly copies of later Italian works. Handsome old stoves in this and other rooms. Most of the rooms and particularly the new balcony on the W. side of the castle afford splendid views of the city and environs. The *Heidenthurm*, by the castle-gate, contains two Romanesque chapels of the 12th cent., one above the other: the lower, *St. Margaret's Chapel*, is built over the burial-vault of the Burggraves; the upper, *St. Ottmar's Chapel*, or the *Kaiser-Capelle*, with groined vaulting resting on slender marble columns with Romanesque capitals, and pictures by Wohlgemuth, Krafft, and Holbein (?), was used for divine service. The *Vestner-Thurm* (custodian 10 pf.) is another fine point of view. Near it is a well, the depth of which is shown by lowering candles into it, or by reflecting the daylight upon the surface of the water by means of a mirror (10 pf.).

To the right of the E. entrance is a *Collection of Instruments of Torture* (adm. 30 pf.). On the E. wall of the castle are shown two hoof-shaped impressions, which are said to have been left by the horse of a captive robber-knight in the 16th cent., who escaped by leaping over the moat. This incident gave rise to a sarcastic proverb: 'The Nurembergers hang no man, unless they have caught him'. — The pentagonal tower is the original fort round which the dwellings of Nuremberg first began to cluster. It contains a torture-chamber with the 'Iron Virgin', a hollow figure with iron spikes in the interior, into which the victim was thrust, and a collection of antiquities (30 pf.). Splendid view from the platform.

On the S.W. side of the castle is the *Thiergärtner Thor* (Pl. C, 1), beyond which, in the Burgschmiet-Str., is the *Bronze Foundry* of Prof. Lenz, with a collection of models. The road leads on past the *Stations*, consisting of seven pillars with reliefs of the Passion in stone (the first by the house No. 6; all undergoing restoration), and the *Kalvarienberg*, all by *Krafft*, to (1/4 hr.) **St. John's Cemetery** (Pl. A, 1). The Gothic *Heiligkreuz-Kapelle* (Pl. B, 1), of 1390, on the left before the cemetery is reached (entrance Johannis-Str. 24; 30 pf.), contains a fine altar in carved wood, with an architectural top and double wings painted by *Wohlgemuth*.

The *Holzschuher Chapel* in the Cemetery contains a good Entombment with fifteen life-size figures by *A. Krafft* (1507) and an altar by *Veit Stoss*. *Dürer*, his friend *Pirkheimer*, *Veit Stoss*, *Jamnitzer*, and several other eminent men are buried in this cemetery. The wife of the chief sexton (house to the right of the cemetery chapel) affords all information (50 pf.).

The new *Central Cemetery* in the Johannis Suburb has a fine portal by Hase (1879). — Outside the Spittler Thor is the *Cemetery of St. Rochus* (Pl. A, 3), which contains the grave of the celebrated *Peter Vischer* (d. 1529; ninth stone on the right). The Imhof Chapel contains an interesting altar and stained-glass windows after drawings by Dürer. In the vicinity are the *Gas Works*, the *Ludwigs-Bahnhof* (to Fürth, p. 61), and further W. the *Harbour* of the Ludwigs-Canal (p. 66), 370 yds. long.

The broad Ludwigs-Str. leads from the Spittler Thor to the **St. Jakobskirche** (Pl. B, C, 3), founded in 1212, rebuilt in 1692, and restored by Heideloff in 1824.

It contains a Gothic high-altar with winged paintings (16th cent.) and four figures of Apostles (six others of the series being now in the Germanic Museum, p. 95). On the N. and E. sides of the choir and in the windows are the armorial bearings of Teutonic Knights. Many fine sculptures in wood and stone. At the E. end of the N. aisle is a triptych by *Veit Stoss*, restored by *Burgschmiet*. Stained glass windows with the arms of Nuremberg families. Escutcheons of Teutonic Knights. The Dillherr Chapel contains a Lamentation for Christ by *Veit Stoss*.

Opposite are the old *Deutsche Haus*, or Teutonic Lodge, with the *Deutschhaus-Kirche* (Ital. Baroque style), and the *New Barracks*.

On the N. side the Rathhaus (p. 90) is bounded by the Theresien-Str. (Pl. D, 1). No. 7, on the left, is *Krafft's House*, with a fine court. Further on is the Theresienplatz, with a monument to the navigator Martin Behaim and *Paumgärtner's House* (restaurant). — To the left lies the Ägidienplatz, on the N. side of which rises *Peller's*, now *Eysser's* House (No. 23; Pl. 6), with its rich Renaissance façade (1605) and fine court in the interior. It contains an interesting old timber ceiling discovered in 1883, and has been handsomely and tastefully fitted up and furnished by the owner, a furniture-manufacturer of Bayreuth (fee). To the right, in front of the *Gymnasium*, rises a statue of *Melanchthon* by Burgschmiet. No. 13 Ägidienplatz was the house of the famous printer *Anton Koberger* (1470-1513).

St. Ægidius (Pl. E, 1), originally a Romanesque basilica, erected in 1140, and burned down in 1696, was rebuilt in 1711-18 in the degraded style of that period. It contains a Pietà by *Van Dyck*, and at the back of the altar two reliefs in bronze by the sons of *P. Vischer*. Adjacent is the late-Romanesque *Eucharius Chapel*, with two altars by *Veit Stoss*. In the Gothic *Tetzel-Kapelle* a Coronation of the Virgin in stone, by *A. Krafft*.

To the E., in the old *Landauer Kloster*, is the *Royal School of Art* (Pl. E, 1). The fine vaulting of the *Chapel* is borne by two spiral columns (1507). For this chapel, in 1511, Dürer painted his celebrated All Saints altar-piece, now at Vienna.

We next cross the Weberplatz with the Sieben Zeilen, *i.e.* seven rows of weavers' houses, to the Hirschelgasse (Pl. E, 1), where *Tucher's House* (No. 11) and *Rupprecht's House* are worth seeing. The latter contains a beautiful early Renaissance hall (called 'Hirschvogelsaal' after is builder), of 1534, recently well restored. The figure of the Virgin on the outside is a cast of the original, now in Berlin (comp. p. 87). Opposite Tucher's House is *Fleischmann's Sanatorium.*

Retracing our steps, we cross the Weberplatz to the Max-Thor, whence the Lange Gasse to the right leads to the Lauffer Thor. At No. 30 in this street is *Rotermund's Collection* of antiquities, casts, old Nuremberg sculpture, etc. — To the left is the Paniersplatz, on the N.W. side of which is *Topler's*, now *Petersen's House* (Pl. 8; D, 1), built in 1590.

Near this, in the house 'Zur Blume', Schildgasse 12, is the **Natural History Museum**, containing zoological, botanical, ethnographical, and anthropological collections (Sun. 10-12, free; at other times 50 pf.).

The ***Germanic National Museum** (Pl. C, D, 3; entrance Karthäusergasse 7), an institution for the illustration of German historical research, founded in 1852, is established in a suppressed *Carthusian Monastery*, a Gothic building of the 14th cent., with a fine church and extensive cloisters. The museum has recently been enlarged by the addition of the Augustinian monastery, formerly occupyiug the site of the Law Courts (p. 90), but removed thence and re-erected here. Since 1866, owing to the energy of the director *Dr. v. Essenwein* and the munificence of private donors, the museum has become one of the finest in Germany. The objects of general interest are exhibited in 77 rooms, while others are reserved for the use of artists and students. The Museum is open daily, 10-1 and 2-4. 30; adm. 1 *M.*, Wed. and Sun. free. Catalogue at the entrance, 50 pf. (See plans, pp. 84, 85.)

To the left. *Room I.* Prehistoric antiquities, objects from lake-dwellings, stone articles, funereal urns. — *R. II.* Bronze antiquities, iron weapons and tools, etc. — *III, IV.* Roman antiquities; beams from the Roman bridge at Mainz. — *V-VII.* Germanic antiquities of the 4th-9th centuries: ornaments, weapons, coffins, etc.; No. 258. Copy of the 'Treasure of Athanarich', found at Petreosa in Roumania (original at Bucharest); No. 262. Greek epitaph of a Germanic Christian of Constantinople (3rd or 4th cent.). — *Cloister Wing, VIII.* Casts of early mediæval monuments. — To the left: *IX-XII.* Stoves and stove-tiles. — *XIII.* Locksmith's work. — *XIV.* (corner-room), called the '*Wilhelmshalle*', from a window presented by Emp. William I. (when king of Prussia) in 1860, representing the foundation of the Carthusian monastery in 1381 by Burggrave Frederick of Nuremberg, executed at Berlin from designs by Kreling. Original model of Luther's monument at Worms, by Rietschel. — Opposite, at the angle of the cloisters, is the '*Hohenzollernhalle*' (Pl. C), with four Gothic windows bearing the arms of the provinces of Prussia, presented by Princes Charles and Albert of Prussia, and Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern. — *XV.* (*Cloister*, Ludwigsgang). Tombstones of the 14th cent. — *XVI-XVIII* and *XXIII.* (*Cloisters*), enclosing the *Reichshof* (Pl. D), containing a copy in stucco of the Roland Column at Bremen. — *XXIV, XXV, XXVII.* (*Cloisters*). Tombstones of the

15-16th centuries. Fine old and modern stained glass (Pl. E, five windows presented by the Austrian imperial house). — *XXVI (Cloister)* and *Rooms XXVIII-XXX* contain the *Sulkowski Collection of armour, cabinets, tankards, carving, etc., purchased for the Museum in 1889. — *XXXI-XXXIII (Cloisters).* Tombstones; casts of ecclesiastical vessels; collection of models. — *XXXIV*, formerly the Church, contains a collection of sculpture, chiefly of the 15-16th centuries. On the S. side is a Mural Painting by *W. v. Kaulbach* representing Emp. Otho III. visiting the tomb of Charlemagne in 1000, symbolical of the object of the institution to bring to light the treasures of the past. — The nave of the church and the small chapel to the right of the choir contain ecclesiastical antiquities, among which (to the left) is the silver-mounted casket in which the imperial jewels of the Holy Roman Empire were formerly kept; 714. Procession-banner by *Dürer;* 687, 689. Carvings by *Veit Stoss.* — The Chapel *(XXXV)* contains (on the left) the Nuremberg Art Collection: *617. Archer (Apollo), in bronze, by *P. Vischer* (1532); *Veit Stoss:* 621. Justice, 622. Coronation of the Virgin, relief in wood; *618. Weeping Virgin, an admirable statue in wood (15th or 16th cent.); 619. Model of *Labenwolf's* Gänsemännchen (p. 89); 620. The rosary, a wood-carving by *Veit Stoss;* 614. Reliquary of St. Sebastian; *609. Frame of the All Saints picture from the Landauer Brüderkapelle, executed in 1512 from a design by Dürer, who here shows his genuine Renaissance tendency; 616. Statue of St. Wenzel, the model of *P. Vischer's* bronze statue in the cathedral of Prague. — *Room XXXVII.* German and Venetian glass, porcelain, majolicas, pottery, etc. — *XXXVIII, XXXIX.* Domestic life of 16th-18th cent., illustrated by furniture and utensils: in the 38th, 944. Richly carved wardrobe; 950. Large Gothic bedstead of the v. Fürer family; 1053. Bedstead in ebony with alabaster ornamentation; 1296-1316. Table requisites. — *XL.* Antique portal from the monastery of Heilsbrunn, 13th cent. — Above this are *Rooms XLI-XLIX*, containing Tyrolese, Swiss, and Nuremberg wainscot of the 16th and 17th cent.; also a mediæval kitchen. The 47th was formerly the Refectory. — *L. (Hall).* Instruments of torture. — *LI. (Hall).* Collection of cannon. In the E. part of the garden is the '*Heunensäule*' (l), presented by the town of Miltenberg (p. 53), and said to have been quarried by the Romans. — We next ascend the open spiral staircase (Pl. H), passing the Dantsic 'Beischlag' or balcony (Pl. G), to the —

Second Floor. *Room LII.*, fitted up by the German 'imperial' towns, contains a collection of costumes. — *R. LIII.*, fitted up by the German 'Standesherren', or nobles of the highest rank, is occupied by a very complete historical collection of fire-arms and other weapons. — We now descend by the 'Reckenthürmchen' *(LIV)* to the —

First Floor. *LV.* Ordnance of 17th-19th cent., tents, military apparatus, etc. — Through *Gallery LXVI* and *Cabinet LXVII*, containing pictures of costumes, we reach the *Galleries and Rooms LVIII-LXV*, containing the Picture Gallery (Catalogue 60 pf.), unsurpassed for its works of the upper and lower German Schools of the 15th and 16th centuries. 7. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne*, Madonna with the pea-blossom; 15. *Stephan Lochner*, Crucifixion, with five saints; 22. *Hugo v. d. Goes*, Cardinal Bourbon; 116. *M. Wohlgemuth*, Crucifixion; *A. Dürer*, 191. Pietà; 190. Hercules, a youthful effort; *192, 193, 194. Emperors Charlemagne, Sigismund (freely retouched), and Maximilian. Madonnas by *Hans Holbein the Elder*, *Sigismund Holbein*, *H. Burgkmair.* 157. *Burgkmair*, St. Sebastian and Emp. Maximilian; 198, 199. *Hans von Kulmbach*, SS. Cosmas and Damian; 298. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of a young man; 320. *Pieter de Hooch*, A party. Also various small sculptures: 2155. Figure of a boy; 2157. Dog; 2158. Genius, ascribed to *Peter Vischer;* 2149. A number of exquisite wood-carvings attributed to *P. Flötner.* Also reliefs in wax and clay, medallions, etc. Casts of sculptures of the 16-18th centuries. — *LXVI-LXVIII.* Scientific apparatus, calendars, and maps. — *LXIX.* Apothecary's shop. — *LXX.* Antiquities of guilds. — *LXXI, LXXII.* Commercial Museum, interesting models of ships and waggons; weights and measures. — *LXXIII, LXXIV.* Collection of documents illustrative of the arts of writing and printing; MSS., incunabula, woodcuts, engravings. — *LXXV. (Gallery).* Weaving

and embroidery. — *LXXVI.* (*Hall*, fitted up by the nobility of Mecklenburg). Musical Instruments. — *LXXVII.* Book-bindings.

The extensive *Manufactories* of Nuremberg chiefly lie outside the town. The *Nuremberg Machine Co's* (formerly *Cramer-Klett's*) works are outside the Wöhrder Thor. On the S. side, beyond the Färber-Thor, near the railway, is *Zeltner's* ultra-marine factory (Pl. B, C, 4). *Faber's* lead-pencil factory is at *Stein* (p. 23); 6 M. from Nuremberg. The largest breweries are *Henninger's* in the Maxfeld (now in the hands of a company), and *Tucher's* at the old 'Waizenbräuhaus' in the Waizen-Strasse (Pl. C, 3).

The most popular pleasure-grounds at Nuremberg are the **Stadtpark* or *Maxfeld*, on the N. side (*Restaurant; music frequently; tramway, see p. 85), the *Köchert-Zwinger*, at the Spittler-Thor (Pl. B, 3), and the **Rosenau* (Pl. A, B, 2, 3; Restaur.; music frequently). Pleasant excursions to (6 M.) the *Alte Feste* (old fortress; comp. p. 60); to *Mögeldorf* (p. 172), with its fine woods; to *St. Jobst* (see below; tramway); to *Dutzendteich* (p. 104; tramway), with its large pond (bathing, boating); thence a beautiful walk through wood, by *Falknerweiher* (Rest.) to *Schmaussenbuck* (*Fikentscher's Inn, a summer resort), beyond which rises a belvedere tower (20 pf.). To the *Nuremberg Switzerland* (see below).

21. From Nuremberg to Eger by Schnabelwaid.

94 M. Railway in 5¼-6½ hrs.

Nuremberg, see p. 85. Soon after leaving the station the train diverges to the left from the lines to Ratisbon and Amberg, and crosses the *Pegnitz-Thal* by means of a long embankment and several bridges to (2½ M.) *St. Jobst*. It then skirts the hills on the N. side of the Pegnitz-Thal, running parallel with the Amberg railway (p. 172) on the S. side. On the left, *Schloss Platnersberg*, restored by Heideloff. 6 M. *Behringersdorf;* 8 M. *Rückersdorf;* 10½ M. *Lauf* (Rail. Restaur.), with a château, on the Pegnitz (½ M. to the S. is the station of the Amberg line, p. 172); 12½ M. *Schnaittach*, which lies 3 M. to the N. of the station, with the ruin of *Rothenberg* rising above it (a fine point of view). 15 M. *Reichenschwand*, at the base of the *Hansjörgl-Berg* (see below), with a château and park.

17 M. **Hersbruck** (1100 ft.; **Post;* **Traube*, in the market-place), a prosperous little town on the right bank of the Pegnitz, at the foot of the *Michelsberg*, surrounded by hop-gardens. The station on the right bank of the Pegnitz (**Heissmann's Rest.*) lies on the N. side of the town, 1½ M. from the station on the left bank of the Pegnitz (p. 173).

The **Michelsberg** (1428 ft.), ascended from the right bank station in ¼ hr., affords an admirable survey of the town and district. A still finer point of view is the **Hansjörgl-Berg* (1979 ft.), 1 hr. from *Reichenschwand*, or 1½ hr. from Hersbruck viâ the *Galgenberg* and the *Hagenmühle*. On the top is a pavilion.

Near (20½ M.) *Hohenstadt* the line turns to the N. and enters the narrow and tortuous Upper Pegnitzthal; to the right, prettily situated at the mouth of the *Hirschbachthal*, lies the summer-resort of *Eschenbach*, with a Schloss and a Kurhaus. We cross the Pegnitz twice, and pass *Alfaller* and *Düsselbach* on the left. 25 M. *Vorra* (*Krone). Then five bridges and two short tunnels. 27 M. **Rupprechtstegen,** the centre of the 'Nuremberg Switzerland'. The **Kurhôtel*, pleasantly situated on the slope to the left, is a favourite resort in summer.

The **Ankathal*, with its beautiful woods and picturesque groups of rocks, affords a pleasant walk. The path then crosses a lofty plain to (2 hrs.) the ruin of *Hohenstein* (2080 ft.), rising above the village of that name (Inn zur Felsburg; beer at Maier's); fine view from the wooden belvedere (key at the village). — Walk on the left bank of the Pegnitz to the (1 hr.) castle of *Hartenstein*, mentioned in the 'Parzival' of Wolfram von Eschenbach.

Ten bridges and five tunnels (90 to 350 yds. in length) in rapid succession. 29 M. *Velden*, an old town, ⅓ M. from the station. The valley now expands. 31½ M. *Neuhaus* (Rossbach's Inn, at the station; Wilder Mann), commanded by the watch-tower of the old castle of *Veldenstein*.

Near the village of *Krottensee* (Zur Grotte), 1½ M. to the E., is the **Maximilianshöhle,** or *Windloch*, a large stalactite grotto, made accessible in 1878 (adm. 1 pers. 75 pf., 2 pers. 1 *M.*, etc.; guide necessary; magnesium wire 75 pf. extra).

We cross and recross the Pegnitz several times. 33½ M. *Ranna;* 37 M. *Michelfeld;* 41½ M. *Pegnitz* (Lamm; Ross), a district-town on the Pegnitz, which rises at *Lindenhart*, 9 M. to the N. (diligence daily in 2¾ hrs. by *Poltenstein* to *Gössweinstein*, p. 85). The train now ascends to (46½ M.) **Schnabelwaid.**

Branch-Line to Bayreuth (11 M., in 40 min.) by (4 M.) *Creussen*, an old town in the valley of the *Rothe Main*, noted for its earthenware, and (7 M.) *Neuenreuth*. 11 M. *Bayreuth* (see p. 76).

The train turns to the E., and near (50 M.) *Engelmannsreuth* passes through the watershed between the Pegnitz and the *Nab* by a cutting 880 yds. long. Beyond (53½ M.) *Vorbach* the *Hard* is penetrated by a tunnel of 490 yds.

58 M. **Kirchenlaibach,** junction for the Neuenmarkt and Weiden line (p. 79). The train pursues a N.E. direction. Near (63½ M.) *Immenreuth* it crosses the *Heidenab*, and at *Oberwappenöst* passes under the watershed between the Heidenab and the *Fichtelnab* by means of a tunnel of 935 yds. The valley of the latter stream is crossed near *Riglasreuth* by a lofty iron viaduct. 70 M. *Neusorg* (1827 ft.). Near *Langenlheilen* the watershed between the Nab and the *Röslau* is pierced by another long tunnel. 75 M. *Waldershof* (1805 ft.); 2 hrs. to the W. is the *Kösseine* (p. 82). 77 M. **Markt-Redwitz** (1742 ft.; *Anker*, at the station; *Weisses Ross* and others, poor), a busy little town on the *Kössein*, with a Protestant church in the transition style; junction of the line from Hof to Wiesau (p. 119). The line now turns to the N.E. and follows the

Röslau, which it crosses twice. 81½ M. *Seussen;* 83½ *Arzberg;* 86 M. *Schirnding.* Before reaching (88½ M.) *Mühlbach* we enter Austrian territory. The train now follows the *Eger*, intersects the plateau to the S. of Eger at a depth of 56 ft., and, curving to the N., enters the station of (94 M.) **Eger** (p. 303).

22. From Nuremberg to Augsburg.

105 M. Railway in 4-6 hrs.

The train crosses the *Ludwigs-Canal* immediately after quitting Nuremberg, and beyond (5 M.) *Reichelsdorf* the *Rednitz.*

9 M. **Schwabach** (*Engel; Rose; Stern*, unpretending), an old town with 8090 inhabitants. The late-Gothic church of *St. John*, erected in 1469-95, contains a grand altar-piece with carving by *Veit Stoss* and paintings by *Wohlgemuth* (1506) and *Dürer* (? Entombment); in the Rosenburg chapel are other paintings by *Wohlgemuth*, *Martin Schön* (Virgin in a garland of roses), *Grünewald*, etc., and a Gothic ciborium, 42 ft. high, by *A. Krafft* (1505), to whom a monument was erected in the church in 1889. (The sacristan lives in the Kirchplatz, in a small house to the left of the bookseller's.) The *Schöne Brunnen* in the market-place, erected in 1716, was restored in 1856. 'Schwabach type' is an old German text now revived. The 'Articles of Schwabach' form the Protestant creed adopted in 1528-29.

Near (15½ M.) *Roth* is an old château of the 14th century. A little farther on, the *Swabian* and *Franconian Rezat* unite to form the *Rednitz.* From (21 M.) *Georgensgmünd* a branch-line leads in 25 min. to *Spalt*, a small town prettily situated on the Swabian Rezat, the birthplace of G. Spalatin (d. 1545), the friend of Luther and Melanchthon. On a wooded eminence to the left rises *Schloss Sandsee*, the property of Prince Wrede. 27 M. *Pleinfeld*, on the Rezat, junction of the Nuremberg and Munich railway (viâ *Treuchtlingen*, p. 116). 33 M. *Langlau.*

37 M. *Gunzenhausen*, on the *Altmühl*, junction of the Würzburg and Munich line (see p. 116). Beyond (42 M.) *Cronheim* the line reaches the *Wörnitz.* To the right of (46 M.) *Wassertrüdingen* rises the long *Hesselberg.* 54 M. *Oettingen*, a small town with 3200 inhab., on the Wörnitz, residence of the Prince of Oettingen-Spielberg. Beyond (57 M.) *Dürrenzimmern*, the *Ipf* (2237 ft.), a hill near Bopfingen (p. 25), the top of which is said to have been levelled by the Romans, becomes conspicuous on the W. The village on the right near Nördlingen is *Wallerstein* (see p. 99), with a ruined castle.

62 M. **Nördlingen** (**Krone; Deutsches Haus; Weisses Ross;* Beer at the *Sonne*), formerly an imperial town, is still surrounded with walls and towers. Pop. 8000. The Gothic **St. George's Church*, erected 1428-1505, contains a fine late-Gothic ciborium (1511-25), paintings by *Schäufelein* (Mourning for Christ, in the Baptistery) and *Herlen.* Fine prospect from the tower, extending over the Ries with its num-

crous villages, of which 99 are said to be visible. The late-Gothic *Rathhaus* contains a large mural painting by *Schäufelein* (1515), of the history of Judith and Holofernes; on the upper floor a collection of old German pictures, and autographs chiefly of the period of the Thirty Years' War. (Apply to custodian on first floor.) In the vicinity is *Wemding*, a small bath with a sulphureous spring.

During the Thirty Years' War the Imperial Generals Ferdinand of Hungary and the Cardinal Infanta Don Fernando gained a signal victory here over the Swedes under Bernhard of Weimar and Horn, 27th Aug., 1634.

Remsthal Railway from Nördlingen to Stuttgart, see R. 7.

FROM NÖRDLINGEN TO DOMBÜHL, 33½ M. (rail in 2½-3¼ hrs.). 2½ M. *Wallerstein*, with a picturesque ruined castle. *Marktoffingen*, ½ M. to the E. of which lies *Maihingen*, formerly a convent, with the valuable library, armoury, and other collections of Prince Oettingen-Wallerstein. Then *Fremdingen*, *Wilburgstetten*. 18½ M. **Dinkelsbühl** (**Goldne Rose*), an old imperial town on the *Wörnitz*, still surrounded with walls and towers (4484 inhab.), was the birthplace of *Chr. v. Schmid* (d. 1854), a popular writer for the young, to whom a statue has been erected in the market-place. The late-Gothic *Church of St. George* (built in 1444-99), with its handsome ciborium and carved altars, is interesting. — 22½ M. *Schopfloch*; 27 M. *Feuchtwangen* (Post), an old town with a Gothic abbey-church; 30 M. *Dorfgütlingen*. 33½ M. *Dombühl*, see p. 23.

67½ M. *Möttingen;* to the left, the *Lierheimer Schloss*. Beyond (70 M.) *Hoppingen* we enter the *Ries*, a remarkably fertile tract, probably once the bed of a lake. 72 M. *Harburg*, a little town belonging to Prince Wallerstein, with a well-preserved castle, picturesquely perched on a rock. The train follows the fertile valley of the winding *Wörnitz*.

79½ M. **Donauwörth** (**Krebs*, unpretending, R., L. & A. 1 *M.* 20 pf., B. 60 pf.; *Becher)*, an old town on the *Danube*, with 3733 inhabitants. The buildings of the suppressed Benedictine Abbey of the *Holy Cross* are now the property of Prince Wallerstein. A chapel adjoining the abbey-church contains the sarcophagus of the ill-fated Mary of Brabant, consort of Duke Lewis of Bavaria, by whose order she was beheaded in 1256 on a groundless suspicion of infidelity. The fortress of *Mangoldstein*, where the execution took place, to the right near the station, was destroyed by Emp. Albert I. in 1308, and the ruins were removed in 1818. A tablet in the rock, bearing the words '*Castrum Woerth*', now marks the site of the castle, and a cross above indicates the scene of the execution. The *Schellenberg*, above the station, was stormed with severe loss by Lewis of Baden in 1704. Its capture formed a prelude to the disastrous battle of Höchstädt (see below).

FROM DONAUWÖRTH TO NEU-OFFINGEN, 27½ M., railway in 1⅓ hr. (to Ulm in 3 hrs.). The line skirts the N. side of the town, turns to the S.W., and traverses the valley of the tortuous *Danube*. 5 M. *Tapfheim;* 9 M. *Blenheim*, or *Blindheim;* 12 M. *Höchstädt*. Each of the last two names recalls more than one fiercely contested battle. Here in 1083 Guelph I. of Bavaria was defeated and deprived of his duchy by Emp. Henry IV. In 1703 Elector Max Emanuel of Bavaria and Marshal Villars gained a victory here over the Imperial troops under Count Styrum; but the Elector and Marshal Tallard were signally defeated, almost on the same spot, by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, 13th Aug., 1704. Nearly a century later, on 19th June, 1800, the Austrians under Kray here engaged the

French under Morcau. — 11½ M. *Steinheim.* 17 M. **Dillingen** (**Bayrischer Hof; *Stern*), a thriving town of 5791 inhab., which has belonged to Bavaria since 1802, was formerly the seat of a university, suppressed in 1804. The old château once belonged to the bishops of Augsburg. Between Dillingen and Lauingen is the *Karolinen-Kanal*, 1¼ M. in length, constructed to avoid the bends of the Danube. — 19 M. **Lauingen**, a busy town of 4000 inhab., the residence during the middle ages of the Bavarian dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg, whose burial-vault is below the Roman Catholic church. The isolated *Hof-Thurm*, 180 ft. high, in sixteen stories, was erected in 1478. A bronze statue of the celebrated scholar *Albertus Magnus* (1193-1280), a native of Lauingen, was erected in the market-place in 1881. — 22½ M. *Gundelfingen*, a small town on the *Brenz*, with the ruins of the castle of *Hohen-Gundelfingen*, destroyed during the Thirty Years' War. The line turns towards the S., crosses the Danube, and joins the Ulm and Augsburg line (p. 118) at (27½ M.) *Neu-Offingen*.

From Donauwörth to *Ingolstadt* and *Ratisbon*, see R. 23.

The train crosses the Danube, and then the *Schmutter*. Stations *Bäumenheim*, *Mertingen*, *Nordendorf* (right, the château of Count Fischler-Treuberg), *Meitingen* (right, on the height, the castle of *Markt*, once a Roman fort, the property of Prince Fugger), *Langweid*, *Gersthofen*, and *Oberhausen* (to *Ulm*, see p. 118). We cross the *Wertach*, near its union with the Lech.

105 M. **Augsburg** (comp. Plan, p. 104). — **Hotels.** *Drei Mohren (Pl. a), R., L., and A. 3½ *M.*, D. 3 *M.*, B. 1 *M.*, one of the oldest hostelries in Germany, but lately rebuilt. *Goldne Traube (Pl. b), R. 1½ *M.*, D. 2 *M.* 20 pf., B. 70 pf., Weisses Lamm (Pl. f), Ludwig-Str., good cuisine; *Drei Kronen (Pl. h), with garden, and *Bayrischer Hof (Pl. c), near the station; Mohrenkopf (Pl. d), Predigerberg; Eisenhut (Pl. g), Obstmarkt, R. 1-1½ *M.* — **Restaurants** and **Cafés.** **Kernstock*, Steingasse; *Café-Restaurant Weith* in the Königs-Platz; *Restaurant* in the new Stadtpark; *Augusta* and *Stötter* in the Fugger-Str.; *Mussbeck*, *Bavaria*, and *Malsch*, in the Maximilians-Str.; *Bosch*, Obstmarkt; *Blaues Krügl*, near the Fugger House, with garden. Wine at **Metzler-Hofmann's (Grünes Haus)*, in the St. Anna-Str., and at *Pfaff's*, Bei der Metzg (C, 182). — **Railway Restaurant.*

Baths. *Ott'sche Badeanstalt*, outside the Rothe Thor (cold, warm, and vapour baths); *Löhner*, Bäckergasse (A. 331).

Cabs. Drive (¼ hr.), 1-2 pers. 70 pf., 3-4 pers. 1 *M.*; from the station 20 pf. more. At night (10 to 6) double fares. Each box of 56lbs. 20 pf.

Tramways (comp. Plan): from the station to Perlachthurm; from Perlachthurm to St. Ulrich; from the Metzg-Platz to Lechhausen; from the Königs-Platz to Pfersee; from Göggingen by Perlachthurm to Oberhausen.

Augsburg (1340 ft.), with 75,523 inhab. (⅓ Prot.), the Roman *Augusta Vindelicorum*, situated at the confluence of the *Wertach* and the *Lech*, is one of the most important towns in S. Germany. Its abundant water-power, utilised by canals traversing the town, has given rise to various industries (weaving, cotton-spinning, etc., chiefly outside the town).

In the middle ages (from 1268) Augsburg was a free imperial city, and the great centre of the traffic between N. Europe, Italy, and the Levant. It reached the height of its prosperity in the 15th and 16th centuries, and several of its citizens enjoyed princely wealth and power. Three daughters of Augsburgers were married to princes: Clara v. Detten to Elector Frederick the Victorious of the Palatinate; Agnes Bernauer, the beautiful daughter of a barber, to Duke Albert III. of Bavaria (p. 174); and Philippina Welser to Archduke Ferdinand of Austria. Bartholomew Welser, another citizen, fitted out a squadron to take possession of Venezuela, which had been assigned to him as a pledge by Emp. Charles V. The Fugger family raised themselves within a century from

the condition of poor weavers to that of the wealthiest merchants at Augsburg, or perhaps in Europe. They were the Rothschilds of their age, and like them ennobled; and they frequently replenished the exhausted coffers of the emperors Maximilian I. and Charles V. A separate quarter of Augsburg, founded by Joh. Jacob Fugger 'the Rich' in 1519, is still called the *Fuggerei* (Jacobi-Suburb, Pl. 9), closed by its own gates, and consisting of fifty-three small houses, tenanted at a merely nominal rent by indigent Roman Catholic citizens. — At Augsburg Charles V. held his famous diets; that of 1530, at which the Protestant princes presented to the Emperor and the estates the '*Augsburg Confession*', a reformed creed framed by Melanchthon; that of 1548, at which the 'Interim' was issued; and that of 1555, by which a religious peace was concluded. The delivery of the Confession took place in a hall of the episcopal palace, which is now a royal residence.

The present appearance of Augsburg still recalls its ancient importance. Most of the houses are in the Renaissance style of the 16th and 17th cent., and several are still adorned with well-preserved frescoes. Those of greatest historical interest are indicated by tablets. The old fortifications have been removed, and handsome new streets erected on their site (comp. p. 104).

The principal street is the handsome, broad *Maximilians-Strasse* (between the Maximilians-Platz and the Ludwigs-Platz), with its continuation, the busy *Karolinen-Strasse*. At the N. end of the latter rises the **Cathedral** (Pl. 20), an irregular Gothic pile, originally a Romanesque basilica, begun in 995, consecrated in 1006, and altered 1321-1431. It now consists of a nave with low vaulting, borne by square pillars, and double aisles separated by slender round columns with foliage-capitals. The N. and S. portals of the E. choir, with sculptures of the 14th cent., are particularly fine.

The W. choir contains a very ancient episcopal throne and an ancient Gothic altar in bronze. In the nave hangs a fine bronze candelabrum of the 11th century. The richly carved Gothic pulpit and the high-altar in the E. choir are modern. The bronze doors of the S. aisle, dating from about 1050, contain representations of Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Centaurs, etc., in thirty-five sections. Of the fine stained-glass, ancient and modern, the best is in the S. Romanesque windows of the nave, dating from the end of the 10th or the beginning of the 11th century. The altar-pieces of the first four side-altars are by *Holbein the Elder;* the other altar-pieces in the ambulatory of the choir are by *Zeitblom*, *Amberger*, *Wohlgemuth*, *Burgkmair*, and others. On the back wall of the N. aisle are portraits of all the bishops from 596 to the present day. The choir-chapels, containing the tombs of many bishops, are separated from the choir by tasteful iron screens. The fine cloisters on the N. side (late-Gothic, 1474-1510) contain tombstones, some of them very old.

To the W. of the cathedral, in the Frohnhof, with its handsome *War Monument* by *Zumbusch*, is the *Royal Palace* (Pl. 39), now government-offices; to the E., in the Karolinen-Platz, the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 4).

On the right, in the Karolinen-Str. is the *Riedinger House*, the handsome court of which is fitted up as a winter garden. At the S. end of the street is the *Ludwigs-Platz*, the busiest part of the town, in the centre of which rises the *Fountain of Augustus*, the founder of the city, whose statue was cast by the Dutch master Gerhardt in 1594. On the right is the *Exchange* (Pl. 5); on the

left the *Perlach-Thurm* (Pl. 33), a clock-tower, erected in 1063 as a watch-tower, heightened in 1615, and crowned with a figure of *Cisa*, the ancient tutelary goddess of Augsburg, as a vane. — The *Jacobi-Strasse* (reached by turning to the left at the Perlach-Thurm and descending the Barfüsser-Gasse; Pl. C, D, 3) is still one of the most mediæval streets in existence. Near it is the *Fuggerei* (p. 101). The *Barfüsserkirche* (Pl. 19) contains pictures by Upper German masters of the 17th and 18th cent. and an excellent organ.

The ***Rathhaus** (Pl. 38; bell in the vestibule to the right, in the middle; in summer the keeper is usually in the hall upstairs), a handsome Renaissance edifice, was erected in 1615-20 by *Elias Holl*. On the gable in front is a large pine-cone in bronze, the heraldic emblem of the city. The lower vestibule contains an eagle, with gilded beak and claws (1606), and busts of Roman emperors from Cæsar to Otho. An antechamber on the first floor, borne by eight columns of red marble, has a fine wooden ceiling and a statue of Chr. v. Schmid (d. 1854; see p. 99), the educational writer. On the second floor is the '*Golden Hall*', 40 by 20 yds., and 54 ft. in height, lighted by three rows of windows, one above another, with panelled ceiling containing paintings by Kager. The four adjoining *Fürstenzimmer* also have fine wooden ceilings, artistic stoves, and a few pictures, casts, flags, etc. Fine view from the tower.

To the S.W., in the Ludwigs-Platz, opens the Philippine-Welser-Strasse, in which a *Statue of Joh. Jac. Fugger* (d. 1575) was erected in 1858. To the E. of the monument is the handsome house (Pl. 34) in which Philippina Welser was born. To the W. is the **Maximilians-Museum** (Pl. 32), a Renaissance edifice of the 16th cent., containing the collections of the *Historical* and *Natural History Society* and the *Industrial Hall* (daily, except Sat. afternoon, 10-1 and 2-5, in winter 10-12 and 3-4; tickets, 50 pf. each, at Oberdorfer's, opposite, D, 32). The pictures include portraits by *Amberger*, and an Adoration of the Magi by *Gumpolt Giltlinger*, a rare contemporary of Holbein; also coins, medals, wood-carvings, smith's work, and relics from lake-dwellings and tombs.

We return hence to the neighbouring Maximilians-Strasse, where there are two fountains, the *Mercury*, and the *Hercules*, executed by *Adr. de Vries* in 1596-99. — On the right is the long **Fuggerhaus** (Pl. 8), the property of Prince Fugger, adorned with modern frescoes by *F. Wagner*, illustrating the history of the town and the Fugger family.

Subjects of these scenes (from left to right): 1. Emp. Rudolph of Hapsburg confirms the municipal privileges of Augsburg (1273); 2. Emp. Lewis the Bavarian takes Augsburg under his protection (1315); 3. Jacob Fugger founds the Fuggerei (1519); 4. Emp. Maximilian I. holding his court at Augsburg (1500); 5. Anthony Fugger interceding for the town with Charles V. (1547). Friezes with allegorical groups of children form a kind of frame to these paintings. Between the windows of the first floor are the armorial bearings of distinguished families of Augsburg. Over the principal portal is a Madonna.

The office of the Fugger estates ('Domänenkanzlei', at the back

of the Fuggerhaus, in the Zeugplatz) contains the so-called **Fugger Bath Rooms*, two sumptuous apartments in the Italian style (1570-72), now used for the meetings and exhibitions of the Augsburg Art Union (open Sun., Wed., Thurs., 50 pf.). Opposite is the *Arsenal* (Pl. 44), an imposing edifice with a façade by Elias Holl. Above the portal, which bears the inscription '*pacis firmamento, belli instrumento*', is a bronze group, by Reichel, of *St. Michael smiting Satan (1607).

At the S. end of the Maximilians-Strasse are the two churches of **St. Ulrich** (Pl. 26), one Protestant, the other, the **Church of St. Ulrich and St. Afra*, Roman Catholic. The lofty nave of the latter was erected in 1467-99, and in 1500 the foundation of the choir was laid by Emp. Maximilian I.

Pictures of that period on the W. wall represent the ceremony and the procession of the Emperor with the estates and cardinals. The nave and aisles are shut off by a highly elaborate iron *Screen, of the 16th cent., which when seen from the choir produces a striking effect of perspective. The three handsome *Renaissance altars date from 1604. Below that to the right is a vault with the marble sarcophagus of Bishop Ulrich (10th cent.), patron of the see of Augsburg. Finely carved confessionals of the beginning of the 17th cent. In the nave is a Crucifixion in bronze by Reichel and Neidhardt, cast at the beginning of the 17th century. In the chapel of St. Bartholomew (left aisle) is a Roman sarcophagus. The *Fugger Chapel*, with its fine iron railing of 1568, contains the *Tomb of Hans Fugger (1589), a marble sarcophagus with recumbent figure by A. Colins of Malines; also an altar with fine early-German carvings (14th cent.), recently erected. The tasteful pentagonal porch of the N. portal was added in 1881.

To the W. of the Hercules Fountain opens the Katharinen-Strasse, in which is situated the ***Picture Gallery**, in the old monastery of St. Catharine (Pl. 10; open daily from 9 to 1; fee; catalogue 2 *M.*, out of date). The collection consists of over 700 paintings from the suppressed churches and convents of Augsburg, the convents of Kaisheim and Schönfeld, the Boisserée and Wallerstein cabinets, and the old galleries of Düsseldorf, Mannheim, and Zweibrücken. It is chiefly interesting for its early German masters, in particular the best works of *Hans Holbein the Elder* and *H. Burgkmair*, whose names mark the zenith of art in Augsburg (beginning of 16th cent.).

Vestibule: The four church fathers, on the four wings of an altar-piece, by *Hans Pacher*. Room I. In the centre, marble bust of the younger Holbein after his portrait of himself at Bâle, executed by *Lossow*. 16-27. Cycle of paintings belonging to the old convent of St. Catharine, relating to an indulgence granted to its inmates; the seven principal churches of Rome are represented; above, Scenes from the Passion. 16-18. *Holbein the Elder*, Basilica of S. Maria Maggiore (1499); 19. *Burgkmair*, Basilica of St. Peter (1501); 20-22. *Burgkmair*, S. Giovanni in Laterano; 23. *L. F.* (?), SS. Lorenzo and Sebastian; 24. *Burgkmair*, S. Croce; 25-27. *Holbein the Elder*, S. Paolo. 42, 43. *Wohlgemut*, Ascension and Crucifixion; 47-49. *Altdorfer* (or rather *Ulrich Apt*), Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors; 50, 51. (grisaille) Annunciation; 52, 53. *Burgkmair*, Emperor Henry II. and St. George (1519); 59. *Gilllinger* (not *Amberger*; comp. p. 102), Adoration of the Magi; 66-69. *Schaffner*, The Last Supper, Christ before Pilate, Denial of Peter, Christ washing his disciples' feet; 79-82. *Zeitblom*, Legend of St. Valentine; 84-86. *Holbein the Elder*, Triptych, Transfiguration, Feeding of

the four thousand, Healing of the demoniac (1502); 87. *The same*, Passion. — Room II. Netherlands schools. 99. *Aart de Gelder*, Garland; 109. *Schellincks*, Sea-piece; 118. *Van Dyck* (?), Portrait of a marine painter; 97. *Snyders*, Bear-hunt; 121. *Cuyp*, Pastoral scene; 205, 206. *Van Dyck*, Sketches (grisaille) for engravings; 169. *Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria; 164. *School of Rubens*, Arabs fighting with crocodiles — Room III., chiefly Italian artists. 426. *Rosalba Carriera*, Head of a child; 424. *S. Bourdon*, Idyl; 372. *Ribera*, St. Sebastian; 266. *Millet*, Classical landscape. Second division: 265. *Tintoretto*, Christ at the house of Mary and Martha. Third division: 382. *Jacopo de' Barbari*, Still-life (1504); *388. *Parmeggianino*, Madonna and Child, with a monk; *383. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Head of a girl; 287. *Marco d'Oggionno* (more probably *Gian Pietrino*), St. Mary Magdalene. Fourth division: 304. *J. A. Koch*, St. George and the dragon, in a heroic landscape. Last wall: 271. *Fr. Torbido*, Transfiguration. — In the five Cabinets are many excellent small pictures. I. 536. *Adr. Brouwer*, Portrait of the painter Lievens; 631. *Jan van Os*, Flowers. — II. 635. *B. Cuyp*, Circumcision of Christ; *120. *Jan Steen*, Merry party; 548. *J. van Ostade*, Peasant's hut. — III. 601. *Hobbema*, Sylvan path; 623. *Philip Wouwerman*, Hawking; 100, 569, 584, *586. *Van Goyen*, Landscapes; 563. *Pynacker*, A wanderer; 628. *Poelenburg*, Waterfall. — IV. 13. *Cranach the Elder*, Pharaoh and his host overwhelmed in the Red Sea; *44-46. *Burgkmair*, Christ on the Cross and the two malefactors (1519); *Altdorfer*, Angel-choirs in a church, with the Holy Family in front. — V. *Holbein the Elder*, 674. Legend of St. Ulrich; 676. Beheading of St. Catharine (1512); 683-685, Crucifixion, Descent from the Cross, Entombment; 6-8. *Burgkmair*, Christ and Mary enthroned, with saints (1507); 673, 675. *Holbein the Elder*, Madonna, St. Anna, and the Infant Christ, Crucifixion of St. Peter; *Dürer*, 668, Virgin with the pink (1516), 669. The Virgin as mediatrix; *696. *Barthel Beham*, Portrait; 672. *Holbein* (? or probably an Italian master), Portrait of a woman.

The new streets between the town and the railway-station contain several handsome buildings: in the Fugger-Strasse the *Courts of Law* and the new **Theatre* (Pl. 43), and in the Halder-Strasse the *Gymnastic Hall* and the *Corn Market*.

On the E. side of the town extends the public *Park*, at the upper end of which are the large water-works in the Lech called the 'Ablass', for conveying water to the town (*Restaurant). Adjacent is the *Brunnenwerk* for supplying the town with drinking-water. — In the Wertachthal, $2^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. (tramway, see p. 100), is *Göggingen*, a watering-place (Hessing's Pension), with a large summer-theatre, concerts, etc.

From Augsburg to *Munich*, see R. 26.

23. From Nuremberg to Ratisbon.

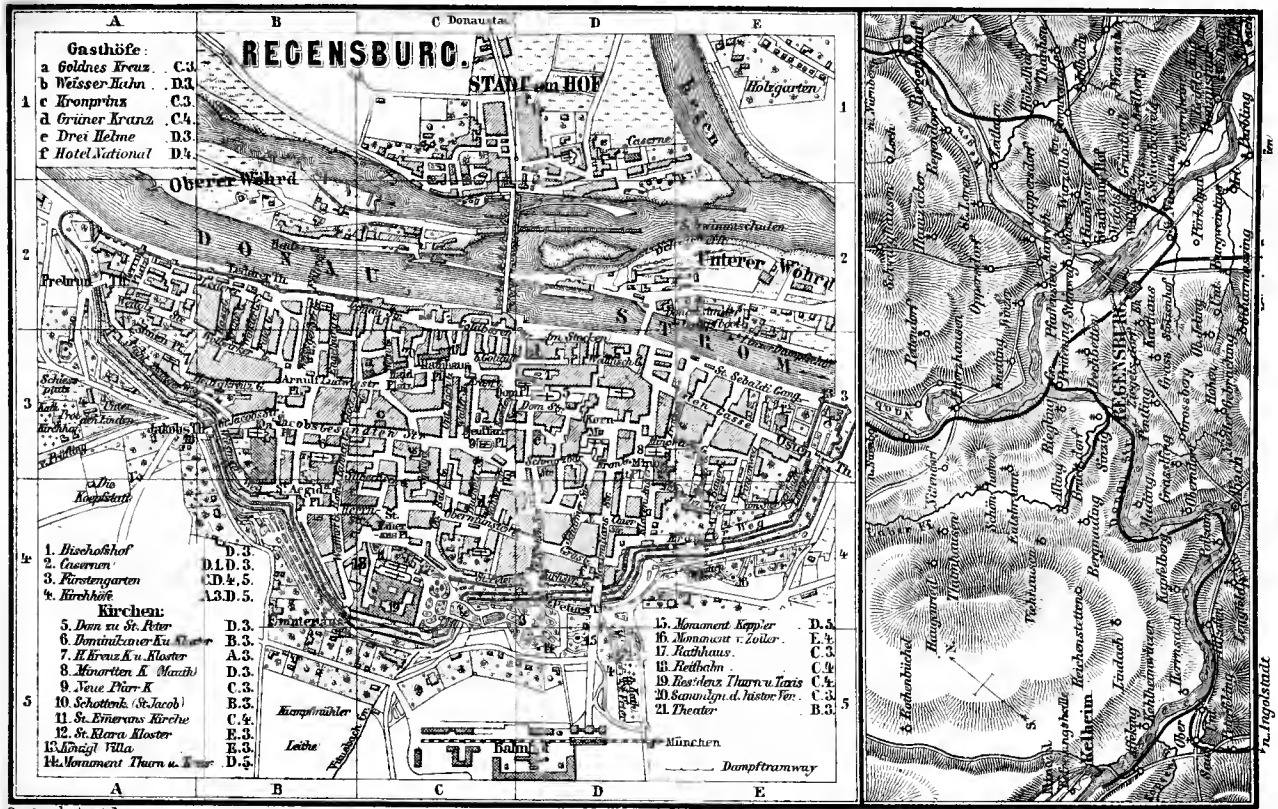
62 M. Railway in $2^1/_4$-$5^3/_4$ hrs. — From Nuremberg to Ratisbon by *Schwandorf*, see R. 32 and p. 119; from Ratisbon to Linz, see R. 33; from Linz to Vienna, RR. 37 and 38.

The line at first runs through wood. 2 M. *Dutzendteich*, a favourite resort of the Nurembergers (tramway to Nuremberg, see p. 96). At ($7^1/_2$ M.) *Feucht*, branch-lines diverge E. to *Altdorf*, and W. to *Wendelstein*. From (10 M.) *Ochenbruck*, a pleasant walk into the romantic *Schwarzach-Thal*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the W., by *Schwarzenbruck*. $16^1/_2$ M. *Postbauer*. The line crosses the Ludwigs-Canal.

$22^1/_2$ M. **Neumarkt** *an der Sulz* (*Gans*; *Eyner*, near the station), a prettily-situated town of 5700 inhab., with chalybeate and sulphureous springs. Observe the Gothic *Church* and the 15th cent.

2. Augustus Brunnen	C. 3.	15. Kasernen	B. 2. C. 5.	29. Lueg ins Land	B. C. 1
3. Bibliothek (Antiquarium)	B. 3	16. Krankenhaus	C. 2	30. Mauthhalle	B. C. 4
4. Bischöfl. Pallast	C. 2.	17. St. Anna (Protest. K)	B. 3	31. Mercurs Brunnen	C. 3
5. Börse	C. 3	18. St. Antoni	C. 4	32. Museum	B. 3.
6. Dominikaner Kloster	C. 4	19. Barfüsser K (Stern Kloster)	C. 3	33. Perlachthurm	C. 3.
7. Frohnfeste	C. 2	20. Dom	B. 2	34. Philippine Welzer Haus	B. 3
8. Fuggerhaus	C. 4.	21. St. Georg	B. 1	35. Gewerbeschule	B. C. 4
9. Fuggerei	D. 3	22. St. Jacob	D. 3.	36. Polizei	C. 3.
10. Gemälde Gallerie	B. 4	23. St. Margareth	D. 5	37. Post	B. 3
11. Geschützgiesserei	A. 2	24. St. Maximilian	D. 2.	38. Rathhaus	C. 3.
12. Gewerbehalle	B. 3.	25. St. Moritz	C. 3	39. Residens Schloss	B. 2
13. Gymnasium	B. 3.	26. St. Ulrich	C. 5.	40. Spital	C. D. 5
14. Hercules Brunnen	C. 4.	27. St. Ursula	D. 4	42. Sternwarte	C. 2
		28. St. Stephan	C. 1	43. Theater	B. 3
				44. Zeughaus	B. 3
				45. Reichsbank	B. 4

Geograph. A[illegible]



Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Rathhaus. The *Schloss* contains the law-courts. About 3 M. to the E. are the ruins of *Wolfstein* and the *Mariahilfberg*, a fine point of view. Branch-lines to *Freystadt* and *Beilngries*.

The line traverses the broad *Sulzthal* and enters a wooded and hilly region. Beyond (29 M.) *Deining* it crosses the *Laber* near its source. 35 M. *Seubersdorf*; 39½ M. *Parsberg*, picturesquely situated on the slope of a hill, which is crowned by an old château, now the district tribunal. The church contains a late-Gothic font of the 15th century.

Near (46 M.) *Beratzhausen* the train enters the picturesque valley of the *Schwarze Laber*, wild and romantic at places, passes *Laber* and *Eichhofen*, describes a wide circuit towards the E., and enters the pleasant *Nabthal*. Near (56 M.) *Etterzhausen*, much visited from Ratisbon, is the '*Robbers' Cave*', a lofty dome-shaped cavern in the rock.

The line follows the slope on the right bank of the Nab, crosses the *Danube* near (60 M.) *Prüfening*, above the influx of the Nab, and reaches —

62 M. **Ratisbon.** — **Hotels.** Goldenes Kreuz (Pl. a), R., L., & A. 2-3 *M.*, D. 2½ *M.*, B. 80 pf.; *Grüner Kranz (Pl. d), R., L., & A. 2-3, D. 2½ *M.*; *Kronprinz (Pl. c), R., L., & A. 2, D. 2½ *M.*; Weisser Hahn (Pl. b), near the bridge; *Hôtel National (Pl. f), *Weidenhof, and Achner in the Maximilians-Str.; Post, Dom-Platz, unpretending.

Restaurants. **Rail. Restaurant; Neues Haus*, in the theatre; *Weisse Lilie*, near the station; *Guldengarten*, outside the Jakobsthor; *Wurstküche*, quaint, below the bridge (open 6-11 a.m.).

Wine. **Diem zum Grünen Baum*, Ludwig-Str.; *Geiling*, Glockengasse B, 31. — **Beer.** At the *Bischofshof*, Domplatz; *Weisses Bräuhaus*, Schwarze Bären-Str.; *Jesuitenbräu*, Obermünstergasse; *Karmeliterbräu* and *Hochsteller*, Maximilian-Str.; *Bolland*, Ostengasse; *Pfaller*, Ludwigs-Str.; at the *Katharinenspital*, in Stadt-am-Hof, to the left of the bridge. — Schillfisch and Scheidfisch, or Waller, are good kinds of fish.

Post-Office, Dom-Strasse, opposite the S. side of the cathedral. — **Telegraph-Office**, Neupfarr-Platz.

Steamboat to *Donaustauf (Walhalla)* from the Untere Wöhrd by the lower bridge (Pl. D, 2), in summer 4 times (last half of Sept. 3 times, in Oct. twice) daily in 40 min. (back in 1-1¼ hr.); return-fare 1st cl. 1 *M.* 40 pf., 2nd cl. 1 *M.* — **Carriages.** *One-horse* (1-2 pers.) to Donaustauf 3 *M.*, to the Walhalla (in 1¼ hr.) 4½ *M.*, there and back with stay of 1½ hr. 7 *M.* — *Two-horse* carr. to Donaustauf for 1-2 pers. 4, for 3-4 pers. 5 *M.*, to the Walhalla (in 1 hr.) 5 or 6 *M.*, there and back with stay of 1½ hr. 10 or 13 *M.* (The hirer should insist on being driven up to the Walhalla, as the drivers are apt to stop at the foot of the hill.) — Steam Tramway from Stadt am Hof (p. 109) to *Donaustauf* in 50 min.; fare 75 or 45 pf., return 1 *M.* 10 pf. or 75 pf.; starts close to the bridge.

Baths (20 pf.) at the Obere and the Untere Wöhrd.

Ratisbon, Germ. *Regensburg* (1010 ft.), situated at the confluence of the Danube and *Regen*, with 37,567 inhab. (6000 Prot.), the *Castra Regina* of the Romans, the Celtic *Ratisbona*, and since the 8th cent. the seat of an episcopal see founded by St. Boniface, was from the 11th to the 15th cent. one of the most flourishing and populous cities of S. Germany. At an early period it was a free town of the Empire, and from 1663 to 1806 the permanent seat of the Imperial Diet. By the Peace of Luneville it was adjudged to

the Primate Dalberg; and in 1810 it became Bavarian, after the disastrous defeat of the Austrians beneath its walls the preceding year, when part of the town had been reduced to ashes.

Some of the numerous mediæval houses still retain the armorial bearings of their ancient owners, and several still possess their towers of defence, a reminiscence of early German civic life now preserved at Ratisbon alone. Of these the *Goldene Thurm* in the Wahlenstrasse is the most conspicuous, near which, in the Watmarkt, is a tower with a relief said to be a portrait of Emp. Henry I. Observe also the *Goliath*, the ancestral seat of the powerful Thundorffer family, opposite the bridge, restored in 1883; the so-called *Römerthurm*, adjoining the ancient 'Herzogsburg' in the Kornmarkt; and the tower of the 'Golden Cross' hotel. Ratisbon is one of the earliest homes of art in Germany, and so far back as the late Carlovingian period possessed many interesting buildings.

Of *Roman Buildings* there are still a few relics. Thus the remains of the *Porta Praetoria* in the street 'Unter den Schwibbögen', No. F, 112, on the N. side of the Bischofshof (Pl. 1). Parts of the old Roman walls were found during building operations, but have been covered in again. The foundations of a Roman building to the S. of the railway station were excavated in 1885 (Pl. A, B, 5). During the construction of the railway-station in 1870-74 a large Roman and Merovingian burial-ground was discovered; the objects found there are now in the Roman museum in St. Ulrich's (p. 107).

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. 5) of *St. Peter* was begun by Bishop Leo Thundorffer on the site of an earlier edifice in 1275, and completed during the following centuries (down to 1534), with the exception of the towers. The symmetrical proportions of the interior recall Strassburg Cathedral. Peculiarities of construction are that the transept does not project beyond the sides of the aisles, and that the choir is destitute of the ambulatory and chapels usual in Gothic churches. The W. façade, with the chief portal and a curious triangular *Porch (undergoing restoration), is of the 15th century. A gallery, with open stone balustrade, is carried round the roof, and affords a good survey of the town. On the N. side of the transept rises the *Eselsthurm*, or Asses' Tower, containing a winding inclined plane. The elegant open *Towers were completed in 1859-69 by *Denzinger*; and a slender wooden spire, coated with zinc, has been raised above the centre of the transept. Length of interior 306 ft., breadth 125 ft.; nave 132 ft. high. (Admission 5-10 a.m.; the sacristan's house is Domgarten, F, 125, at the back of the choir; enter by the gate on the S. side.)

The nave contains a monument in bronze erected in 1598 to Bishop Philip William, Duke of Bavaria. In a niche in the N. aisle, partly concealed from view, is the monument of the Primate Prince Dalberg (d. 1817), designed by Canova, and executed in white marble. On the N. side of the choir the *Monument of Margaretha Tucher in bronze, by *P. Vischer* (1521; see p. 87), representing Christ with the sisters of Lazarus. On the opposite wall of the choir is a marble relief in memory of Bishop Herberstein (d. 1663), representing Christ feeding the five thousand. Adjacent, the altar-tomb of Bishop Wittmann (d. 1833). On the S. side of the choir are two other modern monuments to bishops, by Eberhard; near

them a well 66 ft. in depth, with an elegant covering sculptured in stone, executed in 1501 by the cathedral-architect Wolfgang Roritzer, who was beheaded in 1514, for 'rebellion against the imperial authority'. The aisles contain five altars with handsome Gothic canopies and modern pictures. The finest of these is in the N. aisle, with statues of Emp. Frederick II. and the Empress Cunigunde. The high-altar, presented in 1785 by the Prince-Bishop Count Fugger, is entirely of silver; adjoining it is the elegant *Ciborium, 56 ft. in height, with numerous statuettes, partly executed by Roritzer in 1493. Late-Gothic pulpit of 1482. An elegant open gallery runs round the interior of the church below the windows. The treasury contains old and costly crucifixes, reliquaries, and other valuables.

The **Cloisters* on the N. side of the cathedral are shown by the sacristan. The central hall contains beautifully-sculptured windows of the 16th cent.; the pavement is formed by the tombstones of canons and patricians of Ratisbon. Adjoining this hall on the E. is the Romanesque *All Saints' Chapel*, erected in 1164, with the remains of early frescoes and an interesting antique altar. On the N. side of the cloisters is the *Old Cathedral* (*St. Stephen's*), a very early building in the circular style, with four recesses in the sides. The altar in the apse, a block of stone partly hollowed out, with elegant little round-arched windows, in which relics are said once to have been kept, is evidently of great antiquity.

Just beyond the cathedral is **St. Ulrich**, or the *Alte Pfarre*, a curious but elegant church in the transition-style of the first half of the 13th century. It now contains the older collections of the *Historical Society* (see below), prehistoric and Roman, including several sarcophagi and over thirty inscriptions. The gallery contains the bronzes and other smaller antiquities (adm. daily 9-5, 50 pf.; catalogue 30 pf.).

In the Kornmarkt, to the S.E. of the cathedral, rises the Gothic *Minoritenkirche* (Pl. 8), built early in the 14th cent., with a fine lofty choir. Part of it is now a military store-house, and the adjacent monastery is now a barrack. Opposite is the *Alte Kapelle*, a rococo church, tastefully decorated.

From the cathedral we now go to the W., through the Kramergässchen and across the Kohlenmarkt, to the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 17), a gloomy, irregular pile, partly erected in the 14th cent. and partly after 1660. The Imperial Diet met here from 1663 to 1806. Observe the façade towards the Rathhaus-Platz, with an elegant bow-window and a fine portal. Cards of admission at the police guard-room, Rathhausplatz, D, 122 (50 pf. each).

The great *Imperial Hall* contains what is groundlessly called the imperial throne, covered with leather and studded with brass nails. The walls are hung with tapestry. The stained-glass windows exhibit the armorial bearings of Emperors Charles V. and Matthias. In the *Fürstenkollegium* is preserved tapestry of the 14-15th cent.: Æneas and Dido, Coronation of Esther, Contest of the virtues and the vices; also embroidery of the same period ('the heart's joys and sorrows'); tapestry of the 15th-17th cent. (mythological and hunting scenes). The *Nebenzimmer* (entrance under the gallery of the Imperial Hall) contains old flags, portraits, views of Ratisbon (1725) and Nuremberg (1637), etc. In the *Model Room* are eighty-eight models of buildings in Ratisbon, antiquities, etc. Subterranean dungeons and a torture-chamber are also shown.

Farther to the W. is the HAIDPLATZ. Here, on the right, Nos. D, 93, 94 (Pl. 20), is the *New Gymnasium*, the third floor of which,

belonging to the *Historical Society* (p. 107), contains its archives and library, coins, drawings, seals, weapons, pictures, etc. (For admission apply to the custodian in St. Ulrich's church.) On the same floor are the herbarium and library of the *Bavarian Botanical Society* (the oldest in Germany, founded in 1790). The same building contains the *Kreisrealschule* (entered from the side-street) and (on the 3rd floor) the collections of the *Zoological and Mineralogical Society* (open on the first Sunday of each month).

Adjacent is the hotel *'Zum Goldnen Kreuz'* (Pl. a), the massive tower on the E. side of which bears a medallion-portrait of Don John of Austria (modern).

This celebrated general, a natural son of the Emp. Charles V. and the beautiful Barbara Blumberger, was born at Ratisbon on 25th Feb., 1547. The Emperor lodged, during the Diet of 1546, at the 'Golden Cross', then the house of Bernard Kraft auf der Haid, but that Don John was born here is a fiction.

Going hence through the Ludwig-Str. to the Arnulphplatz, and turning to the left, past the *Theatre* (Pl. 11), we reach the church of the old *Benedictine Abbey of St. Jakob*, usually called the **Schottenkirche** (Pl. 10), the abbey having originally belonged to Scottish or Irish monks. The famous Romanesque portal is adorned with curious sculptured figures of men and animals, perhaps symbolical of the victory of Christianity over paganism. The church, a Romanesque basilica of the 12th cent., containing columns with interesting old capitals, has lately been restored. The old monastery is now a seminary for priests.

To the E. of the Jakobskirche is the Bismarck-Platz, with pleasure-grounds, on the N. side of which rises the large Gothic *Dominikanerkirche*. Going straight on, towards the E., is the Gesandten-Str., with the Prot. *Dreieinigkeitskirche*. In the adjoining court a number of interesting tombstones are built into the wall. In the vicinity, outside the Jakobsthor, is a Gothic *Column* of 1459 with scriptural scenes and statues of saints, restored in 1855.

The Bereiterweg leads S. from the Bismarck-Platz to the Aegidien-Platz, where are situated the Rom. Cath. *Krankenhaus* and the Gothic *Aegidienkirche*, recently restored. The Marschall-Str. to the left leads thence to the Emmerams-Platz, embellished with a statue of Bishop *Joh. Mich. Sailer* (d. 1832), in bronze, by Widnmann, erected by Ludwig I. in 1868. The *Predigersäule*, or 'preacher's column', outside the Petersthor, with interesting reliefs of the 13th or 14th cent., was restored in 1858.

The old *Benedictine Abbey* of **St. Emmeram** (Pl. 11), one of the oldest in Germany, was founded in the 8th cent., and extended and embellished by Charlemagne. The Romanesque church was restored early in last century in a degraded style. (The sacristan's house is to the right of the church, C, 152.)

The entrance is from the Emmerams-Platz, through a double door, above which are faded frescoes. Between the doors is a relief of Christ bearing the Cross (1511). On the wall to the right are blind arches resting

upon columns; to the left in the garden is the isolated church-tower, adorned with statues (16th cent.). The porch adjoining the church-door contains an ancient stone seat. On the wall to the right is the tombstone of the historian Aventin (d. 1534). The principal altar-piece is a painting by Sandrart, the martyrdom of St. Emmeram; in front of the altar inscribed stones denote the tombs of Emp. Arnulph (d. 899) and Emp. Lewis the Child (d. 911). The aisles contain some interesting ancient sculptures; in the left aisle: monuments of Empress Uta, wife of Arnulph (13th cent.); Count Warmund v. Wasserburg (d. 1010); Dukes Arnulph (d. 937) and Henry (d. 995) of Bavaria; and St. Aurelia, daughter of Hugh Capet (d. 1027), erected in 1335. This aisle also contains the altar of the martyred Maximanius, with his relics; and a cabinet (opened by the sacristan) with relics of SS. Emmeram and Wolfgang, reliquaries, ecclesiastical antiquities, etc. In the vaulted treasury are a handsome sarcophagus, hewn at Ratisbon in 1423 and containing the relics of St. Emmeram, and other curiosities. Below the W. choir is a crypt of the year 1052, restored in 1878.

The fine old Cloisters on the S. side of the church (13th and 14th cent.) are enclosed by the extensive abbey-buildings, which have been the residence of the Princes of Thurn and Taxis since 1809. The way to the cloisters (open daily, 11-12) is to the right of the church, past the *Reitbahn*, or riding-school (with sculptures by Schwanthaler); then through a portal to the left into the large court with the old *Kaiserbrunnen* (with figure said to represent Emp. Arnulph); and again to the left to a door with a glass roof, where we find the porter (fee). In the centre of the cloisters is the modern Chapel, adorned with stained glass; in the choir is a statue of Christ by Dannecker (p. 8); the crypt contains the family burial-vault with its handsome sarcophagi. At the end of the E. wing of the cloisters is a fine gate, said to date from the 11th cent.

In the *Anlagen*, or pleasure-grounds, laid out on the site of the old ramparts, is a small circular temple (Pl. 51), outside the Peters-Thor, erected in 1808, with a bust of *Kepler*, the astronomer, who died here in 1630 whilst on a journey. The Anlagen contain several other monuments.

The *Royal Villa* in the Gothic style, on an old bastion at the lower end of the town, near the Ostenthor, commands an extensive view.

A stone bridge over the Danube, 380 yds. in length, built in the 12th cent., connects Ratisbon with **Stadt am Hof,** a suburb on the opposite bank, which was almost entirely burned down by the Austrians in 1809. Below Stadt am Hof the *Regen*, empties its turbid water into the Danube.

Pleasant walk through Stadt am Hof to the *Dreifaltigkeitsberg* and the (3/4 hr.) *Seidenplantage* (Restaurant; fine view, best by evening light).

On the left bank of the Danube, 6 M. to the E. of Ratisbon (steamboat, and steam-tramway from Stadt am Hof, see p. 105), lies the village of **Donaustauf** (Inn *Zur Walhalla*), rebuilt since a fire in 1878, with a park of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. On a limestone rock above the village rise the (1/4 hr.) ruins of the castle of *Stauf*, destroyed by the Swedes in 1634, with pleasure-grounds (view finer than from the Walhalla).

Two routes ascend from Donaustauf to the (20-25 min.) Walhalla; one immediately to the left from the inn (at first a carriage-road, then as-

cending steps and by a footpath to the right, past the house of the custodian), approaching the Walhalla from the back, and preferable for the view suddenly disclosed. The other, a footpath, ascends direct to the grand flight of 250 steps by which the edifice is approached from the Danube. The sculptures in the S. tympanum are only seen to advantage from the upper part of the flight. The best general view is obtained from the opposite bank of the Danube. — Travellers arriving by steamer do not enter the village, but follow the first road to the right, and then either ascend to the left through the grounds to the route first described, or go on at the foot of the hill to the flight of steps.

The ***Walhalla** (i. e. 'Hall of the Chosen', the Paradise of the ancient Germanic tribes), a German 'Temple of Fame', stands very conspicuously on a hill 323 ft. in height, planted with oaks and laid outh with walks. This magnificent edifice, founded by King Lewis I. in 1830, and designed by *Klenze*, was completed in 1842. Admission daily 8-1 and 3-7 (Oct. 3-6), in winter 9-12 and 2-4 (free).

The Exterior (246 ft. long, 115 ft. broad), surrounded by its fifty-two fluted columns, a fine example of the purest Doric order, closely resembling the Parthenon at Athens, is massively constructed of unpolished grey marble (most of it quarried at the Untersberg; some of the blocks about fifteen tons in weight). The Pediments both in front and at the back contain groups in marble: S., towards the Danube, Germania, regaining her liberty after the battle of Leipsic; N. the 'Hermannschlacht', or Battle of Arminius, both by *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848). The roof is of iron, covered with plates of copper.

The Interior, of the Ionic order, consists of a superb hall 180 ft. long, 50 ft. broad, and 56 ft. high, with richly decorated and gilded ceiling, and lighted from above. The pavement is of marble-mosaic. The lateral walls are divided into six sections by means of projecting buttresses, two on each side, and are lined with marble. The beams of the ceiling are supported by 14 painted Walkyries (warrior-virgins of the ancient German Paradise), by *Schwanthaler*. Around the entire hall runs a frieze, executed by *Wagner*, representing in 8 sections the history and life of the Germanic race down to the introduction of Christianity. The busts are arranged chronologically (beginning on the left side by the entrance) in groups, separated by six admirable *Victories by *Rauch* (the finest of which is that in the middle of the left side). At the farther extremity is the 'opisthodomos', separated from the principal hall by two Ionic columns. The general effect of the interior is grand and impressive, although the association of classical Greek architecture with an ancient barbarian Paradise and modern German celebrities may appear somewhat incongruous. — The *Busts, 101 in number, represent celebrated Germans who were deemed worthy by the illustrious founder to grace his temple of fame. Among them are the emperors Henry the Fowler, Fred. Barbarossa, and Rudolph of Hapsburg; also Gutenberg, Dürer, Luther, Wallenstein, Fred. the Great, Blücher, Schwarzenberg, and Radetzky; Lessing, Mozart, Kant, Schiller, Goethe, etc.

*View of the dark slopes of the Bavarian Forest; below flows the Danube; beyond it the fertile plain of Straubing; right, Donaustauf and Ratisbon; left, in clear weather, the snow-capped Alps.

An excursion by train to the **Befreiungshalle*, at Kelheim (see p. 111), takes 5 hrs., there and back.

24. From Ratisbon to Donauwörth *(and Augsburg)*.

Railway to (18 M.) *Kelheim*, 1-1½ hr.; to (46 M.) *Ingolstadt*, 2½-3 hrs.; to (78½ M.) *Donauwörth*, 4-6 hrs.; to (87½ M.) *Augsburg*, 5 hrs.

The line passes under the Nuremberg and Ratisbon railway at (2 M.) *Prüfening* (p. 105) and crosses the *Danube*, which is here flanked by the spurs of the *Franconian Jura*. 4 M. *Sinzing*, at the

mouth of the *Schwarze Laber* (branch-line to *Alling*, with large paper-mills). Then on the left bank of the Danube; pretty scenery. Opposite (9 M.) *Gundelshausen* lies *Oberndorf*, where Count Palatine Otho of Wittelsbach, the murderer of the German King Philip (p. 68), was overtaken and slain in 1208. Farther on is *Abbach*, the birthplace of Emp. Henry the Saint (972), with sulphur-baths, a new church, and a ruined castle. We then cross the Danube to (12 M.) *Abbach;* the station is 2 M. from the village. The train skirts the *Teufelsfelsen*, where many Roman coins were found during the construction of the railway in 1873. The Befreiungshalle is visible to the left. On the *Ringberg* are well-defined traces of an extensive Roman camp. — 15½ M. *Saal.*

To KELHEIM (3 M.), branch-line in 14 minutes. The terminus lies on the right bank of the Danube, which is crossed by a fine new bridge. On the left bank are the government-offices, in an old Schloss of the Dukes of Bavaria; in the garden are the remains of a Roman watch-tower.

Kelheim (*'Ehrenthaller*, and **Gold. Adler*, at the Donauthor; *Haberl*, *Lang*, restaurants with gardens and view; carr. with one horse to the Befreiungshalle and back to the station, 1½ hr., 3 *M.*) is a busy little town with partly preserved walls and gates, at the influx of the *Altmühl*, and through it of the *Ludwigs-Canal* (p. 72) into the Danube. The market is adorned with statues of Lewis I. and Maximilian II. by *Halbig*. The late-Gothic *Church* (1468), lately restored and adorned with polychrome painting, contains altars of white Kelheim limestone. The fine group (Coronation of the Virgin) on the high-altar is by Obermeyer; on the altar to the left is a Pietà by Veit Stoss, on that to the right a St. Anna by Knabl. The choir-frescoes are from drawings by Prof. Klein of Vienna.

The ***Befreiungshalle** ('Hall of Liberation'), on the *Michaelsberg*, to the W. of the town, a magnificent classical edifice, designed by Gärtner and Klenze, was founded by Lewis I. in 1842, and inaugurated on 18th Oct., 1863, the 50th anniversary of the Battle of Leipsic. A rotunda, 191 ft. in height, is borne by a substruction 23 ft. high, and is reached by a flight of 84 steps. On the exterior are 18 colossal female figures, emblematical of different German provinces; in front of, and below these, 18 candelabra; on the coping above the external arcade, 18 trophies. The interior, which is entirely lined with coloured marble, contains *34 Victories in Carrara marble by Schwanthaler; between these are 17 bronze shields made of the metal of captured French guns, bearing names of victories. Above the arcades are the names of 16 German generals on white marble tablets; higher up, the names of 18 captured fortresses. Below these is a gallery borne by 72 granite columns, 20 ft. in height, with bases and capitals of white marble. The richly-fretted dome, 70 ft. in height and 105 ft. in width, is lighted by a cupola 19 ft. in diameter. Opposite the portal is a staircase ascending to the inner gallery, which affords a good survey of the interior (fine echo). A narrow staircase leads thence to the outer gallery, where a view of the valleys of the Danube and Altmühl is enjoyed. — Admission daily 8-12 and 2-6 o'clock (in winter 10-12 and 2-4). The custodian (fee) lives in a house a short distance to the left.

Pleasant excursion from Kelheim up the **Altmühlthal** to (10½ M.) *Riedenburg* (carr., in 1¾ hr., 6 *M.*, with two horses 9 *M.*). The road follows the left bank of the Altmühl, skirting a bare slope, with *Neu-Kelheim* and the extensive Kelheim Quarries, and passes *Gronsdorf* and (2½ M.) *Oberau*. To the right, halfway up the hill, is the *Schullerloch*, a large cavern affording a fine view of the valleys of the Altmühl and the Danube (Restaurant). [Pedestrians should follow the road to the Befreiungshalle on the right bank of the Altmühl, as far as the first kilomètre-stone, and take the path to the right, skirting the wood, to the *Schottenhof*, above which, at the *Hesselberger* in the *Au*, is a ferry to the Schullerloch. Or they may follow the right bank to *Schellneck*, Alt-Essing and Neu-Essing.] 4½ M. *Neu-Essing*

(Graf's Brewery), commanded by the ruin of *Randeck*. 7½ M. *Nusshausen* (Brewery); to the right, on a precipitous and isolated rock, the château of *Prunn*. To the left diverges a footpath to the *Klamm*, a mass of rock towering amid the woods on the hillside to the right, and affording a good survey of the Altmühlthal (direct and shady footpath hence to Riedenburg). — 10½ M. **Riedenburg** *(Post; Riemhofer)* possesses three castles *(Rosenburg, Rabenstein*, and *Tachenstein)*, situated on rocky spurs, which appear to close up the valley. To the left opens the pretty *Schambachthal*.

The **Valley of the Danube** between Kelheim and (3 M.) *Weltenburg* is very picturesque. The barren and rugged rocks, the gorges and summits of which are wooded, rise abruptly from the river to a height of 300-400 ft. Each of the more conspicuous rocks is named from some fanciful resemblance or from some legend, such as the *Three Brothers*, *Maiden*, *Peter and Paul*, *Pulpit*, *Napoleon*, etc. The Benedictine **Abbey of Weltenburg**, founded by Duke Thassilo of Bavaria in 775 and rebuilt in the 18th cent., lies at the foot of a strongly-fortified Roman station. The present church is a neat rococo structure. The best plan is to take the train to stat. *Thaldorf*, walk thence to the (3 M.) village and (½ M.) abbey of Weltenburg, or direct to the latter (3 M.); then descend the river in a small boat (1-6 pers. to Traunthal 2, to Kelheim 3 *M.*) to the monastery (*'Klösterl'*) of *Traunthal*, romantically situated on the left bank (pleasant garden-restaurant), whence a walk of 20 min. through wood brings us to the Befreiungshalle. A good forest-path leads in 1 hr. from the Befreiungshalle to the bank of the Danube opposite Weltenburg (ferry). Three so-called 'Roman Walls', probably of pre-Roman origin, cross the ridge between the valleys of the Danube and the Altmühl; one of them is upwards of 2 M. long.

The line quits the Danube and runs to the S.W. through a wooded and hilly district to the valley of the *Hopfenbach*. 20 M. *Thaldorf*. Then through the N. part of the *Holledau*, a hop-growing district. 25 M. **Abensberg** *(Kuchelbauer)*, a small town on the *Abensfluss*, with an old castle (now containing the local court of justice) and an interesting Carmelite church in the Gothic style, was the birthplace of the Bavarian historian Johann Thurmayer, surnamed Aventinus, to whom a monument has been erected in front of the Schloss. Napoleon defeated Archduke Charles here in 1809. To the S. are the pilgrimage-church of *Allersdorf* and the Romanesque abbey-church of *Biburg* (1125-50).

From Abensberg a road leads N.W. to (4½ M.) *Eining*, on the Danube, near which are the interesting remains of the Roman frontier-station of **Abusina**, the chief Roman military post in Bavaria. [Eining is 6 M. from Neustadt (see below), from which it may be reached by a footpath viâ *Gögging*, a village with a strong sulphur-spring and an old Romanesque church-portal.] The Romans recognised the importance of this spot as the junction of the military roads connecting the Danube territories with the Rhine and with Gaul, and as soon as they had conquered the district (B. C. 15) they established a station here, which they maintained, with three interruptions, down to the end of their sway (5th cent.). The remains, excavated since 1879, include a great part of the S. castrum, a bath, with a hypocaust in still usable condition under the floor, and the bath-keeper's house. A guide may be obtained at the parsonage, where some of the objects found here are preserved; but most of them are in the collection of the Historical Society at Landshut.

From Eining (Inn; better, Stipberger's Brewery, in *Hienheim*, opposite) we may ascend the Danube by boat to (5 M.) Weltenburg (1-6 pers. 5 *M.*, each addit. pers. 60 pf.) and Kelheim. *Haderfleck* ('Locus Hadriani'), on the left bank, marks the end of the *Limes Romanus (Teufelsmauer, Pfahlrain)*, a frontier-rampart with towers, constructed by Emp. Trajan and Hadrian in 99-138 to protect the Roman Empire against the incursions of the Ger-

mans, and extending from the Danube, past Weissenburg am Sand (p. 116), to Wiesbaden, on the Rhine. — Pleasant walk from Hienheim across the Teufelsmauer, through the *Hienheimer Forest*, with its huge oaks, and past *Schlott* to the *Klamm* and (3½ hrs.) *Riedenburg* or (3 hrs.) *Neu-Essing* in the Altmühlthal (see p. 111).

Beyond (28½ M.) *Neustadt an der Donau* the country becomes flatter. The train skirts the extensive forest of *Dürnbuch*. 33½ M. *Münchsmünster*, on the *Ilm*, formerly a Benedictine abbey. 37½ M. *Vohburg;* 46 M. **Ingolstadt** (p. 117).

From Ingolstadt to Augsburg, 41 M., railway in 2 hrs. The scenery is monotonous, the line running at first along the E. margin of the *Donaumoos* (see below). 3½ M. *Zuchering;* 15½ M. *Schrobenhausen*, a town on the *Paar*, with a late-Gothic brick church of the 15th centnry. 22 M. *Radersdorf;* 25½ M. *Aichach;* near the latter, to the N.E., is the ruined castle of *Wittelsbach*, the ancestral seat of the reigning house of Bavaria, destroyed in 1209, with an obelisk erected in 1832. 32 M. *Dasing;* 37 M. *Friedberg*, an ancient little town on the *Ach*, with a modern church, decorated with frescoes by F. Wagner; 38½ M. *Hochzoll* (p. 118). The train then crosses the *Lech* and reaches *Augsburg* (p. 100).

The railway to Donauwörth traverses the *Donaumoos*, an extensive marshy district, partly drained and rendered cultivable during the last century. 51½ M. *Weichering;* 54½ M. *Rohrenfeld*, with a royal stud. 58 M. **Neuburg** *(Post)*, a pleasant town with 7600 inhab., on the slope of a hill rising from the Danube. The older part of the large *Schloss* of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg is now a barrack. The W. wing, in the Renaissance style, added by Elector Otho Henry in 1538, contains the district archives. Fine vaulted gateway and two rooms with rich timber ceilings. The *Historical Society* possesses four large pieces of tapestry of the 16th century. The *Hofkirche*, adjoining the château, contains a valuable collection of ecclesiastical vestments. Herr Grasegger has a collection of antiquities found in the duchy of Neuburg. The town-library and the old throne-room in the townhall are also interesting.

The line now traverses a uninteresting district, running 1-3 M. from the right bank of the Danube. From (62 M.) *Unterhausen* Count Arco-Stepperg's château of *Stepperg* is seen in the distance to the right, of the river. Farther on is *Bertholdsheim*, the large Schloss of Count Dumoulin. 66 M. *Burgheim;* 71 M. *Rain*, where Tilly, at the age of 73, was mortally wounded in 1632 while defending the passage of the Lech against Gustaphus Adolphus. The line crosses the *Lech* to stat. *Genderkingen*, joins the Augsburg Railway, and crosses the Danube to —

78½ M. **Donauwörth** (p. 99).

25. From Frankfort to Munich by Ansbach and Ingolstadt.

252 M. Railway in 10-13½ hrs. See also p. 51. The Munich express at 11 a.m. starts from the E. Station.

As far as *Würzburg*, see R. 14. The Ansbach line here turns to the S.; to the right the Marienberg. Near (85 M.) *Heidingsfeld*,

once a fortified town, of which the church-tower alone is visible (interesting relief in the church by *T. Riemenschneider:* Mourning for Christ) we cross the *Main* and skirt its vine-clad bank. (The Heidelberg line diverges to the right, see p. 61.) 89 M. *Winterhausen;* 91 M. *Gossmannsdorf;* 94 M. *Ochsenfurt* (old Romanesque church; fine portal of St. Michael's; well-preserved fortifications with many towers); 97 M. *Marktbreit* (where we quit the Main and approach the W. slopes of the *Steiger Wald*); 104 M. *Herrnbergtheim;* 108½ M. *Uffenheim;* 112 M. *Ermetzhofen;* 116½ M. *Steinach* (Goldenes Kreuz).

Branch Railway from Steinach viâ *Hartershofen* in 40 min. to (7 M.) **Rothenburg** *on the Tauber* (*Hirsch*, Schmiedegasse, R. 2, D. 2 *M.*; *Bär*, R. 1 *M.*; *Lamm;* beer at *Dickhaut's*, *Hachtel's*, and *Beck's;* photographs at *Herbert's*, Herrengasse 19), a charming mediæval town (8000 inhab.), with red-tiled, gabled houses and well-preserved fortifications. As in Nuremberg the churches are Gothic, the secular buildings Renaissance. Rothenburg is already spoken of as a town in a document of 942, and from 1274 to 1803 it was a free city of the Empire. In the 14th and 15th cent. it was an energetic member of the Franconian League, in 1525 it joined the insurgent peasantry, and in 1543 embraced the Reformation. During the Thirty Years' War the town was repeatedly besieged and taken.

A visit of 4-5 hrs. suffices for a visit to the chief points of interest. From the railway-station we walk to (5 min.) the *Röder-Thor*, the E. entrance of the town, and thence to (5 min.) the Market. In front of us is the broad Herrengasse; to the left diverges the Obere Schmiedegasse, containing the so-called *Haus des Baumeisters* (No. 343), of 1596, with its handsome façade adorned with Caryatides and old court. At the beginning of the Herrengasse (see below), to the left, is the *Fountain of St. George*, erected in 1608, and to the right rises the handsome **Rathhaus*, the older part of which is in the Gothic style, with a tower 230 ft. high, while the later is a beautiful Renaissance structure of 1578, with a projecting rustica portico and balcony (of 1681), an oriel, and an elaborate spiral staircase. The staircase in the interior of the older building ascends to a vestibule with a fine timber-roof supported by Ionic columns. Beyond this is the spacious Court-room (now 'Kaisersaal'), in which an annual festival celebrates the capture of the town by Tilly in 1631. (A picture by Schuch in the Council Room, on the upper floor of the new Rathhaus, refers to the same event.) In the cellars are torture-chambers and dungeons, where, among others, the burgomaster Toppler, accused of treason, perished in 1408. The court contains an antique Renaissance portal. The tower (193 steps) commands a splendid view of the town and the Tauberthal.

The neighbouring church of **St. James* (*Jakobskirche*), with its two towers and a choir at each end, built in 1373-1471, is remarkable for its fine proportions and the purity of its style (restored in 1851). It contains three fine carved wooden altars: the *altar of the Holy Blood, dating from 1478 (said to be an early work of *T. Riemenschneider*); the Virgin's Altar, of 1495; and the *high-altar of 'the twelve messengers', with wings painted by *Fritz Herlen* (1466). The beautiful stained-glass windows of the choir date from the end of the 14th cent. and were restored in 1856. The sacristan lives opposite the E. choir (fee 50 pf.). Adjoining the W. choir, below which a street passes, is a handsome Renaissance house with an oriel, now the parsonage. The *Gymnasium*, in the Kirchplatz, was built in 1589-91.

The passage under the W. choir of the Jakobskirche leads straight towards the N. to the *Klingen-Thor* and the small Gothic *Church of St. Wolfgang*, of 1473-83, the N. side of which forms part of the town-wall. — A pleasant promenade outside the wall leads to the left to (6-8 min.) the gate of the grounds laid out on a hill once occupied by a *Castle* of the Hohenstaufen (fine view of the town and of the deep Tauberthal). Below

it is the *Topplerschlösschen*, which once belonged to the unfortunate burgomaster Toppler (see above). We now return through the Burgthor to the Herrengasse, which leads to the market (see above), and in which are the early-Gothic *Franciscan Church* (keys kept by the sacristan) and several houses of patricians of Rothenburg, including the ancient *Bermeter'sche Haus* (No. 44, on the right) and the *Staudt'sche Haus* (No. 16, on the left) with a curious old court. The house No. 48 also has a fine court.

The above-mentioned Schmiedegasse and its prolongation the Spitalgasse lead past the Gothic *Church of St. John*, with the *Johanniterhof* (now district offices), and the *Spital* (1570-76) to the *Spitalthor*, a fortified gateway with a circular bastion (1542). Turning to the right outside the gate, and after 200 paces following the narrow path which leads straight from the tower by the edge of the fields, we reach the *Essigkrug*, a hill commanding a good view of the town from the S. side. Below, in the Tauberthal, are the late-Gothic *Cobolzeller Kirchlein* and the old bridge over the Tauber (1330), with its double row of arches. Farther up is the *Wildbad* (Hotel; garden-restaurant), with a cold sulphur-spring. To the N. of town is the (1½ M.) old village of *Detwang* (Inn, wine), with a very fine carved *Altar.

DILIGENCE daily in 2½ hrs. from Rothenburg to (11 M.) *Creglingen* (Lamm). The adjacent *Hergottskapelle* (¼ hr.) contains a celebrated carved *Altar (uncoloured) by Tilman Riemenschneider. (The *old* road to Creglingen commands, before *Schwarzenbronn*, a charming survey of Rothenburg.) From Creglingen diligence thrice daily in 2½ hrs. to (11 M.) *Weikersheim* (p. 22). — A diligence also runs from Rothenburg daily in 3 hrs. to (13 M.) *Roth am See* (p. 22), and in 3 hrs. viâ *Schillingsfürst* (Bremer) to (12½ M.) *Dombühl* (p. 23). — Carriage from Rothenburg to (10 M.) *Schrozberg* (p. 22) in 2 hrs.

118¼ M. *Burgbernheim;* 1½ M. to the S.W. lies *Wildbad* (unpretending). At (124 M.) *Oberdachstetten* we enter the valley of the *Franconian Rezat*. 128 M. *Rosenbach;* 131 M. *Lehrberg*.

136 M. **Ansbach** *(Stern; Zirkel; Krone; Schwarzer Bär*, next to Peter Elz's house, unpretending; *Benkher's Wine Rooms)*, with 14,234 inhab. (2000 Rom. Cath.), on the *Rezat*, is the capital of Central Franconia. The *Schloss*, built in 1713, once the seat of the Margraves of Ansbach, who inherited the principality of Bayreuth in 1769, is now occupied by the district-authorities; but the 'Fürstenzimmer' or royal apartments, are kept in their original condition. In front of it stands Halbig's bronze statue of the poet *A. v. Platen* (d. 1835). The house in which he was born, in the Platen-Strasse, is indicated by a tablet with an inscription composed by King Lewis I., above which is the old sign of the house, an eagle soaring towards the sun, with the motto, '*Phœbo auspice surgit*'. The *Hofgarten* near the Palace, a large park with fine old timber, contains a pavilion with modern frescoes, adjoining the orangery, a monument to the poet *Uz* (d. 1796), and another marking the spot where *Caspar Hauser* was assassinated, with the inscription: '*Hic occultus occulto occisus 14. Dec. 1833*'. Caspar Hauser's tombstone in the churchyard is inscribed, '*Hic jacet Casparus Hauser aenigma sui temporis, ignota nativitas, occulta mors 1833.*' It is believed that this ill-fated youth was a victim, throughout his life and in his death, to the unscrupulous ambition of some noble family to whose dignities he was the lawful heir.

The finest church is the late-Gothic **Johanniskirche*, in the

Obere Markt, of 1441, restored in 1872; below the choir is the burial-vault of the Margraves of Ansbach, a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The * *Gumbertuskirche*, an abbey-church with three Gothic W. towers (1483-93 and 1597) and a late-Gothic choir (1523), contains the fine chapel of St. George, or Ritterkapelle, which was presented in 1459 to the Order of the Swan, founded by Elector Frederick II. in 1440. Twelve stone monuments of knights of the order, formerly in the chapel, are now in the choir. The high-altar in the choir, with carving and with fine paintings by Michael Wohlgemuth, also belonged originally to the Ritterkapelle. Observe also the Gothic choir-stalls, the scutcheons of knights of the Swan, and the old banners taken by the Ansbachers from the Nurembergers. — On the N. side of the church is the *Hofkanzlei*, now law-courts, a handsome gabled edifice of 1563. In the Obere Markt, in front of the old *Landhaus* (built in 1531, restored in 1881), is a pretty fountain of 1515, restored in 1780 and 1815. The collections of the *Historical Society* are interesting. Near the station are the *Slaughter House* and a large factory of preserves. — Favourite resorts are *Drechsel's Garten* (reached in 20 min. from the Schloss by crossing the Schlossbrücke and ascending the Schlossgasse), with a fine view of the town and environs, and the *Villa Rein* (to the E. of the Hofgarten).

From Ansbach to *Heilsbronn* and *Nuremberg*, see p. 23; to *Crailsheim* and *Stuttgart*, p. 23.

142 M. *Winterschneidbach;* 146 M. *Triesdorf* (3 M. to the E. is *Eschenbach*, birthplace of the poet Wolfram v. Eschenbach, d. 1228); 149½ M. *Altenmuhr*, on the *Altmühl*. 152½ M. **Gunzenhausen**, function for Augsburg and Nuremberg (R. 22). The line crosses the Altmühl and follows its valley to Eichstätt. 158 M. *Windsfeld;* 162½ M. *Berolzheim;* 165 M. *Wettelsheim;* 167½ M. **Treuchtlingen**, junction of the line from Munich to Nuremberg, which runs hence viâ *Grönhard*, *Weissenburg am Sand*, and *Ellingen* to *Pleinfeld*, and joins there the Augsburg and Nuremberg line (p. 98).

The Altmühl is crossed twice. 171 M. **Pappenheim** *(*Eisenbahn Hotel; Deutsches Haus; Krone)*, charmingly situated, is commanded by the extensive ruins of a castle of the ancient counts of that name. The massive Roman Tower, 100 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The town contains two châteaux of Count Pappenheim, one of them a fine modern building by Klenze. To the S. of (175 M.) *Solnhofen*, which lies pleasantly on both banks of the stream, are extensive slate-quarries, once worked by the Romans, where upwards of 3000 workmen are employed. The slate, used for lithographing purposes, table-slabs, etc., is largely exported. Numerous fossils.

A long tunnel. Then (179 M.) *Dollnstein*, an old town, still surrounded by walls. Below it, on the left bank of the Altmühl,

rises the conspicuous, serrated *Burgstein*. Farther on is the pretty village of *Ober-Eichstätt*. The line quits the valley of the Altmühl and reaches the (185½ M.) station of *Eichstätt*, situated in a cutting, whence a narrow-gauge branch-line runs in 25 min. to (4 M.) —

Eichstätt *(Schwarzer Adler; Schwarzer Bär)*, an old town with 7475 inhab., seat of an ancient episcopal see founded in 740 by St. Willibald, a companion of St. Boniface. The *Cathedral*, begun in 1042, with Romanesque towers and the choir of St. Willibald in the transition-style, Gothic nave and E. choir of 1365-96, has recently been tastefully painted. It contains the monument of St. Willibald with his statue, and tombstones of bishops. Good relief (1396) on the N. Portal (Death of Mary), and fine stained-glass in the choir. Fine cloisters with Romanesque columns. The *Walpurgiskirche*, containing the tomb of St. Walpurgis, from which a 'miraculous oil' exudes, is visited by numerous pilgrims on 1st May (St. Walpurgis' Day). Above the town rises the dilapidated *Wilibaldsburg*, the residence of the bishops down to 1730; the tower commands a striking view, best in the evening (apply to the castellan). The well is 295 ft. deep. On the *Blumenberg*, to the N.W., numerous rare fossils (pterodactyl, archæopterix) have been found.

The line traverses a hilly and wooded tract by means of deep cuttings. Stat. *Adelschlag;* 1½ hr. thence is *Pfünz*, above the Altmühl, with extensive remains of the Roman fort of Vetonianis, recently excavated. 193 M. *Tauberfeld;* 198 M. *Gaimersheim*.

200 M. *Local Station* of **Ingolstadt** (**Wittelsbacher Hof; Adler;* **Bär*, moderate), with 17,500 inhab., a strongly fortified town on the *Danube*, once the seat of a famous university, founded in 1472 by Duke Lewis the Rich, and transferred to Landshut in 1800 and to Munich in 1826 (p. 133). At the end of the 16th cent. it was attended by 4000 students. The *Jesuits' College*, founded in 1555, was the first established in Germany. The town was besieged by Gustavus Adolphus in 1632, while his antagonist Tilly lay mortally wounded within its walls (see p. 113). The French General Moreau took the place in 1800 after a siege of three months, and dismantled the fortifications, but they have been reconstructed since 1827. On the right bank of the Danube are strong têtes-de-pont with round towers of solid masonry and the Reduit Tilly.

The Gothic *Frauenkirche* of 1439, with two massive towers in front, contains the tomb of Dr. Eck (d. 1543), the opponent of Luther, and monuments to Tilly, who was buried at Alt-Oetting (p. 172), and the Bavarian General Mercy, who fell at Allersheim in 1645.

The line skirts the glacis, crosses the Danube by means of an iron bridge (to the right is the tête-de-pont), and reaches the (202½ M.) *Central Station of Ingolstadt* (Dintler's Inn), 2 M. from the town, with which it is connected by tramway (20 pf.).

Railway to *Donauwörth*, *Augsburg*, and *Ratisbon*, see R. 24.

Stations *Oberstimm*, *Reichertshofen*, *Wolnzach*, and *Pfaffenhofen* (a busy place with 3000 inhab., on the *Ilm*). The line follows the Ilm as far as stat. *Reichertshausen*, beyond which it reaches the *Glon*, an affluent of the Amper. Stations *Petershausen*, *Röhrmoos*. Then down the *Amper-Thal* to stat. *Dachau*. The railway intersects the extensive *Dachauer Moos*, crosses the *Würm* at stat. *Allach*, skirts the extensive *Park of Nymphenburg*, and reaches —

252 M. **Munich** (p. 121).

26. From Stuttgart to Munich.

149½ M. Railway in 5¼-9 hrs.

From Stuttgart to *Ulm*, see R. 8. The line here crosses the Danube, and enters the Bavarian dominions, to which *Neu-Ulm* belongs. 64½ *Burlafingen*. Near (67 M.) *Nersingen* the town and abbey of *Elchingen* are seen rising on the opposite bank of the Danube, the heights of which were occupied by the Austrians under Laudon, 14th Oct., 1805, but were stormed by the French under Ney. From this victory the marshal derived his title of Duc d'Elchingen (comp. p. 25). 69½ M. *Leipheim*.

74 M. **Günzburg** *(Bär)*, the Rom. *Guntia*, a town with numerous towers, lies picturesquely on a hill, at the confluence of the *Günz* and Danube. Pop. 4100. The Schloss was erected by Margrave Charles, son of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol and Philippina Welser (p. 100). We next notice a range of wooded hills to the right, crowned by the castles of *Reisensburg* and *Landestrost* (the latter almost entirely removed). 79 M. *Neu-Offingen* is the junction for Donauwörth (p. 100) and Ratisbon (p. 113).

The train quits the Danube. Near *Offingen* it crosses the *Mindel*. 83 M. *Burgau*, an industrial town on the Mindel, with 2200 inhab. and an old château. 85 M. *Jettingen;* 89 M. *Gabelbach*. The country becomes flatter. On a hill to the left is the small château of *Zusameck*. Stations *Dinkelscherben* (where we cross the *Zusam*), *Mödishofen* (beyond it across the *Schmutter*), *Gessertshausen*, *Diedorf*, *Westheim*. 109 M. *Oberhausen* is the junction of the Nuremberg line (p. 100). The train then crosses the *Wertach* and reaches (110½ M.) **Augsburg** (p. 100).

Beyond Augsburg the line crosses the *Lech* and traverses a sterile plain. 113½ M. *Hochzoll*, junction for Ingolstadt (p. 113). To the left lies the small town of *Friedberg* (p. 113). The Lech is now quitted. Stations *Mering*, *Althegnenberg* (with château), *Haspelmoor*, *Nannhofen*, *Maisach*, *Olching* (where the *Amper*, the discharge of the Ammersee, is crossed), *Lochhausen*. The *Dachauer Moos* is then traversed. At stat. *Pasing* the train crosses the *Würm*, by which the Lake of Starnberg is drained. Near Munich the park and palace of *Nymphenburg* (p. 166) are seen on the left; then the *Marsfeld*, or military drilling-ground.

149½ M. **Munich**, see R. 28.

27. From Leipsic to Munich viâ Hof and Ratisbon.

298 M. Railway to Munich in 10½-16¼ hrs. (quicker than the route by Eger).

From Leipsic to (103 M.) **Hof**, see R. 16. Beyond Hof the line traverses a hilly district, running near the winding Saale. 108 M. *Oberkotzau*, junction for Eger (p. 64) to the left, and Nuremberg (p. 64) to the right. 110½ M. *Martinlamitz;* 115 M. *Kirchenlamitz* (1834 ft.; 1¼ hr. to the W. rises the *Epprechtstein*, p. 81). 118 M. *Marktleuthen*, where the train crosses the *Eger*. 122½ M. *Röslau* (1916 ft.; diligence daily in 1¼ hr. to *Weissenstadt*, p. 81). At (125 M.) *Holenbrunn* a branch-line diverges to (2½ M.) *Wunsiedel* (p. 81). At *Unterthölau* we cross the valley of the *Röslau* by a viaduct 115 ft. high.

130 M. **Markt-Redwitz**, a busy little town on the *Kössein*, junction of the Nuremberg-Eger line (p. 97). 136 M. *Groschlattengrün*. 140 M. **Wiesau** (1736 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), with a chalybeate spring *(König Otto-Bad)*, junction for *Eger* (p. 64) and of a branch-line to *Tirschenreuth*. 147 M. *Reuth*. Then through the valley of the *Waldnab* to (151 M.) *Windisch-Eschenbach* and (157 M.) *Neustadt an der Waldnab* (branch-line to *Waldthurn* and *Vohenstrauss*).

161 M. **Weiden** *(*Post)*, a pleasant little town (5820 inhab.), junction for *Bayreuth* (p. 79) and *Neukirchen* (p. 173). 164 M. *Rothenstadt*. At (166 M.) *Luhe* the *Heidenab* and Waldnab unite to form the *Nab*. 171 M. *Wernberg;* 175½ M. *Pfreimt;* 178½ M. *Nabburg;* 185 M. *Irrenlohe* (junction for Nuremberg, see p. 173). The train now crosses the Nab to (188 M.) **Schwandorf** *(Post)*, prettily situated, the junction for Pilsen and Prague (R. 32).

192 M. *Klardorf*. From (198 M.) *Haidhof* a branch-line runs to the rail-factory of *Maximilianshütte*, 1¼ M. to the W.; 2½ M. to the W. is *Burglengenfeld*, with a picturesque ruined castle. To the right beyond (199½ M.) *Ponholz* rises *Schloss Birkensee*. Before (205 M.) *Regenstauf* the *Regen* is crossed. 210 M. *Wutzlhofen*. On the right Ratisbon with its cathedral, and then on the left Donaustauf and the Walhalla come in sight. Beyond (212 M.) *Walhallastrasse* the train crosses the *Danube* by an iron bridge, 700 yds. long.

215 M. **Ratisbon,** see p. 105.

The Munich line traverses an uninteresting district. Stations *Obertraubling* (to Passau, see R. 33), *Köfering, Hagelstadt*, and *Eggmühl*, where the French under Davoust (Prince d'Eckmühl) defeated the Austrians, 22nd April, 1809. The *Grosse Laber* is now crossed. Stations *Steinrain*, (239 M.) *Neufahrn*, on the *Kleine Laber* (branch by *Geiselhöring* to *Straubing*, see p. 174), *Ergoldsbach*, and *Mirskofen*.

254 M. **Landshut** (**Kronprinz*, R., L., & A. 1½-2 *M.*, B. 80 pf., D. 2 *M.*; *Dräxlmair; Drei Mohren;* **Rail. Restaurant*; omn. from the station to town, 1½ M., 20 pf.), with 18,870 inhab., a plesant town with wide streets and gabled houses, lies picturesquely on

the *Isar*, which forms an island within the town. The quarter on the island is called *Zwischenbrücken*. The chief attractions are in the broad main street, named the 'Altstadt'. The three principal churches, *St. Martin's* (about 1392-1495), *St. Jodocus* (1338-68), and the *Holy Ghost* or *Hospital Church* (1407-61; undergoing restoration) are fine structures in brick, adorned with sculpturing in stone. The lofty tower of St. Martin's is 462 ft. in height (fifth-highest in Europe). Among the numerous tombstones on the outer walls of this church is (on the S. side, protected by a railing) that of *Stetthammer* (Hans der Steinmetz, d. 1432), the builder of this church and that of St. Martin, with his bust and a half-length figure of the Saviour. The late-Gothic pulpit, of limestone, dates from 1422. Beautiful late-Gothic high-altar (1424), the back of which is also interesting. The lofty choir-windows contain modern stained glass. — The *Post Office* (formerly *House of the Estates*) is decorated with old frescoes of the sovereigns of Bavaria from Otho I. to Maximilian I. — The *New Palace* (1536-43), begun by German, and completed by Italian architects, exhibits features both of the German and Italian Renaissance. Its columned court and fine upper rooms, with beautiful friezes, are among the best Renaissance works in Germany. (Custodian in the portal, to the right.) Some of the rooms contain an instructive collection of industrial models, established by Dr. Gehring (Sun., 10-1; at other times a fee). — The *Rathhaus*, originally erected in 1446, has been entirely restored. New façade, 1860-61. The late-Gothic *Council Chamber (apply at the Registry Office on the first floor), with its fine timber ceiling and chimney-pieces, is adorned with a huge mural painting in tempera, by Seitz, Spiess, and other artists, of the marriage of George the Rich. In front of the Rathhaus stands a bronze *Statue of Maximilian II.*, by Bernhard. The university of Ingolstadt was transferred to Landshut in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. A statue of the founder. *Duke Lewis the Rich* (d. 1479), has been erected in front of the government-buildings.

*__Burg Landshut__ or __Trausnitz__ (1530 ft.), an old castle rising above the town, formerly the residence of the Dukes of Lower Bavaria, begun by Duke Ludwig of Kelheim in 1204, was frequently altered, and has suffered greatly from the ravages of time. The pleasantest approach to it is through the *Hofgarten* with its pretty promenades. The *Chapel* (1304-31), which lately underwent thorough renovation, is the only part remaining of the original structure. The balustrades, decorated with stone figures, the large relief of the Annunciation, the mural paintings of the altar-recess, and the ciborium (1471) are worthy of notice. Some of the apartments are finely painted in the Renaissance style (1576-80), and others contain handsome wooden ceilings and panelling. The mural paintings on the '*Fools*' *Staircase*', representing scenes from Italian comedies, deserve inspection. The upper floor has been sumptuously fitted up for the reception of the King of Bavaria. In the court is a well, surmounted by a fine wrought-iron framework, and with pails in bronze (executed, according to the inscription, in 1558). Conradin, the last of the Hohenstaufen, was born at the neighbouring castle of *Wolfstein* (now a ruin) in 1252 and spent a great part of his childhood at the Trausnitz. — Beyond the Trausnitz lies the village of *Berg*, separated from (1¼ M.) Landshut by the Hofgarten. — From the gar-

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

den-restaurant on the (1½ M.) *Klausenberg*, a fine view is obtained of the town, the castle, and the valley.

From Landshut to Landau, 28 M., railway in 2 hrs., the shortest route from Munich to Eisenstein, Pilsen, and Prague. The train follows the left bank of the *Isar*. Stations *Altheim*, *Ahrein*, *Wörth*, *Loiching*, (18 M.) *Dingolfing*, an old town on the right bank of the Isar. Then across a tract of moorland to *Gottfrieding*, *Schwaigen*, *Pilsting*, and *Landau* (p. 181).

A railway also runs from Landshut, viâ (8 M.) *Geisenhausen*, to (24½ M.) *Neumarkt an der Rott* (p. 181).

The railway ascends the valley of the *Isar*. 260 M. *Gündlkofen;* to the left, *Schloss Kronwinkel*. 262 M. *Bruckberg*, with a small château to the right of the line; then on the right *Schloss Isareck*. The *Amper* is crossed. 266½ M. *Moosburg*, a very ancient town on the Isar; the Romanesque church contains a fine old carved altar. In clear weather the Alps soon become visible. 271 M. *Langenbach*.

278 M. **Freising** (**Ettenhofer; Zur Eisenbahn*, unpretending; omn. into the town 20 pf.), a town with 9485 inhab., on the Isar, and partly on a hill (Domberg), has been the seat of an episcopal see (now Munich-Freising) from the 8th cent. to the present day. The Romanesque *Cathedral* (1161-1205) was marred by alterations in the 17th century. Observe the late-Romanesque portal (partly disfigured) and the curious quadruple crypt, the vaulting of which rests on short round and polygonal columns, with rich capitals. In the raised vestibule, to the left on entering, are statuettes of Frederick Barbarossa and his wife Beatrix (?), of 1161. The cloisters contain some fine tombstones. The *Church of St. Benedict*, connected with the cathedral by cloisters, contains a fine old and two modern stained-glass windows. The *Clerical Seminary*, opposite the cathedral, contains early German paintings, sculptures, etc. — To the W. lies (20 min.) the loftily-situated *Weihenstephan*, formerly an abbey, now an agricultural college and brewery.

Next stations *Neufahrn*, *Lohhof*, (290 M.) *Schleissheim* (p. 166), *Feldmoching*, (295½ M.) *Schwimmschule*, and (298 M.) **Munich.**

28. Munich.

Arrival. The hotel-omnibuses (¾-1 *M.*) meet the trains arriving at the *Central Station*. Porter from the station to a cab, 20 pf. up to 110 lbs., 40 pf. up to 220 lbs.; into the town, small articles 20 pf., trunk under 110 lbs. 40 pf., under 220 lbs. 80 pf. — Cab from the station to the town with one horse, 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; with 2 horses, 1-4 pers., 1 *M.*; from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fare and 20 pf. extra for waiting. Small articles of luggage free, trunks under 55 lbs. 20 pf., above 55 lbs. 40 pf.

Hotels (often full in the season). *Vier Jahreszeiten (*Four Seasons;* Pl. a; F, 4, 5), Maximilians-Strasse, R., L., & A. from 5-6 *M.*, B. 1 *M.* 20, D. at 1 o'cl. 3 *M.* 60, at 5 o'cl. 4 *M.* 50, omnibus 90 pf.; *Bayrischer Hof (*Bavarian Hotel;* Pl. b; E, 4), Promenaden-Platz, R., L., & A. 5-6 *M.*, B. 1 *M.* 20, D. at 1 o'cl. 3 *M.* 50, at 5 o'cl. 4 *M.* 50; *Hôtel Bellevue (Pl. c; C, 4), Karls-Platz, patronised by Americans, R., L., & A. from 3 *M.* 70 pf., D. 3½ *M.*, B. 1 *M.*; *Rheinischer Hof (Pl. d; C, 4, 5), Bayer-Str., near the station, R. & A. from 2½ *M.*, B. 1, D. 3-4 *M.*; *Dom-Hôtel (*Detzer;* Pl. e; E, 5), Kaufinger-Str. 23; *Englischer Hof (Pl. f; E, 5), Diener-Str. 11, R., L., & A. from 4 *M.*, B. 1 *M.* 20 pf., D. 3½ *M.*; *Hôtel Leinfelder (Pl. g; D, 4), Karls-Platz; *Marienbad (Pl. h; D, 3), Barer-Str. 11, with a

large garden and baths, R., L., & A. 4 *M.*, B. 1 *M.* 20 pf., D. 3, pension in winter 7 *M.*; *Hôtel Maximilian (Pl. i; F, 5), Maximil.-Str., with café (see below); Max Emanuel (Pl. k; E, 4), Promenaden-Platz; Kaiserhof (formerly *Augsburger Hof*; Pl. p; C, 4), Schützen-Str.; Deutscher Kaiser (Pl. r; C, 4), opposite the N. entrance to the station, R. from 1½ *M.*; Grand Hôtel Grünwaln (Pl. w; C, 4), Dachauer-Str., near the Central Station; Hôtel Hörl (Pl. v; C, 4), Bahnhofs-Platz; Europäischer Hof (Pl. l; C, 5) and Hot. Neusigl (Pl. q; C, 5) in the Senefelder-Str., near the station; Kil's Hotel Stachus (Pl. m; C, 5), Karls-Platz 24, R., L., & A. 2 *M.* 25 pf.; Oberpollinger (Pl. n; D, 5), near the Karlsthor (restaurant below); Bamberger Hof (Pl. o; D, 5), opposite the last; Achatz (Pl. u; D, 4) and Englisches Café in the Maximilians-Platz; Grüner Hof, Bayer-Str., Schweizerhof (Pl. x; C, 4), Louisen-Str., Kronprinz (Pl. z; C, 5), Zweig-Str. 10, all near the station. — *Hôtels Garnis:* *National *(Simmen)* and *Wolff at the Central Station (N. side); Gassner, Bayer-Str., at the station (S. side); *Roth (Pl. s; F, 5), Neuthurm-Str., R. & L. 2½ *M.*; Zum Kappler (Pl. y; E, 4), Promenaden-Str. 13; Royal, Karls-Platz 21; Abenthum, Maximilians-Platz 21 (Pl. D, 4), R., L., & A. from 1½ *M.* — *Pensions:* Bellevue, Brienner-Str. 8 (6-8 *M.* per day); Seiler, Brienner-Str. 46; Waltenberg, Brienner-Str. 47; Neu, Maximilians-Str. 32; Fräulein Schmidt, Bürklein-Str. 1; Frau Räthin Strömel, Gluck-Str. 7a; Kreitmayr, Maximilians-Platz 12; Odeon, Odeons-Platz 1 and Fürsten-Str. 5; Fräulein Hoffmann, Louisen-Str. 38; Bürger, Louisen-Str. 42 f; Roth, Sonnen-Str. 5; Scheidemann, Fürsten-Str. 22; Baer, Theresien-Str. 30; Washeim, Theresien-Str. 34; Bauer, Theresien-Str. 100; Neumann, Prielmaier-Str. 18; Hursach, Schelling-Str. 62.

Cafés. *Luitpold*, Brienner-Str.; *Wittelsbach*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str., by the Karls-Thor; *Maximilian*, *de l'Opéra*, *Victoria* (with garden), all in the Maximilians-Str., also restaurants; *Putscher* and *Arkaden-Café* in the arcades of the Hof-Garten; *Ungerer*, Odeons-Platz 1; *Odeon*, Odeons-Platz 2; *Hoftheater*, Max-Josefs-Platz; *Central*, Brienner-Str.; *Börsen-Café*, Maffei-Str.; *Bavaria*, Wein-Str.; *Danner*, *Probst*, and *Karlsthor*, near the Karlsthor (closed in the evening); *Union*, Herzogspital-Str. 12; *Royal*, Karls-Platz; *Impérial* and *Gassner*, Schützen-Str., outside the Karls-Thor; *Métropole* and *dall'Armi*, Frauen Platz; *Isarlust*, on the island above the Maximiliansbrücke; *Fritsch*, Kaufinger-Str. 27; *Aichiger* (oriental café), Müller-Str.; *Perzel* and *Greif*, Marien-Platz; *Schelling*, Schelling-Str. 56, near the New Pinakothek, etc. — *English Newspapers* at Cafés Maximilian, Probst, Impérial, Union, Wittelsbach, etc.

Restaurants at the hotels, wine and beer houses, and most of the cafés. Also: *Franziskaner*, Residenz-Str., opposite the post-office; *Heck*, in the arcades; *Arcisgarten*, corner of Arcis- and Schelling-Str., near the Pinakotheken; *Stadt London*, Frauen-Platz; *Österr. Restauration*, Diener-Str. 20; *Paul*, Gärtner-Platz. — Wine at the following: **Danner*, near the Karlsthor; **Rathskeller* (p. 162); **Schleich*, Brienner-Str. 8, corner of Maximilians-Platz, D. 12-3 p. m. 2 *M.*; **Eberspacher*, in the Kunstgewerbehaus (p. 164), Pfandhaus-Str.; **Grodemange*, Residenz-Str. 19; **Schimon*, Kaufinger-Str. 15; **Junemann (Eckel)*, Burg-Str. 16, and Landwehr-Str. 2; *Sommer*, Salvator-Str. 19; *D'Orville*, Marien-Platz; *Neuner*, Herzogspital-Str. 20; **Fränkel*, Promenaden-Platz 15; *Kurtz*, Augustiner-Str. 1; *Mittnacht*, Fürsten-Str. 2, and Maximilian-Str. 32; *Michel*, Rosen-Str. 11, Hungarian wines; *Veltliner Weinhalle*, Schiller-Str. 41; *Stadt Patras* (Greek wines), Maximilians-Platz 14; *Bodega* (Spanish wines), Neuhauser-Str. 12; *Italien. Weinstube*, Kapellen-Str. 5; *Tiroler Weinstube*, Blumen-Str.

Beer. The *Hofbräuhaus*, in the Platzl (Pl. F, 5), famous among Bavarian beer-houses, and one of the sights of Munich, is always crowded by persons of all classes. Opposite, *Platzl*, *Orlando di Lasso*, *Regensburger Wurstküche*, *Nürnberger Wurstküche*; *Zur Scholastica*, Lederergasse 25, near the Hofbräuhaus; *Oberpollinger* (see above), at the Karls-Thor; *Monachia*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str., near the Karls-Thor; *Hirschbräu*, Färber-Graben; *Pschorr*, *Spatenbräu* and *Augustiner*, in the Neuhauser-Str.; *Mathäser Bräu*, next Stachus; *Europäischer Hof*, Sendlinger-Str.; *Kappler*, Promenaden-Str.; *Achatz*, Maximilians-Platz 8; *Sternecker* and *Metzgerbräu*, in the Thal;

Key to the Plan of Munich.

Academy of Art. . F, 1
„ of Science D, 1
Alte Hof . . . . . E, 5
Anatomic . . . . . C, 6
Archiepis. Palace . E, 4
Art Union . . . . . F, 3
Bank, Bav. . . . . E, 4

Barracks.

Artillery . . . F, G, 4
Cuirassiers. . . F, 6, 7
Hofgarten . . . . F, 4
Infantry . . . D, E, 2
Isar, Old. . . F, G, 7
—, New . . . F, 6, 7
Bavaria . . . . . A, 7
Blind Asylum . . . F, 2
Botan. Garden . . C, 3, 4
Bronze Foundry . . B, 1
Cemetery,
Southern . C, D, 7, 8
—, new . . . . . C, 8
—, Northern. . . . D, 1

Churches.

Allerheiligen (Court-) Chapel F, 4
St. Anna . . . . . G, 4
Auer (Maria-hilf) Kirche . . F, 8
Basilica . . . . . C, 3
Carmelites . . . . D, 4
Frauenkirche . . E, 5
Heiliggeist . . . . E, 6
St. John (Haid-hausen) . . . . H, 6
Ludwigskirche . F, 2
St. Michael's. . . D, 5
St. Peter's . . . . E, 5
Protestant . . . . C, 5
Theatine Ch. . . E, 4
Civic Arsenal . . . E, 6
Commandant's Residence . . . F, 3
Corn Hall . . . D, E, 6
Crystal Palace . . . C, 4
Deaconess Institute D, 1
Exchange . . . . . E, 4
Exhibition Building C, 3
Feldherrnhalle . . E, 4
General Hospital . C, 6
Georgianum . . . . F, 1
Glyptothek . C, D, 2, 3
Government Buildings. . . . G, 5
Herzog Max Burg . D, 4
Hofbräuhaus . . . . F, 5
Hospital of St. Elizaheth. . . . C, 6
Industrial Art School . . . . . C, 2
Industrial Exhibition . . . . D, 4
Isarthor. . . . . F, 6
Karlsthor . . . . . D, 5
Library . . . . . F, 2
Lunatic Asylum . . H, 8
Marian Column . . E, 5
Maternity Hospital C, 6
Maximilianeum . . H, 5
Maximiliansbad . . F, 5
Military Hospital . A, 1
„ School . . C, 4
Ministry of Finances F. 3
„ of Foreign Affairs E, 4
„ of the Interior . . . E, 4
Mint . . . . . F, 5

Monuments.

Deroy, Schelling, Rumford, Fraunhofer. F, G, 5
Elector Maximilian I. . . . . E, 3
— Max Emanuel E, 4
Gaertner, Klenze E, 6
Goethe . . . . . D, 4
King Lewis I. . . E, 3
„ Max I. . . . E, 4
„ Max II. . . G, 5
Liebig . . . . . D, 4
Schiller. . . . . E, 3
Senefelder . . . . D. 6
Westenrieder, Gluck, Kreitmayr, Orlando E, 4
National Museum F, G, 5
Obelisk . . . . . D, 3
Odeon . . . . . E, 3
Royal Stables . . . F, 4
War Office. . . . F. 2, 3

Palaces.

Duke Max . . . . E, 3
— Chas. Theod. . F, 3
— Ludwig . . G, H, 6
Prince Luitpold . E, 3
Prince Ludwig Ferdinand . . . E, 3
Wittelsbach . . . E, 3
Panoramas D, 1, 2, B, C, 6
Pathological Institute . . . . . C, 6
Pinakothek, Old . D, 2
—, New . . . . . D, 2
Police Office . . . . E, 5
Polytechnic School D, 2
Post Office . . . . E, 4, 5
Priests' Seminary . F, 2
Propylæa . . . . . C, 3
Railway Station, Central . . . . C, 4
Rathhaus, Old . . . E, 5
—, New . . . . . E, 5
Reichsbank . . . . F, 3
Riding School. . . . F, 4
Royal Palace . E, F, 4
Schack's Picture Gallery . . . . C, 3
Schwanthaler Museum . . . . C, 5
Siegesthor. . . . . F, 1
Slaughter House. . B, 8
Ständehaus. . . . . E, 4
Synagogue . . . . . E, 6
—, New . . . . . D, 4
Telegraph Office . C, 4

Theatres.

Hof-Theater . . . F, 4
Residenz-Theat. . F, 4
Gärtner-Platz-Theater . . . . E, 7
Turnhalle . . B, 1, D, 7
University . . . . . F, 1
Veterinary School . G, 1

Hotels.

a Four Seasons F, 4, 5
b Bavaria . . . . . E, 4
c Bellevue. . . . . C, 4
d Rheinischer Hof C, 4, 5
e Domhôtel . . . . E, 5
f Englischer Hof. E, 5
g Leinfelder. . . . D, 4
h Marienbad . . . D, 3
i Maximilian . . . F, 5
k Max-Emanuel . . E, 4
l Europäischer Hof . . . . . C, 5
m Stephan . . . . . C, 5
n Oberpollinger . . D, 5
o Bamberger Hof D, 5
p Augshurger Hof E, 4
q Neusigl . . . . D, 4
r Deutscher Kaiser C, 4
s Roth . . . . . F, 5
t Franziskaner . . E, 4
u Achatz. . . . . D, 4
v Hörl . . . . . C, 4
w Grünwald . . . . C, 4
x Schweizer Hof . C, 4
y Kappler . . . . . E, 4
z Kronprinz . . . . C, 5
a National . . . . B, 4
b Wolff . . . . . C, 4
c Gassner . . . . . C, 5
d Grüner Hof . . . B, 5

Bürgerl. Bräuhaus, Kapuziner-Str.; *Colosseumbräu*, Colosseum-Str.; *Hackerbräu* and *Eberlbräu* in the Sendlinger-Str.; *Café Bock*, outside the Isarthor, etc., etc. — The 'Bierkeller' outside the gates also attract numerous visitors in summer: *Hofbräukeller* (Pl. H, 6), Wiener-Str.; *Löwenbräukeller* (Pl. B, 2), Stiglmayer-Platz; *Arzberger Keller*, Nymphenburger-Str. (Pl. B, 2, 3); *Franziskanerkeller*, *Münchner Kindlkeller*, *Eberlbräu*, etc. on the right bank of the Isar (p. 165); *Hackerbräu*, Bayer-Str.; *Knorrkeller* (Pl. A, B, 3); *Bavariakeller*, Theresienhöhe. The following kinds of beer are drunk in spring only: *Salvator* (strong), at the *Zacherl-Keller*, Au suburb (p. 165), for a week or a fortnight only after 19th March; *Bock* (first introduced from Eimbeck in the 16th cent.), usually in May, and at the festival of Corpus Christi in June.

Confectioners. *Rottenhöfer*, Residenz-Str. 26; *Hof*, Promenaden-Platz 6; *Bernhardt*, Schiller-Str. 40.

Baths. *Maximiliansbad*, Kanal-Str. 19, with swimming-bath; *Kaiser-Wilhelm-Bad*, Lindwurm-Str. 70, with garden and restaurant; *Bavariabad*, Türken-Str. 70; *Centralbad*, Lämmer-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Marienbad* (see p. 121); *Giselabad*, Müller-Str. 29, 30; *Wöstermayr*, Müller-Str. 45, and *Volksbad*, Baader-Str., with swimming-baths. — Baths in the *Würm*, near Schwabing (tramway and electric rail): **Ungerer*, with garden, etc.; *Germania-Bad*. Also at *Gern*, on the Nymphenburg steam-tramway.

Cabs. (*Droschke*, a one-horse vehicle, for 2-3 pers. only; *Fiaker*, with two horses.) One-horse: 1/4 hr., 1-2 pers. 50, 3 pers. 60 pf.; 1/2 hr. 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 20 pf.; 3/4 hr. 1 *M.* 50 or 1 *M.* 80 pf.; 1 hr. 2 *M.* or 2 *M.* 40 pf.; 1 1/4 hr. 2 1/2 or 3 *M.*; 1 1/2 hr. 3 *M.* or 3 *M.* 60 pf.; 2 hrs. 4 *M.* or 4 *M.* 80 pf.; 3 hrs. 5 *M.* 60 or 6 *M.* 80 pf.; each additional 1/4 hr. 40 or 50 pf. — Two-horse: 1/4 hr., 1-4 pers. 1 *M.*, 5-6 pers. 1 *M.* 10 pf.; 1/2 hr. 2 *M.* or 2 *M.* 20 pf.; 3/4 hr. 2 *M.* 50 or 2 *M.* 80 pf.; 1 hr. 3 *M.* or 3 *M.* 40 pf.; 1 1/4 hr. 3 *M.* 70 or 4 *M.* 20 pf.; 1 1/2 hr. 4 *M.* 40 pf. or 5 *M.*; 2 hrs. 5 *M.* 80 or 6 *M.* 80 pf.; 3 hrs. 8 *M.* 60 or 9 *M.* 80 pf.; each 1/4 hr. additional 70 or 80 pf. — Tariff for drives to the following places, for a *Droschke* with 1-2 pers., and a *Fiaker* with 1-4 pers. respectively: the Bavaria 1 *M.* or 1 *M.* 80 pf.; Chinese Tower 70 pf. or 1 1/2 *M.*; Brunnthal 80 pf. or 1 *M.* 80; Bogenhausen 1 or 2 *M.*; Kleinhesselohe 1 *M.* or 2 *M.* 20 pf.; Nymphenburg 2 *M.* or 3 *M.* 60 pf. If the carriage is used in returning, the return-drive is paid for by time. — The fare for the first 1/4 hr. must be paid in full, however short the drive; for less than 5 min. of an additional 1/4 hr., 10 or 20 pf. only is paid. From dusk till 10 p.m., 10 pf. per 1/4 hr. is charged for the lamps. From 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. double fares, also from the station after 9 p.m. double fares and 20 pf. extra as waiting-money. Luggage up to 55 lbs., 20 pf., above 55 lbs., 40 pf.; small articles free.

Steam Tramway from the Stiglmayer-Platz (Pl. B, C, 2), viâ *Gern* (station for Neuhausen, see p. 125) and the villas of *Neu-Wittelsbach*, to Nymphenburg, every hour in the morning, every 1/2 hr. in the afternoon, 20 pf.

Tramways (with system of correspondence-tickets): From the Promenaden-Platz, across the Bahnhofs-Platz and the Stieglmayer-Platz to Nymphenburger-Str. (white), 15 pf.; from the Ludwigs-Brücke by the Reichenbach-Str., Sendlingerthor-Platz, Bahnhofs-Platz and Arcis-Str. to Ludwig-Str. (red), 25 pf.; from Schwabing past the University and by Schiller-Str. to the Railway Station and Theresienhöhe (green), 20 pf.; from the Hof-Theater by the Quai-Str. and the Johannes-Platz to the East Railway Station (white), 15 pf.; from the Frauen-Str. across the Mariahilf-Platz to Freibad-Str. (green), 10 pf.; from Stachus across the Sendlingerthor-Platz to the Sendlingerberg (blue), 15 pf.; from the Promenaden-Platz across the Carolinen-Platz to Schelling-Str. (yellow), 10 pf.; from the Ludwigs-Brücke by the Stein-Str. to the East Railway Station (red), 10 pf.; from the Karls-Platz to the Marien-Platz and the Isarthor-Platz (red), 10 pf.

Post Office (Pl. E, 4, 5) in the Max-Josephs-Platz (p. 134); also at the railway station. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. C, 4) at Bahnhof-Str. 1; also at the post-office, and at the Exchange (Maffei-Str.). — **Telephone Offices** at the telegraph office, at the Central Station, and at the general post-office.

Railway Stations. *Central Station* (Pl. C, 4), principal station for all the lines (fine new building, with four platforms). — *South Station* (formerly Thalkirchen, p. 170) and *East Station* (formerly Haidhausen, p. 170), both on the Rosenheim and Simbach line.

Porters. For an errand of ½ M. within the city with 33 lbs. of luggage 20 pf.; each addit. ½ M. 10 pf.

Theatres. *Hof- und Nationaltheater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 130), performances almost daily (closed in July). Charges for operas: dress-circle *(balkon)* 4-6 *M.*, parquet (i.e. reserved seats in the parterre or pit) 4-5 *M.*, parquet standing-place 3-4 *M.*, pit 1 *M.* 40 pf.-1 *M.* 60 pf. Charges for plays: parquet 2-3½ *M.*; dress-circle 3½-4 *M.*; pit 2 *M.* Performances usually begin at 7 p.m. Tickets sold during the day, 9-1 and 5-5.30 o'clock; entrance in the Maximilians-Str.; booking-fee for next day 30 pf. — *Residenz-Theater* (Pl. F, 4; p. 130), where plays are performed on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Saturdays: parquet and pit-boxes 3½-4 *M.* Performances begin at 7 p.m. — *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (Pl. E, 7; p. 165), for comedies, operettas, and ballet: front-row 3, pit 1½ *M.* — Tickets for these three 'royal' theatres are also sold daily, 9-5.30 o'clock, at the Academy, Neuhauser-Str. (p. 163; booking fee 10 pf.). — *Binder's Volkstheater*, Senefelder-Str. 11½. — *Marionette Theatre*, Klenze-Str. 36.

Concert Rooms. *Kil's Colosseum* (café-chantant), Colosseum-Str. 2; *Löwenbräukeller* (p. 124); *Monachia*, Herzog-Wilhelm-Str., by the Karls-Thor (café-chantant); *Bürgerliches Bräuhaus*, Kapuziner-Str.; *Universum*, Augusten-Str. 89; *Eldorado*, Holz-Str. 3; *Volksgarten* at *Nymphenburg* (p. 166), etc.

Military Band daily at 12 at the guard-house, Marien-Platz (Pl. G, 5; p. 162), and on Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sun. in front of the Feldherrnhalle (p. 131) at the same hour. In summer also every Wed. evening, 5-6, in the Hofgarten, and on Sat. evenings near the Chinese tower in the English Garden at the same hour (p. 166).

English Church Service in the Odeon (p. 131) at 11 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. (in winter 3 p.m.).

British Chargé d'Affaires: *V. A. W. Drummond, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 15, 11-2; Consul, *J. Smith, Esq.*, Barer-Str. 14, 11-1. — **American Consul:** *F. W. Catlin, Esq.*, Arcis-Str. 13, 10-3.

Collections, etc.: —

Academy of Science (p. 163), palæontological, mineralogical, and zoological collections, in summer, Sun. 10-12, Wed. and Sat. 2-4.

Anatomical and *Pathological Collections* (p. 164), daily, 8-12 and 2-4 (fee).

Antiquarium (p. 156), Tues. and Sat., 8-12; in winter, 10-12.

Arco-Zinneberg Collection of Antlers (p. 137), daily on application (fee).

Arsenal and *Military Museum* (p. 161), in summer, Tues. and Frid. 9-12 and 3-5, and Sun. 9-12, free; on Mon. and Thurs. 9-12 and 3-5, 1 *M.*

Art Exhibition at the Exhibition building (p. 159) daily from March to Oct., 9-5, Nov. to Feb. 9-4, adm. 50 pf. — *Annual Exhibition* in the Crystal Palace (p. 161), from 1st July to 15th Oct., daily 9-5, 1 *M.* — Other exhibitions: *Wimmer & Co.*, Brienner-Str. 3; *Neumann*, Maximilians-Str. 38; *Rupprecht*, Brienner-Str. 8, at the Café Luitpold (50 pf.); *Pütterich*, Max-Josephs-Platz; *Fteischmann*, Maximilians-Str. 1; *Ackermann*, Otto-Str.; *Heinemann*, Promenaden-Platz; *Van Gelder*, Karolinen-Platz 1; *Meitlinger*, Karls-Str. 21.

Art Union or *Kunstverein* (p. 131) daily (except Sat.), 10-6. Strangers are admitted gratis once, on application to the secretary (first floor), or when introduced by a member; ticket for four weeks 2 *M.*

**Bavaria* and *Ruhmeshalle* (p. 165), 8-12 and 2-6, in winter 10-12 and 2-4; adm. 40 pf.

Botanical Garden (p. 161), Tues. and Thurs. 2-5 free, other days from 9 a.m. with guide; closed on Saturdays and Sundays.

Bronze Foundry (p. 161), daily 1-6, Sun. 12-2, adm. 40 pf.

Cabinet of Coins (at the Academy, p. 163), by special permission.

Cabinet of Drawings (Old Pinakothek, p. 152), Tues., Frid., 9-1.

Cabinet of Engravings (Old Pinakothek, p. 152), in summer, Mon. & Thurs. 9-12, Tues. & Frid. 9-1; in winter, Tues. & Frid. 9-1.

Cabinet of Natural History (p. 163), see Academy of Science.
Cabinet of Vases (p. 152), in the Old Pinakothek, 9-1, daily except Sat. (in winter, Sun., Tues., and Thurs.).
**Collection of Fossils* (p. 163), see Academy of Science.
**Festsaalbau*, see *Palace.*
Frauen-Kirche, N. tower (p. 163), daily, tickets from the sacristan 40 pf.
Glass-Painting, Brienner-Str. 23; exhibition daily, 9-12 & 3-5.
**Glyptothek* (p. 157), free Mon. and Frid. 8-12 and 2-4, Wed. 8-12 (in winter Mon. and Frid. 9-2, Wed. 9-1). On other days at the same hrs. 1 *M.* Closed during the 'October Festival' (first week of October).
Hof-Theater (p. 130), arrangements of the interior, Mon., Wed., Sat. at 2 p.m. precisely, on application to the porter; fee 40 pf.
Kaulbach-Museum (p. 133), daily, 1-5.
Kunstgewerbehaus (p. 164), Pfandhaus-Str. 7, exhibition and sale of art-industrial objects, daily 8-6, free.
Kunstverein, see Art Union.
**Library* (p. 132), daily (except Sun.) 9-12 (from 15th Aug. to 30th Sept., Mon., Wed. & Frid., 10-12); fee ½-1 *M.*
Lotzbeck's Collection of pictures and sculptures, Karolinenplatz 3, Tues. and Frid. 9-3, free.
Maillinger Collection (p. 165), Sun., Tnes., & Frid., 9-1.
Maximilianeum (collection of modern historical paintings, p. 137), in summer, Wed. and Sat. 10-12 (open to strangers on other days and in winter by the special permission of the Director).
Museum, Ethnographical (p. 131), Wed. and Sun., 10-12, free.
**Museum, Bavarian National* (p. 134), May to Sept. 9-2, Oct. to April 10-2; closed on Mon.; gratis on Sun. and Thurs.; on other days 1 m.
Museum of Plaster Casts (p. 131), Wed. and Sat., 3-5, in winter 2-4.
**Nibelungen Rooms* (p. 130), in the Palace, see below.
Palace (p. 127): *Kaiserzimmer* (p. 128), **Festsaalbau* (p. 129), and **Nibelungen Saloons* (p. 130) daily at 11 a.m., except Sun.; tickets 50 pf. (obtained at the approach to the broad flight of steps, to the left in the passage, by Herzog Christofs-Stein, 11-12 a.m.); tickets for the above and also the Trierzimmer and Papstzimmer (less interesting) 1 *M.* The *Odyssey Saloons* are at present closed. The * *Treasury* (p. 129, June to Sept., Tues. and Frid., 9.30 to 11 a.m.) and the **Reiche Capelle* (p. 129; Mon. & Thurs., 9.30 to 11 a.m.) are shown by tickets, which are issued at 9 a.m. at the office of the majordomo of the palace (1 *M.*).
Panoramas: Gnlf of Naples (p. 157); Battle of Wörth (p. 164); Battles of the Ger. Colonies (p. 165), all daily from 8 till dusk, 1 *M.*
**Picture Gallery, v. Schack's* (p. 159), daily 2-5, in winter 2-4 (fee ½-1 *M.*).
**Pinakothek, Old* (p. 138), Sun., Tues., Wed., and Frid. 9-3 (in winter 9-2); Mon. and Thurs. 9-5 (in winter 9-4); closed on Sat.
**Pinakothek, New* (p. 153), Sun., Tues., Thurs., Sat., 8-12 and 2-4 (in winter 10-2); porcelain-paintings, same days and hours.
**Porcelain Paintings* (New Pinakothek, p. 153), see above.
Rathhaus, New (p. 162): admission to the council-rooms 2-3 (Sun. 10-12), on application to the custodian (fee).
**Reiche Capelle* (p. 129), in the Palace (see above).
**Schwanthaler Museum* (p. 164), Mon., Wed., Frid., 9-2; at other times adm. 35 pf.
Slaughter Houses and *Cattle Market* (p. 164), week-days 7-5, Sun. 10-2; tickets at the restaurant (20 pf.).
Stables, Royal (p. 131), Sun. 9-12 (50 pf.), week-days 9-12 (1 *M.*); also Tues., Thurs., Frid., Sat., 2-4 (50 pf.); Wed. 2-4 free; closed on Mon.
St. Peter's Church, tower (p. 162), daily, tickets from attendant, 40 pf.
Synagogue (p. 164), daily, except Sat., 9-12 and 2-4 (40 pf.).
Treasury (p. 129), in the Festsaalbau, see Palace.

Diary. DAILY: Old Pinakothek 9-3 (Mon., Thnrs., 9-5), exc. Sat.; Cabinet of Vases 9-1, exc. Sat.; Library 9-12, exc. Sun.; Pictures of the Kunstverein 10-6, exc. Sat.; Bronze Foundry 1-6, Sun. 12-2; Palace at 11, exc. Sun.; National Museum, May to Sept. 9-2, Oct. to Apr. 10-2, exc. Mon.; New Rathhaus 2-3, Sun. 10-12; Schack's Gallery 2-5; Anatomical

collections 9-12 and 2-4; Panoramas, from 8 a.m.; Botanical Garden from 9 a.m. exc. Sat. — *Churches.* Frauen, Theatine, Basilica, and Auer open the whole day, exc. 11-1; Allerheiligen, Ludwigs, and St. Michael's till noon only (Allerheiligen also 2-4 p.m., by payment of 20 pf.). — Military music, see p. 125.

SUNNAYS: Music at the *Court Church of St. Michael* at high mass, 9 a.m.; on the Sundays of Advent and Lent, and during Passion Week, vocal only; on Holy Thursday and Good Friday at 7 p.m. a grand Miserere (by Allegri, etc.), when the church is illuminated by a cross composed of 800 flames; military mass with military music in the same church at 11.15 (only when the court is present). — Church-music in the *Frauenkirche* at 9, in the *Allerheiligenkirche* at 11.30. Military parade with music at 12. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Ethnographical Museum 9-1. Cabinet of Natural History and Collection of Fossils 10-12. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Royal Stables 9-12. — MONNAYS: Glyptothek 8-12 and 2-4. Reiche Capelle 9.30 to 11. Cabinet of Engravings 9-12. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2 (see above). Hof-Theater (interior) 2. — TUESNAYS: Treasury 9.30 to 11. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinets of Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Cabinet of Vases 9-1. Antiquarium 8-12. Arsenal 9-12. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — WENNESNAYS: Glyptothek 8-12. Maximilianeum 10-12. Museum of Casts 3-5. Arsenal 3-5. Cabinet of natural history and fossils 2-4. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Ethnograph. Museum 9-1. Military music in the Hofgarten 5-6. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — THURSNAYS: New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Cabinet of Engravings 9-1. Reiche Capelle 9.30 to 11. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — FRINAYS: Treasury 9½-11. Glyptothek 8-12, 2-4. Drawings and Engravings 9-1. Schwanthaler Museum 9-2. Maillinger Collection 9-1. Arsenal 9-12 and 3-5. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. — SATURNAYS: Old Pinakothek closed. New Pinakothek and porcelain-paintings 8-12, 2-4. Maximilianeum 10-12. Museum of Casts 3-5. Cabinet of natural history 2-4. Antiquarium 8-12. Hof-Theater (interior) 2. Military music, at the Chinese Tower in the Engl. Garden 5-6. Royal Stables 8-12 & 2-4. A *Drive (fiacres see p. 124) in the English Garden (p. 166) or in the Gasteig Grounds (p. 137), is recommended after a morning of sight-seeing.

GREATEST ATTRACTIONS: Old Pinakothek (p. 138), National Museum (p. 134), Basilica (p. 161), Palace (p. 128), *Glyptothek (p. 157).

Munich (1703 ft.), the capital of Bavaria, with 348,000 inhab. lies on the rapid *Isar*, on the S. side of a sterile plain, 50 sq. M. in area. The lofty situation of the city and its proximity to the Alps render it liable to sudden changes of temperature, against which visitors should guard, especially towards evening.

History. Munich was founded by Henry the Lion, who constructed a bridge over the Isar, a custom-house, a mint, and a salt-depôt on the site of the present city in 1158. The land is said to have belonged to the monks of Schäftlarn, whence the name of Forum ad Monachos, or Munich. Under the Wittelsbach princes the town prospered. Otho the Illustrious (d. 1253) transferred his residence to Munich, and his son Lewis the Severe built the Alte Hof (p. 134). Emp. Lewis the Bavarian almost entirely re-erected the city, which was loyally attached to him, after a fire in 1327 (his tomb in the Frauenkirche, see p. 163). Duke Albert V. founded the Library, and the Kunstkammer, to which the Antiquarium, cabinet of coins, and part of the National Museum owe their origin. Elector Maximilian I. (1597-1651) erected the Arsenal, the Old Palace, and the Mariensäule (p. 162). In 1632 Gustavus Adolphus paid a lengthened visit to the city. Elector Maximilian III. Joseph founded the Academy in 1757, and his successor Charles Theodore of the Palatinate removed the old fortifications. King Maximilian I. Joseph (d. 1825) contributed materially to the improvement of the city by the dissolution of the religious houses and the erection of new buildings, but for its modern magnificence Munich is chiefly indebted to his son LEWIS I. (d. 1868). That monarch, who even before his accession

had purchased several valuable works of art (*e.g.* the Æginetes, the so-called Ilioneus) and attracted Cornelius and other artists to Munich, raised the city during his reign of 23 years to the foremost rank as a school of German art. *Klenze* (d. 1864) was chiefly instrumental in carrying out the architectural plans of the monarch, and he was ably seconded by *Gärtner*, *Ohlmüller*, and *Ziebland*. The indefatigable *Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) provided the plastic embellishment, and *Cornelius* (d. 1867) and his pupils enlivened the walls with paintings of a monumental character. The harmony of this period, however, was soon disturbed by a difference between Cornelius and Klenze, and when the king showed that his sympathies were with the latter, Cornelius removed to Berlin. As *Kaulbach* (d. 1874) also for the last ten years of his life worked chiefly at Berlin, and *Schwind* (d. 1874) at the Wartburg, the glory of Munich as an art-centre began to pale. The decline, however, was transient; for while Munich has lately produced nothing of the first rank in architecture or sculpture, it has maintained its position as a leading school of painting, though under completely altered circumstances. The elder Munich artists were distinguished for their accuracy of drawing and composition, and prided themselves on having revived the romantic style of art; the latest generation, under the lead of *Karl Piloty* (1826-1886), on the contrary, has fixed its attention chiefly on the study of colouring, and bestows the utmost care upon technical perfection of finish.

The Max-Josephs-Platz (Pl. E, 4), the centre of the city and its traffic, situated between the old quarters and the new, is adorned with the ***Monument of King Max Joseph** (d. 1825), erected by the city on the 25th anniversary of that monarch's accession, modelled by *Rauch* of Berlin, and cast in bronze by *Stiglmayer*. The colossal statue in a sitting posture rests on a pedestal adorned with reliefs emblematical of Agriculture, Art, Constitution, and Religious Toleration.

The N. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is bounded by the royal **Palace** (Pl. E, F, 4), which consists of three parts: on the S. side towards the Platz the *Königsbau*, N. towards the Hofgarten the *Festsaalbau*, and between these the *Alte Residenz*, or old palace.

The **Alte Residenz,** designed by *H. Schön* and *Peter Candid*, and erected by Elector Maximilian I. in 1602-1619, comprises four courts, Kaiserhof, Küchenhof, Brunnenhof, and Kapellenhof (i. e. courts of the emperor, kitchen, fountain, and chapel). The entrance is by the *Kapellenhof* (through the middle portal in the Residenz-Str.). The passage thence to the Brunnenhof contains '*Duke Christopher's Stone*' (an inscription on the wall). A staircase to the left ascends to the *Hercules Saloon*, where visitors to the palace assemble at 11 o'clock (comp. p. 126). To the right of the Kapellenhof is the *Grottenhof*, with a fantastic shell-grotto; in the centre Perseus, after B. Cellini. From the S.E. corner a passage leads to a larger court, with fountain-figures of Neptune, etc., from which the Nibelungen Saloons in the Königsbau are entered (p. 130). The *Brunnenhof*, adjoining the Kapellenhof on the E., is embellished with a statue of Otho of Wittelsbach and other figures in bronze by *P. Candid*. The Allerheiligenkirche (p. 130) adjoins this court on the E.; to the S. a passage leads to the Hoftheater (p. 130).

The apartments of the Alte Residenz are sumptuously fitted up in 17th cent. style. Visitors are conducted to the *Kaiserzimmer;* the

Grüne Gallerie, containing Italian and Dutch pictures of little value; the *Bed Chamber*, with a richly-gilded bed; the *Mirror Cabinet*, with valuable crystal, etc.; the *Miniature Cabinet*, with miniatures (*St. Jerome by A. Dürer). — The *Trierzimmer* and *Papstzimmer* (adm., see p. 126) contain furniture, tapestry, etc., of the 17th and 18th cent.

The *Treasury (admission, see p. 126) contains jewels and precious trinkets, including the Bavarian 'Hausdiamant', a magnificent blue diamond, and the 'pearl of the Palatinate', half black; goblets, orders, regalia, including the Bohemian crown of Frederick V. of the Palatinate, captured at Prague in 1620, and the crowns of Emp. Henry II. ('the Saint') and his wife Cunigunde, of the year 1010; group of St. George and the Dragon, with the knight in chased gold, the dragon of jasper, and the whole adorned with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, and pearls; model of Trajan's Column, executed by the goldsmith Valadier 1763-83.

The *Reiche Capelle (adm., see p. 126) contains costly objects in gold and silver, many of them of high artistic worth; two miniature altars by Benv. Cellini (?), the enamelled pocket altar of Mary Queen of Scots, about 6 in. in length, and a Descent from the Cross in wax by Michael Angelo.

The ***Festsaalbau** (façade towards the Hofgarten, 256 yds. long), a 'building of festive halls', erected in 1832-42 by *Klenze* in the later Italian Renaissance style, possesses a handsome porch of 10 Ionic columns, surmounted by two lions, between which are 8 allegorical figures in marble-limestone by *Schwanthaler*, representing the different provinces of the kingdom. The six saloons of the ground-floor are decorated with encaustic Mural Paintings from the Odyssey, by *Hiltensperger*, from designs by *Schwanthaler* (at present closed).

A broad marble staircase ascends to the first floor from the passage on the E. side of the Küchenhof. Visitors, however, are usually conducted from the Hercules Saloon to the antechambers by a long corridor.

Ante-Chamber: adjoining it, a staircase with six handsome columns of marble from the Untersberg; 2nd ante-chamber with reliefs by *Schwanthaler;* 3rd ante-chamber decorated in the Pompeian style by *Hiltensperger*. — Magnificent Ball Room, tribunes supported by marble columns and bearing Caryatides of papier-maché, coloured reliefs (dancing genii) by *Schwanthaler*. Two Card Rooms with thirty-six **Portraits of Beautiful Women* by *Stieler*, whose names the custodian enumerates. — Battle Saloon: Twelve large pictures representing scenes from the wars in 1805-15. — *Hall of Charlemagne: encaustic paintings (mural paintings on wax ground) designed by *Schnorr*. Charlemagne anointed by Pope Stephen II. as Defender of the Church; his victory over the Lombard king Desiderius at Pavia; victory over the Saxons, felling of the sacred oak and erection of the cross; synod at Frankfurt; coronation; also twelve smaller scenes from the emperor's life. Between the windows Alcuin, Arno, and Eginhard. — *Barbarossa Hall, by the same masters: election as emperor, entry into Milan, banishment of Henry the Lion, installation of Otho of Wittelsbach, reconciliation with Pope Alex. III. at Venice, imperial festival at Mayence, battle at Iconium, death. Reliefs above by *Schwanthaler*. — *Hapsburg Saloon, chiefly by *Schnorr:* Rudolph's meeting with the priest; his acceptance of the imperial sceptre; victory over Ottokar of Bohemia; Rhenish robber-knights summoned before his tribunal. Frieze by *Schwind*, representing the Triumph of the Arts, etc. — *Throne Saloon. Twelve magnificent gilded bronze statues, over life-size, by *Schwanthaler*, of the ancestors of the House of Wittelsbach, from Otho the Illustrious to

Charles XII. of Sweden, here form a very imposing and appropriate termination to the suite.

The **Königsbau** (façade towards the Max-Josephs-Platz, 136 yds. long), erected in 1826-33 by *Klenze* in imitation of the Pitti Palace at Florence, but of inferior effect owing to necessary deviations from the original plan, is adorned in the interior with sculptures, frescoes, and other works of art (not accessible).

The S.W. apartments on the ground-floor (entered from the Grottenhof, p. 128) are adorned with the magnificent *Nibelungen Frescoes by *Schnorr*, begun in 1846, completed in 1867. Five saloons with large paintings; in the lunettes, numerous smaller paintings.

Entrance Hall: the principal persons of the poem, right, Sigfried and Chriemhild; then Hagen, Volker, Dankwart; above, the dwarf Alberich, keeper of the Nibelungen treasure, and Eckewart, Chriemhild's messenger; left, Gunther and Brunhild; Queen Ute (Gunther's mother) with her sons Gernot and Giselher; Sigmund and Sigelinde, Sigfried's parents; next, King Atila and Rudiger, Dietrich of Bern and Meister Hildebrand. Marriage Hall: Sigfried's return from the war against the Saxons; Brunhild's arrival at Worms; Sigfried and Chriemhild's nuptials; opposite, by the window, the delivery of the girdle. Hall of Treachery: (by the window) quarrel of the queens Chriemhild and Brunhild in front of the cathedral at Worms. Sigfried murdered by Hagen at the well; Chriemhild finds Sigfried's corpse at the door of the cathedral: Hagen proved to be the murderer by the corpse beginning to bleed afresh. Over the door: Hagen throwing the Nibelungen treasure into the Rhine. Hall of Revenge: Fall of the heroes (by the window); Chriemhild expostulates with Volker and Hagen; combat on the staircase of the burning palace; Dietrich conquers Hagen; Chriemhild's death. Over the doors: the last combat of the heroes; Hagen brought before Chriemhild by Dietrich; Atila's lament. Hall of Mourning: Burial of the fallen heroes; the sad tidings conveyed to Burgundy; Bishop Pilgram causes mass to be sung for the repose of the dead.

The **Hof- und National-Theater** (Pl. F, 4; performances, see p. 125), on the E. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz, the largest in Germany, accommodating 2400 spectators, was erected by *Fischer* (d. 1822), but was burned down in 1823 and re-erected in its original form by *Klenze* within eleven months. Handsome portico of eight Corinthian columns. It is 145 ft. high, 188 ft. broad, and 332 ft. deep; the stage measures 95 ft. in breadth by 115 ft. in depth. The interior deserves a visit (which takes an hour; adm. see p. 126). Between the Hof-Theater and the Allerheiligenkirche is the **Residenz-Theater** (Pl. 95), tastefully decorated in the rococo style (room for 800 spectators).

The ***Allerheiligen-Hofkirche** (All Saints' Church), or *Court Chapel* (adm. see p. 127; during service entrance from the Brunnenhof only), on the E. side of the palace, erected in 1837 by *Klenze* in the Byzantine-Romanesque style, is sumptuously fitted up. The arches rest on columns of variegated marble, the walls are covered with different coloured marbles; and the vaulting, window-arches, and choir are adorned with frescoes on a gold ground by *Hess* and his pupils, emblematical of the Trinity. The concealment of the windows causes the light to enter in a very effective manner.

Adjoining the Festsaalbau on the N. is the **Hofgarten** (Pl. E, F, 3, 4), or palace-garden, planted with trees, and bounded on two sides by open **Arcades,** which are adorned with faded frescoes of landscapes and historical subjects, painted in 1827-34.

By the entrances next to the Palace are three frescoes by *Kaulbach*, representing Bavarian rivers and Bavaria. The historical frescoes on the W. side, events from the history of Bavaria, were executed by pupils of Cornelius; beyond them are masterly landscapes from Italy and Sicily by *Karl Rottmann* (d. 1850). Each scene has its name annexed. The distichs under the pictures are by King Lewis I. On the N. side, at the top, are thirty-nine small encaustic paintings from the Greek War of Independence, from sketches by *P. Hess* (p. 155). — In the seven niches at the N.E. end are the labours of Hercules in colossal wooden groups, executed by *R. Boos* in the 17th cent., restored in 1852.

The ground-floor of the N. wing contains the **Museum of Plaster Casts** of classic sculptures (adm., see p. 126), affording a good survey of the development of the plastic art from the 6th cent. before Christ down to the present day. Catalogue 30 pf. — The extensive **Ethnographical Museum** occupies seven rooms on the upper floor (adm. see p. 126; Conservator Dr. Buchner; Catalogue 50 pf.). — Opposite, to the right of the entrance, is the **Art Union,** or *Kunstverein* (Pl. F, 3; entrance in the Arcades; adm., see p. 125), containing paintings and sculptures by living artists, some of them the property of the society, others for sale.

At the back of the Alte Residenz, in the Marstall-Platz, are the Royal **Coach Houses and Harness Rooms** (*Hofwagenburg;* adm., see p. 126), containing an extensive collection of vehicles belonging to the rulers of Bavaria in the 17-19th cent.; most noteworthy, the *State Sledges and Carriages of King Lewis II.

Most of the buildings in the handsome Ludwigs-Strasse (Pl. F, E, 4-1), originated by King Lewis I., 40 yds. in width, and $^3/_4$ M. in length, are in various Renaissance forms, constructed, like the Basilica, of brick and stone skilfully combined.

The **Feldherrnhalle** (Pl. E, 4), or *Hall of the Generals*, at the S. end, a copy of Orcagna's Loggia dei Lanzi at Florence, erected in 1844 by *Gärtner*, contains the statues of Tilly and Wrede, by *Schwanthaler*. Military music here daily at noon (p. 125).

The **Church of the Theatines** (Pl. E, 4), erected in 1661-75 in the debased Italian style, overladen with decoration, contains the Royal Vaults. Façade of 1767. Pictures in the interior by *Tintoretto*, *Zanchi*, *Karl Loth*, *Cignani*, and others. To the right is the mortuary chapel of King Maximilian II. (d. 1864). In the sacristy, on the left, an Entombment by *Hess*.

In the Odeons-Platz rises the equestrian **Statue of Lewis I.** (d. 1868), by *Widnmann*, erected by the 'grateful city of Munich' in 1862. — To the left is the **Odeon** (Pl. E, 3), erected in 1828 by *Klenze*, and destined for concerts and balls; one of the apartments is fitted up as an **English Chapel** (see p. 125). The ceiling of the concert-room is decorated with frescoes by *Kaulbach* and others,

the orchestra with busts of celebrated composers (partly concealed by the organ). — On the N. side of the square, on the left, stands the **Palace of Prince Regent Luitpold**, formerly that of the *Duke of Leuchtenberg* (Pl. E, 3), erected by *Klenze*. Opposite (Fürsten-Str. 1) is the *Palace of Prince Ludwig Ferdinand*.

Then, farther to the N., in the Ludwigs-Strasse (left), the **Palace of Duke Max** (Pl. E, 3), by *Klenze*, with frescoes by *Langer*, *Kaulbach*, and *Zimmermann*, and a marble frieze representing the myth of Bacchus, by *Schwanthaler*. On the right, the **War Office** (Pl. F, 2, 3), also by *Klenze*.

The ***Royal Library** (Pl. F, 2; adm. see p. 126), an imposing edifice, was built in 1832-42 by *Gärtner* in the Florentine style. The steps are adorned with colossal statues of Aristotle, Hippocrates, Homer, and Thucydides. *Staircase with broad marble flight of steps; above, on each side, is a gallery, borne by 16 marble columns; on the walls are medallion-portraits of celebrated poets and scholars. At the entrance to the library are statues of Albert V., the founder, and Lewis I., the builder of the library, both by *Schwanthaler*. The library (Director, Dr. Laubmann), one of the most extensive in Europe, comprises upwards of 1,000,000 vols. and 30,000 MSS., and is especially valuable for its theological and biblical literature and German MSS. The most interesting rarities are exhibited in glass-cases in the *Cimeliensaal* (chamber of treasures). The *Bavarian Archives* are deposited in the strong vaults of the ground-floor.

First Case: Specimens of substances used to write on; bronze and wax tablets, papyrus, parchment, palimpsests, cotton and linen paper, palm-leaves, bark, woven materials. Also brazen *tabulae honestae missionis*, or certificates of honourable discharge of Roman soldiers; No. 2. *Codex Purpureus*, a Latin Book of the Gospels of the 9th cent., written on purple vellum with gold and silver letters. — Second: 12. *Breviarium Alarici*, an extract from the Code of Theodosius the Great, made in Spain by order of Alaric, king of the Visigoths, 484-506. — Third: Earliest German MSS. 20. *Liber de inventione S. Crucis*, written before 814, from the monastery of Wessobrunn in Upper Bavaria; 23. The *Heliand*, a harmony of the Gospels in early Low German (the gospels in alliterative verse); 24. *Otfried of Weissenburg's* Gospel in verse, written at Freising, 883-906; 26. Oldest (13th cent.) MS. of the *Nibelungen Lied*, from the monastery of Hohenembs near Bregenz; 27. *Tristan and Isolde*, poem by Godfrey of Strassburg, MS. of 1240, with paintings; 28. *Parcival and Titurel*, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, with paintings. — Fourth: 34. Koran on parchment with gold letters; 35. Miniature Koran, the smallest MS. in the collection; 36. *Shah Nameh*, Persian epic by Firdusi. A drawer contains the tournament-book of Duke William IV. of Bavaria, painted in 1541-44. — Fifth: *38. '*Livre de Jehan Bocace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes*', translation made in 1409 for Prince John of France, with admirable miniatures by Fouqué. — *Sixth: 40. Prayer-book of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian; 41. Latin prayer-book with miniatures by Memling; 42. Latin prayer-book with illustrations, executed by Sinibaldi of Florence in 1485: all three richly bound, with silver, pearls, and enamel; 46. Jewels of Anne of Austria, consort of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria, the miniature-paintings by Hans Müelich; 47 Calendarium of the 16th cent. by Brueghel (?); 48. Prayer-book of Duke Albert V. of Bavaria by Clovio (1574); *50. Prayer-book of the Emp. Maximilian, with marginal drawings by Albert Dürer and

Cranach. — SIXTH, *a.*: Two folios of the penitential psalms of David set to music by Orlando di Lasso, and illuminated with admirable miniatures by Hans Müelich. — SEVENTH: *55. *Codex Aureus*, written in gold uncial letters in 870 by order of Emp. Charles the Bald; the cover consists of a plate of embossed gold, with jewels and pearls. — EIGHTH: *56-60. Four Books of Gospels and a missal of Emp. Henry II. (1024), presented to the cathedral of Bamberg. — NINTH and TENTH: Specimens of the first attempts at printing, including a copy of the first Latin Bible printed by Gutenberg and Fust at Mayence, probably between 1450 and 1455. Stereotype plate of 1553. In a drawer below the ninth case is an edition of Luther's translation of the Bible, containing large coloured portraits of Luther, Melanchthon, and the Elector Augustus I. of Saxony, painted by the younger Cranach.

The *National Archives* of Bavaria (see above) include an interesting collection of medals and of impressions of the seals of German emperors, princes, and noblemen (shown on application).

The ***Ludwigskirche** (Pl. F, 2), erected in 1829-44 in the Italian Romanesque style by *Gärtner*, is a handsome cruciform structure. Façade flanked with two towers 210 ft. in height. Mosaic roof of coloured tiles.

Above the portal Christ and the four Evangelists, by *Schwanthaler*. The entire wall at the back of the high-altar is covered with the *Last Judgment, the largest of the frescoes of *Cornelius*, 60 ft. high, 36 ft. broad. The other frescoes, designed by Cornelius, where executed by his pupils (God the Father, the Nativity and Crucifixion, Patriarchs, Prophets, Martyrs). — In the adjacent grounds (entrance by the gate on the left) are frescoes by *Forstner* at fourteen different shrines.

Opposite is the **Blind Asylum** (Pl. F, 2), erected by *Gärtner* in 1834-38 in the Florentine style. The portals are embellished with statues of the four patron-saints of the blind, by Eberhard.

The **University** (Pl. F, 1) on the left, the *Priests' Seminary*, or *Georgianum*, opposite, and the *Max-Joseph School* form a large square, intersected by the Ludwigs-Strasse, and adorned with two *Fountains* copied from those by Bernini in the piazza of St. Peter at Rome. The university (about 2500 stud.), founded in 1472 at Ingolstadt (p. 117), was transferred to Landshut (p. 119) in 1800, and thence to Munich in 1826. The *University Library*, on the second floor, contains upwards of 300,000 vols. (open daily, 9-12).

The ***Siegesthor** (Pl. F, 1), or *Gate of Victory*, erected by Lewis I. 'to the Bavarian army', begun by *Gärtner* in 1843, and completed by *Metzger* in 1850, is an imitation of the triumphal arch of Constantine at Rome. It is crowned with 'Bavaria' in a quadriga drawn by lions, in bronze, designed by *Wagner* (comp. p. 153). Over the Corinthian columns at the sides are figures of Victory; on the walls basreliefs, representing warlike exploits (below) and the different provinces of the kingdom (above). This fine arch forms an appropriate termination to the Ludwigs-Strasse.

Beyond the Siegesthor, to the left, is the imposing new ***Academy of Art**, in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Neureuther*.

In the vicinity, Kaulbach-Str. 12, is the **Kaulbach-Museum**, an interesting selection of the pictures and sketches left by the eminent painter W. v. Kaulbach. Adm., see p. 126.

On the S. side of the Max-Josephs-Platz is the **Post Office** (Pl. E, 4, 5). The façade towards the Platz was constructed by *Klenze* in 1836. The open arcade contains six paintings of horses on a red ground in the Pompeian style, by *Hiltensperger*. The original façade towards the Residenz-Str. is in the Italian palatial style (1740). — To the right a short street leads to the *Alte Hof*, the oldest palace of the Dukes of Bavaria, erected in 1253-56, and now occupied by public offices. A passage to the left in front of it leads to the *Hofbräuhaus*, or 'Court Brewery' (Pl. F, 5; p. 122).

The *Maximilians-Strasse (Pl. F, G, H, 5), 1 M. in length and 25 yds. in breadth, was erected by desire of King Max II. in a novel style of domestic architecture. First, on the right, is the *Mint* (Pl. F, 5), with arcades embellished with statues. Farther on, the street expands into a Platz, relieved with pleasure-grounds; on the left the *Government Buildings* (Pl. G, 5), on the right the *National Museum* (see below). In the centre rise four monuments: to the left a *Statue of General Deroy* (Pl. 19; killed at Poloczk in 1812), by *Halbig;* adjoining it, that of *Count Rumford* (d. 1814), founder of the English Garden, by Zumbusch. Opposite are the statues of *Schelling*, the philosopher (d. 1854), designed by Brugger, and *Fraunhofer*, the optician (d. 1826), by Halbig.

The ***Bavarian National Museum** (Pl. F, G, 5; adm. see p. 126), founded by King Max II. in 1855, contains a rich collection of objects illustrating the progress of civilisation and art. The building was erected in 1858-66 by *Riedel*. On the central portion, 95 ft. in height, is enthroned a 'Bavaria' with the lion, in zinc. The façade is richly adorned with caryatides, statues, reliefs, and other enrichments. Director, *Prof. Dr. v. Riehl.*

The Bavarian National Museum contains works of art of every kind, dating from the Roman period down to the present day, and representing every civilised country, but with special reference to Bavaria. The plans hung up at the entrance afford a general outline of the arrangement The collections are divided into two principal sections: 1. *General Collection* ('Allgemeine Sammlung') of the products of human industry, from hoar antiquity to the present day; 2. *Special Collections* ('Fachsammlungen') illustrating special branches of art or industry, and too extensive to be embraced in the General Collection. The *General Collection* begins on the E. side of the ground-floor, and is continued throughout the whole of the rooms on the W. side. The *Special Collections* begin in the third room on the E. side of the ground-floor and are continued in the thirty rooms on the first floor. These last are embellished with large *Mural Paintings* of the history of Bavaria. At the back of the building is a Garden, which contains monuments extending from the Roman period to the 18th cent. (observe the colossal *Group of Mars and Venus in bronze, by Hubert Gerhard, 1580). The Museum farther includes an extensive *Library of Technical Works* and a copying-room, the use of which is granted to artists and students on application. The larger groups and other objects of importance in the various sections are labelled. The briefest visit to the whole museum takes two hours. Those who are pressed for time should confine themselves to the second floor. Printed guide 50 pf.

Ground Floor. In the *Vestibule* are cannon, a relief of St. George, and in the centre the stone monument of a Count of Haag (d. 1566), with a recumbent figure. In the Arcades to the *left* are Roman relics: in the

1st and 2nd Rooms Roman and Germanic antiquities: *e.g.* from tombs at Wittislingen, Nordendorf, Tittmoning, etc.; a golden hat (shield-boss) from Schifferstadt; weapons, earthenware and glass vessels. The 2nd Room contains a Roman mosaic from Westerhofen near Ingolstadt, an altar from Rheinzabern, and Roman relics. — Rooms 3-9 contain the following SPECIAL COLLECTIONS: 3-5. Iron-work, from the 15th cent. onwards; 6. Utensils in bronze, copper, brass, and tin; modern work in metal; 7-9. Plaster casts from famous originals. — To the left, at the foot of the staircase to the first floor, is a *Torture Chamber.*

We return to the entrance. To the *right* is the department of MEDIÆVAL ART, ranging from the early Christian epoch to the beginning of the 16th cent., and occupying nine rooms. These contain architectural fragments, statues, tomb-reliefs, mural paintings, easel-paintings, stained glass; church-furniture, such as altars, choir-stalls, priedieu's, and procession-poles, and smaller objects, such as chalices, crucifixes, monstrances, reliquaries, censers, candelabra, reading-desks, and ritual-books with choice miniatures. Observe in particular the following: *Room I.* (Romanesque period). Group of ivory carvings; jewel-casket of the Carlovingian period, from Bamberg; enamel-work on metal, of the 11th and 12th centuries; mural paintings from the monastery of Rebdorf (13th cent.); stained glass from Seligenthal (1250); figures of the Apostles in stone from Wessobrunn, of the same period. — *Room II.* (Gothic, 14th cent.). Memorial stones with reliefs; small reliquary-altar, with paintings in tempera. — *Room III.* Winged altar from Pähl near Weilheim (1380-1420); altar of the 15th cent., richest Gothic, tapering in form. — *Room IV.* Large triple altar from the old Franciscan church at Bamberg (1429); stained glass from the Cathedral of Ratisbon. — *Room V.* Ceiling and pa- nelling from the old Weavers' Hall at Augsburg (1457); figures of the twelve Apostles in wood from Lübeck. — *Room VI.* Large piece of Flemish tapestry, representing the Nativity and Adoration of the Child in a landscape (1470-1500); No. 7. (under the window) original model for a monument to Lewis with the Beard of Bavaria (1429). — *Room VII.* Rich Gothic ceiling in linden-wood from the castle of Oberhaus near Passau; handsome carved cabinets; bedsteads; works in mother-of-pearl; the celebrated parchment prayer-books with paintings by Hans Memling. — *Room VIII.* Stair-case and gallery from Alt-Ötting (15th cent.); altar of the Virgin from Weissenburg (15th cent.). — *Room IX.* ('Kirchensaal', in seven sections). Wooden statuettes of the twelve Apostles, by Tilmann Riemenschneider (about 1480); Death of the Virgin, a group carved in wood, from Ingolstadt (1490-1500); two procession-poles of the Fishermen's Guild of Ingolstadt; altar with gilded carving and paintings, by Michael Pacher of Bruneck (about 1479); other altars, choir-stalls, etc. — *Room X.* Winged altar carved in oak, from Calcar (1470-1500); Flemish tapestry worked in gold thread with allegorical scenes; winged altar of 1575.

We now ascend the staircase, adorned with weapons and reliefs, to the FIRST FLOOR, which contains the HISTORICAL FRESCOES and the continuation of the SPECIAL COLLECTIONS (see above). To the right, *Room I.* Weapons and armour of the 12th-16th cent. — *Rooms II-VIII.* Same, of the 15th-19th cent. — *Rooms IX-XII.* Costumes, ornaments, etc. from the 18th cent. to the present day. Observe the armour of Count von Preysing and Baron von Freiberg from Hohenaschau; the gilded armour of Bishop Diether von Raitenau, of Salzburg; painted shields and targets; German visors; ornamented swords and wheel-lock muskets belonging to Elector Max I. and others; wedding cloak of Duke William V.; costume and ornaments found in the graves of the Counts-Palatine of Neuburg; costumes of patricians of Imperial German cities and their wives; Tilly's coat; collection of models of the cannon used in the Thirty Years' War; Oriental weapons, captured at Belgrade by Max Emanuel; memorials of Frederick the Great; Napoleon's sword. — Robes and garments of the Bavarian sovereigns, Max Joseph I., Lewis I. and his consort Theresa, and Max II., of Otho, King of Greece and his wife, and of Fieldmarshal Wrede. — *Room XIII.* Musical instruments from the 14th to the 19th cent. — *Room XIV.* Objects used in the Jewish divine service; bismuth-painting and brazier's work; toys; playing-cards. — *Room XV.* Collection of seals.

The CENTRAL SALOON contains a collection of old ship-models, including that of one of the vessels sent against Algiers by Charles V. in 1541; also plans and models of Munich and other Bavarian towns; Schiller's writing-table. — To the *left* of the entrance, in *Rooms XVII-XXIV*, is the *Textile Collection*, consisting of lace, embroidery, and materials for dress. (Observe in the 23rd Room the *Bed of Lewis II., from Linderhof.) Next, in *Rooms XXV-XXVIII*, is the *Ceramic Collection*, from Roman times to the present, including specimens of the chief manufactories of the world. In *Room XXIX* is the Glass Collection, from the Roman period down to our own. *Room XXX.* Ornaments in wood.

The SECOND FLOOR contains works of art of the *RENAISSANCE AND MODERN TIMES. The staircase has a fine wooden ceiling from the château at Dachau, and tapestry from cartoons by Raphael. The various rooms are hung with tapestry after different masters (from Flanders, Germany, France), and contain ceilings from Dachau, Neuburg, Donauwörth, and the Royal Palace at Munich. Among the choicest contents are: *Room I.* (1500-1600). Finely ornamented drinking-cups and utensils, carvings in ivory, small wood-carvings by Hagenauer. — *Room II.* (1500-1600). Cast of the monument of St. Sebald by *Peter Vischer* at Nuremberg, and (No. 3) an original bronze by *Vischer*. (No. 4) Bronze figure of a kneeling man by *Vischer*. Bridal casket of Duchess Jacobæa of Bavaria. — *Room III.* (1500-1600). Vessels in Limoges enamel by P. Reymond and P. Cortoy (1558-62). *Silver-gilt hammer, designed by Michael Angelo for the use of Pope Julius III. at the opening of the great Jubilee Festival in 1550. — *Room IV.* Gold goblet of the Augsburg butchers' guild. Carved and highly ornate little altars. Tables of Hispano-Moresco workmanship. Bed of Countess Palatine Susanna. — *Room V.* In the centre the complete boudoir of a Countess Fugger from the château at Donauwörth. — *Room VI.* Artistic cabinets, reliefs, enamels. — *Room VII.* (This and next four rooms illustrate the period of Elector Maximilian I., 1597-1651.) Table of Kelheim stone, elaborately engraved with portraits, arms, perpetual calendar, etc.; two tables in Scagliola-work (imitation of mosaic); carved furniture. — *Room VIII.* Two cabinets in tortoise-shell and Florentine mosaic. Cabinets of ivory, silver, enamel, and lapis lazuli. Vessels of rock crystal set in gold and enamel. — *Rooms IX-XI.* Mosaics and furniture, filigree-wook, etc. — *Rooms XII-XIII.* (Time of Elector Ferdinand Maria, 1651-79). Gilded ceiling from the palace at Munich. Large silver watches from Augsburg. — *Room XIV.* (Time of Max Emanuel, 1679-1726). — *Room XV.* *Ivory carvings, several by Elhafen and Simon Troger. *Cabinet for coins by Angermeyer of Weilheim (1624). — *Rooms XVI.-XVIII.* Tapestry from the Munich manufactory. — *Room XIX.* First attempts at reviving the art of staining glass. Memorials of Max I. Joseph, Lewis I., and Max II.

At the end of the Platz rises the ***Monument of King Maximilian II.** (d. 1864), erected by his 'faithful people' in 1875. The colossal figure of the king in his coronation robes, 16½ ft. high, stands upon a lofty granite pedestal. In his right hand he holds the roll of the constitution; his left rests on a sword. At the base of the pedestal sit allegorical figures of Peace, Enlightenment, Strength, and Justice; at the upper angles are four figures of children bearing the Bavarian coat-of-arms and laurel-wreaths. All the figures are in bronze, cast by *Miller* from models by *Zumbusch*.

The **Maximilianeum** (Pl. H, 5), standing on the *Gasteighöhe*, on the right bank of the Isar, beyond the *Maximiliansbrücke* (built by Zenetti in 1859-64), and forming a suitable termination to this grand street, was founded by King Max II. for the higher instruction of students who have shown special aptitude for the civil service. The architect was *Bürklein*. Admission, see p. 126.

A broad circular approach ascends to the façade, which rises in two series of arches on a lofty terrace. The slightly curved central part of the structure is adjoined by open arcades on each side, flanked with corner-towers. Beautiful view of the river, the city, and the mountains. Handsome staircase.

Three rooms on the upper floor contain thirty large oil paintings, illustrative of momentous events in the world's history; adjoining these on the right and left are two saloons adorned with frescoes.

ENTRANCE HALL: left, 1. *Cabanel*, The Fall of man; right, 2. *Müller*, Mahomet's entry into Mecca. — Room to the left. Wall of the entrance: *3. *Richter*, Construction of the Pyramids. To the right: 4. *Otto*, Banquet at Susa; *5. *Kaulbach*, Battle of Salamis; 6. *Foltz*, Age of Pericles; 7. *Hiltensperger*, Olympian Games; 8. *A. Müller*, Alexander the Great at Susa; 9. *Conräder*, Fall of Carthage; 10. *Schraudolph*, Nativity; 11. *Gunkel*, Battle of Arminius; 12. *Hiltensperger*, Age of Augustus; 13. *Hauschild*, Crucifixion; 14. *Deger*, Ascension. — Room to the right. Entrance-wall: 15. *Köckert*, Haroun al-Raschid. On the left: 16. *F. Kaulbach*, Charlemagne; 17. *Echter*, Battle on the Lechfeld; 18. *Schwoiser*, Henry IV. at Canossa; 19. *Piloty*, Godfrey de Bouillon; 20. *Foltz*, Frederick Barbarossa and Henry the Lion; 21. *Ramberg*, Emp. Frederick II. at Palermo; 22. *Kreling*, Lewis the Bavarian; 23. *Schnorr*, Luther; 24. *Piloty*, Queen Elizabeth of England; 25. *Piloty*, Elector Maximilian I.; 26. *Kotzebue*, Peter the Great; 27. *Adam*, Battle of Zorndorf; 28. *Pauwels*, Louis XIV.; 29. *E. Hess*, Washington; 30. *P. Hess*, Battle of Leipsic.

The 'logge' and side-rooms contain busts and portraits of great men.

On both sides of the Maximilianeum lie the ***Gasteig Promenades,** laid out under King Max II. from the designs of *Effner*. They extend up the Isar to the Ludwigsbrücke, and down to Bogenhausen (p. 166). — To the E. of the Maximilianeum is the suburb of *Haidhausen*, with the Gothic **Church of St. John** (Pl. H. 6), erected in 1853-62; central tower, 286 ft. high. The interior, without aisles, has groined vaulting, marble altars, and stained-glass windows in the choir.

The handsome *Brienner-Strasse*, $^3/_4$ M. long, leads to the W. from the Odeons-Platz to the Propylæa and the Glyptothek. The Wittelsbacher Platz, on the right, is adorned with the equestrian ***Statue of Elector Maximilian I.** (Pl. E, 3; d. 1651), founder and chief of the Rom. Cath. League, and victor at the Weisse Berg near Prague, designed by *Thorvaldsen* in 1839, and cast by *Stiglmayer* with the metal of captured Turkish cannon. — The **Arco-Zinneberg Palace,** property of the count of that name, Wittelsbacher Platz 1, contains a rare and interesting **Collection of Antlers* (adm., see p. 125).

At the E. end of the Maximilians-Platz (p. 164) is a *Statue of Schiller* by Widnmann (1863). To the right, farther on, is the red **Wittelsbach Palace** (Pl. E, 3), in the mediæval English pointed style, built in 1843-50 from plans by *Gärtner*, the residence of Lewis I. in 1848-68, now that of Prince Ludwig, the present heir to the throne. Part of it is shown on application to the castellan (to the right in the court). Fine court and staircase.

In the *Karolinenplatz* (Pl. D, 3) rises an **Obelisk**, 105 ft. in height, cast almost entirely of the metal of captured guns, 31 tons

in weight, and erected by Lewis I. in 1833 to the memory of 30,000 Bavarians who had perished in the Russian war.

The Barer-Strasse on the right leads to the —

**** Old Pinakothek** ('Repository of Pictures', from the Greek; Pl. D, 2; adm., see p. 126), erected in 1826-36 by *Klenze* in the Renaissance style, and somewhat resembling the Vatican. On the S. side, on the attic story above, are twenty-four statues of celebrated painters from sketches by *Schwanthaler*. It contains upwards of 1400 pictures, arranged in periods and schools, in twelve saloons and twenty-three cabinets. Each picture is labelled. Catalogue 1½ *M.*, or with 120 photographs 15 *M.* (Hirth and Muther's '*Cicerone*', with 188 illustrations, 3rd ed. 1889, is also commendable.) The cabinets should be visited immediately after the rooms to which they belong, in order to preserve the historical sequence. Director, *Prof. Dr. von Reber.*

ORIGIN OF THE COLLECTION. This fine picture gallery has been formed by the union of three different collections. As early as the 16th and 17th centuries the Bavarian princes were noted for their love of art. Elector Maximilian I. in particular was an enthusiastic admirer of Dürer, and secured at Nuremberg several of that master's finest works. In 1805 this collection was enriched by the removal to Munich of the celebrated Düsseldorf Gallery, founded by the Electors of the Palatinate. This was done to save the collection from being carried off to Paris, and it was afterwards regarded as part of the inheritance of the Palatinate which fell to Bavaria. The numerous examples of Netherlandish masters of the 17th cent., including the fine Rubens collection, formed part of the Düsseldorf Gallery. The third constituent part of the Pinakothek is the *Boisserée Collection*, being works of the Lower Rhenish school rescued by the brothers Sulpice and Melchior Boisserée and their friend Bertram from churches and monasteries suppressed at Cologne in 1805-1810. The addition of this valuable collection to the Pinakothek in 1827 placed it in the foremost rank as a gallery for the study of northern art. Under King Lewis I. the gallery was further extended by the addition of the Wallerstein collection in 1828, and of several valuable works purchased at different times in Italy.

The pre-Raphaelite Italian schools are scantily represented in the Munich Gallery; probably the most important example is the Madonna by *Francesco Francia* (Room VIII., No. 1039). The finest of the works by *Raphael* is undoubtedly the Madonna of the Tempi family (Cab. XIX., 1050), painted in his Florentine period; the contemporary Madonna of the Canigiani family (R. VIII., 1049) has suffered greatly from cleaning, the angels at the top having entirely vanished. There exist several replicas of the Madonna della Tenda (Cab. XIX., 1051), at Turin and elsewhere, but the Munich example is considered the best. The portrait of Bindo Altoviti (R. VIII., 1052), freely retouched, was formerly regarded as a portrait of Raphael himself. Not one of the five works ascribed to *Correggio* is duly authenticated. The best example of the Venetian school is the Christ crowned with thorns, by *Titian* (R. IX., 1114). *Murillo's* Beggar Boys, perhaps the most popular work in the gallery, is sure of attention. Early Flemish painting is seen to the greatest advantage in *Rogier van der Weyden's* Triptych (R. II., 101-103) and St. Luke (R. II., 100), *Memling's* Seven Joys of Mary (Cab. III., 116), the

winged altar-pieces and the triptych by *Bouts* (C. III., 107-111), and the Adoration of the Magi by *Gerard David* (R. II., 118). The Cologne works of the 15th and 16th centuries will chiefly attract the professional eye, while several works of the Swabian and Franconian schools are of general interest and high artistic importance. Prominent among these German masters stands *Holbein the Elder*, to whom the altar-piece with St. Sebastian (R. III., 209-211) is now rightly ascribed. *Dürer's* Four Apostles, or the 'Four Temperaments' (R. III., 247, 248), deserve the closest study, especially the magnificent St. Paul in the famous white robe, unrivalled in its plastic modelling. The Battle of Arbela (C. V., 290) by *Albrecht Altdorfer* (ca. 1480-1538), remarkable for its almost fantastic excess of realism, the Finding of the Cross (R. III., 267) by the rare master *Barthel Beham* (d. 1540), and the Portrait (C. IV., 286) by *Hans Baldung Grien* are also worthy of notice. Of the altar-piece formerly attributed to *Grünewald* (R. III., 281 seq.) No. 281 alone is by this artist, while the wings are in the style of Cranach.

Next to Antwerp and Vienna, Munich best shows the versatility of *Rubens*. Among the eighty-nine pictures formerly catalogued here under his name are many school-pieces and mediocre works, but they also include several of his finest creations. The vast range of his genius may be estimated by glancing from the stupendous Last Judgment to the Lion Hunt, from the Battle of the Amazons to the Children with garlands of fruit, from the sketches for the Medici pictures in the Louvre to the Bacchanalian scenes. Rubens's best pupil, *Van Dyck*, is also well represented by several portraits (R. VII., 844, 845). The Descent from the Cross (C. VIII., 326) is the finest of the numerous examples of *Rembrandt*. The canvases of *Adrian Brouwer* (C. XVI., 879, 883, 885, 893), notable partly for their rarity, the genre-pieces of *Terburg* and *Metsu*, and the humorous subjects of *Jan Steen* also deserve attention. The works of the Italian painters of the 17th cent. generally meet with scant notice, but the Ascensions of *Guido Reni* and *Cignani*, at least, do not merit this fate. The Mourning over the body of Christ, by *N. Poussin* (R. XII., 1321), is a work of great beauty.

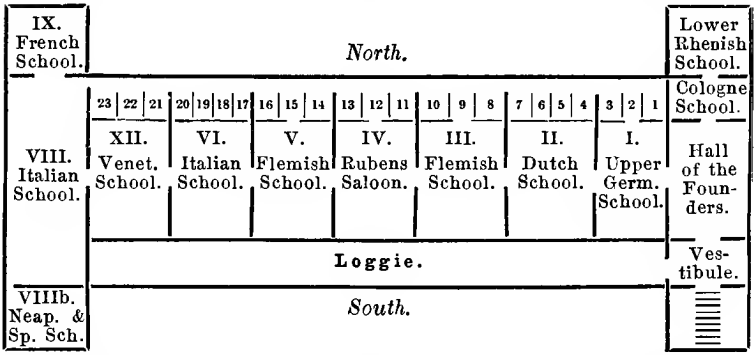
Lower Rhenish and Early Netherlandish Schools (Rooms I, II; Cab. I-III). — I. Room. To the left: *1. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (?), St. Veronica with the napkin; 3, 4. *Stephan Lochner*, Saints; 31-33. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, The Twelve Apostles; 9-18. *School of Meister Stephan*, Wings of a shrine from Heisterbach with scenes from the Annunciation to the Gift of Tongues and Death of the Virgin, and figures of saints.

II. Room. To the right (S.): *55, 56, 57. *Master of the Death of the Virgin* (*Jan Joest* of Calcar), Triptych, in the centre Death of the Virgin, on the wings the donors with their patron-saints. — E. wall: *118. *Gerard David* (?), Adoration of the Magi; 97, 98. *Coxie*, The Virgin Mary, John the Baptist (copies of figures in

the Ghent altar-piece by Hubert van Eyck); *134. *Quentin Massys* (?), Pietà; 86, 87. *B. de Bruyn*, Christ taking leave of Mary, Resurrection. — N. wall: 169, 170. *J. van Hemessen*, Call of Matthew, Isaac blessing Jacob. — W. wall: *101, 102, 103. *Rogier van der Weyden the Elder*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, on the wings Annunciation and Presentation.

'No picture of the master is more imbued with religious feeling; none is more happily arranged and carried out.' — '*The Early Flemish Painters*' by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

Above, 162, 163, 164. *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, Adoration of the Magi; *100. *Rogier van der Weyden*, St. Luke painting a portrait of the Virgin; above, 139. *Marinus van Roymerswale*, Room of a lawyer; 136. *School of Quentin Massys*, The two tax-gatherers. — S. wall: *48, 49, 50. The so-called *Master of the Boisserée St. Bartholomew* or of the *Altar of the Holy Cross* (in the Cologne Museum), Triptych: in the centre SS. Bartholomew, Agnes, and Cecilia; on the wings SS. Christina, James, John, and Margaret.



Cabinet I. To the right (W.): 5. *School of Meister Stephan*, Madonna in a bower of pinks; *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 28. Assumption, 27. Visitation. — S. wall: 29. *Cologne Master*, Coronation of the Virgin; *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 23. Nativity of the Virgin, 22. Meeting of Joachim and Anna, 34. Crucifixion. — E. wall: *Master of the Lyversberg Passion*, 24. Purification in the Temple, 26. Annunciation, 25. Marriage of the Virgin; 2. *School of Meister Wilhelm*, Virgin enthroned.

Cabinet II. To the left (E.): *Flemish School*, 126. St. George, 125. Madonna; 89. 80-88. *Barth. Bruyn*, Saints; 140. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 152, 153. *J. Mostaert*, Adoration of the Magi, Presentation in the Temple; 161. *Flemish Master*, Nativity. — S. wall: 58. *Master of the Death of the Virgin*, Crucifixion; 143. *Patinir* (?), St. Rochus; 122. *Netherlands School* (about 1500), Madonna. — W. wall: Portraits, chiefly by unknown masters; 68-72. *B. Bruyn*, Altar-piece; 133. *Quentin Massys*, Portrait of Jehan Carandolet.

CABINET III. To the left (E.): *110, *111. *Dierick Bouts*, Two wings belonging to the Last Supper in the church of St. Peter at Louvain: Abraham and Melchisedech, and Gathering manna; *107-109. *Dierick Bouts*, Triptych, in the centre Adoration of the Magi, at the sides SS. John the Baptist and Christopher; *115. *Memling*, St. John the Baptist; 155, 156. *Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, Madonna and Child, Danaë. — S. wall: 151. *J. Mostaert* (?), Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *Herri met de Bles*, *146. Adoration of the Magi, 147. Triptych; *Lucas van Leyden*, *148. Virgin with Mary Magdalene and St. John, *149. Annunciation. — W. wall: 117. *Gerard David*, Madonna with St. Catharine and other saints; *114. *Hugo van der Goes*, Annunciation; *116. *Memling*, The seven Joys of Mary (1480).

'We feel at once, in looking at this picture, the absence of linear perspective and atmosphere; yet the episodes are so complete in themselves, and so cleverly arranged and executed, that they produce a deep impression; and the colours are so bright, so clear, and so admirably contrasted, that we necessarily yield to a grateful sense of rest'. — *C. & C.*

145. *Herri met de Bles*, Annunciation; 138. *M. van Roymerswale*, Money changer and his wife.

UPPER GERMAN SCHOOLS (R. III; Cab. IV, V). — III. ROOM. To the left (E.): *240, *241, *242. *Dürer*, The Paumgartner altarpiece, a Triptych, in the centre the Nativity, on each side the Founders in armour; above, 197, 198, 199, 200. *Holbein the Elder*, Crown of Thorns, Ecce Homo, Bearing of the Cross, Resurrection. — S. wall: *M. Schaffner*, 214. Annunciation, 215. Presentation in the Temple; 231. *M. Wohlgemut*, Crucifixion; above, 258. *Style of Hans von Kulmbach*, Adoration of the Magi; *M. Schaffner*, 216. Pouring out of the Holy Ghost, 217. Death of the Virgin; 229. *M. Wohlgemut*, Resurrection; above, 259. *Style of H. v. Kulmbach*, Resurrection of Christ and Coronation of the Virgin. — W. wall: 209, *210, *211. *H. Holbein the Elder*, Triptych: centre, Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; at the sides, SS. Barbara and Elizabeth.

This work may be styled the artist's master-piece, and far transcends any of his previous efforts. Without excessive or violent motion, the picture is full of dramatic power. The head of the saint is well individualised and expressive of a high degree of patient suffering, while the nude body shows careful observation of nature. See '*Holbein und seine Zeit*', by *Professor Alfred Woltmann*.

Above, *225. *H. Burgkmair*, Esther before Ahasuerus; *Holbein the Elder*, 201. Purification in the Temple, 204. Nativity, 202. Annunciation, 203. Visitation; above the door, 278. *Lucas Cranach the Elder*, The Woman taken in adultery (afterwards enlarged one-half); 254, 255. *H. von Kulmbach*, Joseph and Zacharias; *238. *Dürer*, Pietà; above, 267. *Barthel Beham*, Invention of the Cross; 205, 206, 207, 208. Works by *Holbein the Elder*. — N. wall: *Dürer*. **247. SS. Peter and John, **248. SS. Paul and Mark (completed in 1526).

The four Apostles are at the same time prototypes of the four 'Complexions', St. John representing the melancholic, St. Peter the phlegmatic,

St. Paul the choleric, and St. Mark the sanguine temperament. The panel with SS. Paul and Mark is the finer of the two. St. Paul is one of the most majestic figures ever conceived by the master, and appears as if just on the point of battling for his faith with word or blow. A great deal more labour in the details has been bestowed upon St. Paul than upon the other figures, and it is also the best-preserved. The white mantle is a marvel of plastic painting, and is admirably shaded. — '*Dürer*', by *Prof. Moriz Thausing.*

M. Wohlgemut, 233. Crucifixion, 234. (above the door) Marriage of St. Catharine; *281. *Grünewald*, Conversion of St. Mauritius; 282-285. Four altar-wings belonging to the last, with SS. M. Magdalene, Lazarus, Chrysostom, and Martha, by an unknown master; 188, 189. *B. Strigel*, Portraits of the Rehlingen family, patricians of Augsburg. — E. wall: 271. *L. Cranach the Elder*, Death of Lucretia; 244. *Dürer*, Same subject; *222. *Burgkmair*, St. John in Patmos; above, 193-196. Works by *Holbein the Elder.*

Cabinet IV. To the left (E.): 223, 234. *School of Ratisbon*, William IV., duke of Bavaria, and his consort Jacobæa; **239. *Dürer*, Portrait of himself (probably painted in 1504-5; the date 1500 is wrong); 178, 179. *Master of the St. Quirinus*, SS. Cyprian and Cornelius; *Dürer*, 246. Simeon and Lazarus, 245. Joachim and Joseph (from the Jabach altar); 221. *Burgkmair*, SS. Liborius and Eustace. — S. wall: 291. *Altdorfer*, Mary and Child, with angel musicians; *212. *Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of D. Born; 292. *Ulrich Apt*, Mourning for Christ. — W. wall: 270. *Cranach*, Madonna; *A. Dürer*, 250. Mater dolorosa, *243. Portrait of his teacher Wohlgemut; *289. *Altdorfer*, The chaste Susanna; 294. *Feselen*, Porsena besieging Rome; 288. *Altdorfer*, St. George and the Dragon; *174. *Martin Schongauer*, Nativity; *A. Dürer*, *237. Portrait of a young man, *249. Portrait of Jakob Fugger; 175-177. *Zeitblom*, SS. Margaret, Ursula, and Bridget. — N. wall: 268. *B. Beham*, King Louis of Hungary; *H. Baldung Grien*, 286. Margrave Philip of Baden, 287. Margrave Christopher of Baden.

Cabinet V. To the left (E.): 295. *M. Feselen*, Siege of Alesia (in Burgundy) by Cæsar; *236. *Dürer*, Portrait of Oswald Krell (1499); 183. *B. Strigel*, David with the head of Goliath; 269. *Bartel Beham*, Death of Marcus Curtius. — S. wall: 226, 227. *Burgkmair*, The Baptist and St. John; 292. *Altdorfer*, Mourning for Christ. — W. wall: 228. *Breu*, Victory of Scipio at Zama; 290. *Altdorfer*, Victory of Alexander the Great at Arbela; *213. *H. Holbein the Younger*, Portrait of Sir Bryan Tuke, treasurer of King Henry VIII.; 191. *B. Strigel*, Emp. Maximilian I.; 302. *Muelich*, Portrait of a lady; 220. *Burgkmair*, Portrait of Schongauer.

Dutch School (R. IV; Cab. VI-XI). — IV. Room. To the left (E.): 640, 641. *Weenix*, Still-life; 317. *Barth. van der Helst* (?), Admiral van Tromp; 356. *Aart van Gelder*, Portrait of a man. — S. wall: 315, 316, 318 (?). *B. van der Helst*, Portraits; *579. *Jan Wynants*, Landscape by morning light, accessories by *A. van de*

Velde; *359. *Frans Hals* (?), Family portraits; 645. *Weenix*, Poultry; 319, 320. *Ravesteyn*, Portraits; 313. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; *580. *Wynants*, Landscape by evening-light, accessories by *A. van de Velde*; 307. *Bloemaert*, Raising of Lazarus; 322. *De Vries*, Portrait. — W. wall: *338, *339. *Bol*, The painter Govert Flinck and his wife; 554. *J. van der Meer of Haarlem*, Forest-scene; 343. *G. Flinck*, Soldiers gaming; 312. *Honthorst*, Cimon and Pera; 310. *Honthorst*, St. Peter liberated from prison; 646. *Weenix*, Boar-hunt; *Rembrandt*, *333 (?). Portrait of himself, 325. Portrait of a man in Turkish costume; 335, 336. *Lievens*, Portraits of old men; 487. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape with cattle by evening-light; 350. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Isaac blessing Jacob. — N. wall: 647. *M. de Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 451. *A. van der Werff*, Mary Magdalene; *332. *Rembrandt*, Abraham's sacrifice; 594. *N. Berchem*, Landscape with ruins; 324. *Rembrandt*, Holy Family; 644. *Weenix*, Game; *588. *J. Both*, Autumnal scene; 648. *Hondecoeter*, Cock-fight; 609. *Beerstraten*, Storm at sea. — E. wall: 566. *Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; 390. *M. Sweerts*, Smokers; 547. *J. van Ruysdael*, Landscape with waterfall; 592. *Berchem*, Laban and Jacob.

Cabinet VI. To the left (E.): *A. Cuyp*, 475. Landscape, 474. Officer with a grey horse; 569. *A. van Everdingen* (?), Mountain scene; 350. *Es. van de Velde*, Skaters. — S. wall: 491. *A. van de Velde*, Cattle; 471. *P. Potter*, Cows and goats; 490. *A. van de Velde*, Shepherd at a well. — W. wall: 534. *J. Cuyp* (?), Town on a river; *472. *Paul Potter*, Cattle; *Isaac van Ostade*, 378. Winter-scene, 381. Village-fair; *J. van Goyen*, 535. Landscape, 537. Town on a river; 541, 540. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 321. *Ravesteyn*, Portrait; 314. *Mierevelt*, Portrait.

Cabinet VII. To the left (E.): 551. *J. van Ruysdael*, Group of oaks and a torrent; *424 *Metsu*, Twelfth Night; 352. *S. van Ruysdael*, River scene; 624. *De Heem*, Flowers. — S. wall: 597. *Berchem*, and 587. *Both*, Landscape. — W. wall: *548. *J. van Ruysdael*, Marshy forest; *478. *K. du Jardin*, The sick goat; *544. *J. van Ruysdael*, The sandy road; 610. *L. Bakhuysen*, Antwerp harbour; 351, 352. *J. Backer*, Portraits.

Cabinet VIII. To the left (E.): *Rembrandt*, *331. Adoration of the Shepherds, *326. Descent from the Cross, *327. Crucifixion. 348. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Jesus teaching in the Temple. — S. wall: *583, 584. *J. Both*, Landscapes with Mercury and Juno; 623. *J. de Heem*, Fruit; 401. *Dou*, Old woman cutting bread; *369. *A. van Ostade*, Peasants drinking and smoking. — W. wall: *Rembrandt*, *328. Ascension, *329. Resurrection, *330. Entombment.

This remarkable series of scenes from the history of Christ (Nos. 326-331) was executed in 1633-39 for Prince Frederick Henry, Stadtholder of the Netherlands. The finest of the series is the Entombment, which is painted with a broad and vigorous touch, and is of ample, dry, and granulated impasto. The colouring in general is sombre, and in the background and the figures in the foreground there are shades of brown which

recall the Spanish colourists. A powerful effect is produced by the group on which the high light falls, where the colours have been laid on with great freedom. — '*Rembrandt; sa Vie et ses Œuvres*', by *C. Vosmaer.*

585. *Jan* and *Andries Both*, Card-players; 543. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape.

Cabinet IX. To the left (E.): 431. *G. Schalcken*, The wise and the foolish virgins; 372. *Ostade*, Merry peasants; *545. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest scene; 577. *Wynants*, Landscape; *409. *F. van Mieris the Elder*, Oyster-breakfast; 371. *A. Ostade*, Boors brawling; 392. *J. Steen*, Physician feeling the pulse of a patient; *G. Dou*, 403. Old woman eating, 396. Girl with a light at a window, *402. Old woman at a window; 370. *A. Ostade*, Merry peasants; 546. *J. van Ruysdael*, Forest scene. — S. wall: *Isaac van Ostade*, 376. Interior of a cottage, 377. Winter-scene; 353. *S. de Koninck*, Jesus in the Temple; 510. *P. Wouwerman*, Grey horse. — W. wall: 419. *F. van Mieris*, Trumpeter; 477. *K. du Jardin*, Bearer of a love-letter; 425. *Metsu*, Cook in the larder; *388. *Terburg*, Trumpeter bringing a lover-letter; 539. *J. v. Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Dou*, 398. Woman selling herrings, *397. Portrait of himself; *389. *Ter Borch*, Boy with a dog. — N. wall: 434. *G. Schalcken*, Blowing out a candle,

Cabinet X. To the left (E.): *423. *F. van Mieris*, Lady at her mirror; 407. *G. Dou*, Lady at her toilette; 391. *J. Steen*, Card-players quarrelling; *Mieris*, *415. Lady playing the lute, *417. Lady in a swoon, *414. Lady with a parrot; 614. *J. van der Heyden*, Street-scene; *G. Dou*, 393. Old painter (Jürgen Ovens, pupil of Rembrandt) at an easel, 399. Hermit. — S. wall: *G. Dou*, 395. Old market-woman, 408, 400. Hermits; *550. *J. v. Ruysdael*, Waterfall; *361. *De Keyser*, Man and wife; 628. *A. van Beyeren*, Still-life; 374. *Ostade*, Man drinking. — W. wall: 404. *G. Dou*, Old woman combing a boy's hair; 553. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Margin of a forest; 427. *Slingeland*, Cradle; *G. Dou*, *394. Quack, 405. Girl emptying a can; 621, 622. *De Heem*, Flowers and fruit; *Mieris*, *420. Officer asleep, 422. Boor cutting tobacco; 549. *J. van Ruysdael*, Thaw in the village.

Cabinet XI. To the left (E.): *Ph. Wouwerman*, 503. Watering horses, 501. Stable; 488. *A. van de Velde*, Ferry; 652, 653. *J. van Huysum*, Fruit and flowers; *496. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Deer-hunt; *582. *Wynants*, Landscape; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 499. Leaving the stable, 513. Draught of fishes. — S. wall: 506. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle ofNördlingen; 613. *Willem van de Velde*, Calm sea; 436. *Eglon van der Neer*, Lady in a faint; 567. *Everdingen*, Storm at sea; 507. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Plundering of a village. — W. wall: 468. *F. van Mieris the Younger*, Fishmonger; 505. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Scene on the ice; *651. *Huysum*, Fruit; *426. *Pieter de Hooch*, Interior with woman reading; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 500. Waggoners at a ferry, 508. Sportsmen resting, 502. Watering horses; 406. *Dou*, Woman baking cakes.

Flemish School (RR. V-VII.; Cab. XII-XVI). — V. Room. To

the left (E.): 786. *Rubens*, Portrait of a young man; *813. *Jordaens*, The satyr and the peasant; 871. *G. de Crayer*, Portrait. — S. wall: *663. *Neuchâtel*, Neudörfer, the mathematician, and his son; 934. *C. E. Biset*, Picture-gallery; 869. *G. de Crayer*, Madonna enthroned; 664, 665. *Neuchâtel*, Portraits; 944. *Millet*, Landscape; 961. *De Vos*, Bear-hunt. — W. wall: *Snyders*, 957. Two young lions pursuing a roe-deer, 956. Lioness killing a wild-boar. — N. wall: 812. *De Vos*, Family of Ulrich von Hutten; *814. *Jordaens*, Twelfth Night; 925. *Teniers the Younger*, Fair at Florence (after Callot); *955. *Snyders*, Kitchen-piece. — E. wall: *729. *Rubens* and *J. Brueghel*, Madonna in a garland of flowers; 661. *A. Mor* (?), Portrait; 954. *Snyders*, Poultry-dealer.

VI. Room, with the adjoining Cabinet XII. (see p. 146), contains exclusively works of *Rubens* or from his studio. To the left (E.): **734. Lion-hunt; 756. Mars crowned by Victory. — S. wall: **737. Perdition of lost souls; 724. Seneca; *752. Meleager and Atalante; 751. Jacob and Esau; **782. Portraits of Rubens and his first wife, Isabella Brant; 726. Martyrdom of St. Lawrence; *735. The Last Judgment (the large picture); *794. Portrait of his second wife, Helena Fourment; 750. SS. Peter and Paul; **757. Massacre of the Innocents; *784. Earl and Countess of Arundel; *728. Seven children with festoons of fruit; *754. Drunken Silenus. — W. wall: 787. Philip IV. of Spain; *798. Rubens and Helena Fourment in a garden; *799. Portrait of a scholar; 749. The Trinity; *800. Portrait of Dr. van Thulden; *744. Samson betrayed by Delilah; 788. Elizabeth of Bourbon, wife of Philip IV. of Spain. — N. wall: *797. Helena Fourment and her son; 731. Diana; *795. Portrait of Helena Fourment; 730. Nymphs surprised by satyrs; 739. The woman of the Apocalypse; *746. Christ and Mary Magdalene; **759. Pastoral scene; *791. Franciscan; *748. Crucifixion; *790. Cardinal Don Ferdinand of Spain; 736. Fall of the Angels; **727. Rape of the daughters of Leucippus by Castor and Pollux; 725. Drunkenness and Wantonness overcome by Virtue and Temperance. — E. wall: 755. War and Peace; 753. Reconciliation of the Romans and the Sabines.

VII. Room. To the left (E.): *A. van Dyck*, 848. The organist Liberti of Antwerp, 827. Rest on the Flight into Egypt, 835. The Marchese Mirabella; 939. *J. v. Artois*, Landscape. — S. wall: *Van Dyck*, 828. SS. Mary and John with the body of Christ, 834. Petel, the sculptor, 823. Martyrdom of St. Sebastian. 781. *Snyders*, Boar-hunt, the figures by *Rubens*. *832. *A. van Dyck* and *P. Snayers*, Henry IV. of France defeating the Catholic League. *A. van Dyck*, 867. Christ and the man with the palsy, *822. Susanna at the bath, *833. Portrait of himself (?), 866. Portrait of Queen Maria Henrietta of England. — W. wall: 868. *G. Kneller* (after Van Dyck), Queen Henrietta Maria of England; *A. van Dyck*, *846. The painter Jan de Wael and his wife, 849. Portrait of Mary Ruthven, Van Dyck's

wife; 964. *J. Fyt*, Bear-hunt. *Van Dyck*, 847. Malery the engraver, *830. Pietà, 836. Portrait of Marchese Spinola (unfinished). *965. *J. Fyt*, Boar-hunt. — N. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 842. Duchess of Croy, *843. Portrait, *841. Duke of Croy, 824. St. Sebastian; 968. *P. Boel*, Dog watching dead game. *Van Dyck*, *839, *840. Burgomaster of Antwerp and his wife, *837. Duke Wolfgang Wilhelm of the Palatinate. *J. Fyt*, 963. Roe pursued by dogs, *966. Still-life. — E. wall: *A. van Dyck*, *844, *845. The sculptor Colyn de Nole and his wife, *826. Madonna and Child with John the Baptist. 940. *Artois*, Landscape.

Cabinet XII. Contains exclusively pictures by, or attributed to, *Rubens* (comp. R. VI, p. 145). To the left (E.): *762. St. Christopher; 738. The Last Judgment (the small picture).

'Very happily and with a proper feeling of his own powers, Rubens has here given only a corner in the background to the Blessed, whose heavenly calm and ethereal existence he was incapable of expressing; and he has devoted the whole of the remaining space to the fall of the Damned, his true sphere.... The whole produces an admirable effect by the broad manner in which the light is managed. The colouring is powerful, but not extravagant; the treatment particularly easy and clever'. — '*Life of Rubens*', by *Prof. Waagen*.

758. Pietà. — S. wall: *743. Satyrs; 745. The chaste Susanna; *733. Conversion of Paul; 796. Helena Fourment; 783. Rubens's brother; 785. Portrait; *761. Landscape, with rainbow; 804. Resurrection of the righteous; 760. Browsing cattle; *732. Destruction of Sennacherib's army; 805. Job. — W. wall: *793. Portrait of a girl; **742. Battle of the Amazons.

'The admirable effect of the whole is increased by a decided and masterly arrangement of the light; the colouring is forcible without being overcharged, and the execution of the principal parts must be called *careful* for Rubens. In the whole range of modern art there exists no other historical battle-piece worthy of being compared with Raphael's Battle of Constantine; and in fact it has the advantage over the latter in the well-planned concentration of interest, and in the contrast afforded by the male and female figures, which is admirably employed.' — *Waagen*.

792. Old woman; *780. Mourning for Decius (sketch); 807. Marauding soldiers. — N. wall: 809. St. George; 763. Plague-stricken man invoking St. Francis of Paula; 811. Forest scene. Also, eighteen *Sketches of events in the life of Maria de' Medici, for the oil-paintings in the Louvre.

Cabinet XIII. To the left (E.): *Van Dyck* (sketches), 856. General Tilly, 851. Maria de' Medici, 859. Palamedesz, the painter, 860. Van Uden, the painter, 857. John, Count of Nassau. 708, 709. *H. van Balen* and *J. Brueghel*, Spring, Summer. — S. wall: 921. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Apes carousing; 831. *Van Dyck*, Pietà; 719. *Vinkboons*, Bearing of the Cross; 922. *Teniers*, Monkeys. — W. wall: *A. van Dyck*, 854. Gustavus Adolphus, 855. Wallenstein, 853. Margaret of Lorraine, 852. Prince Thomas of Carignan, 858. Cæsar Alexander Scaglia. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, 710, 711. Autumn, Winter, 716. Nymphs hunting.

Cabinet XIV. To the left (E.): 697, 682, 689. *J. Brueghel*,

Senr., Landscapes; *909. *Teniers the Younger*, Violin-player; 675. *Bril*, Landscape; 919. *Teniers*, Witchcraft. — S. wall: 713, 712. *Balen* and *Brueghel*, Nymphs fishing, Nymphs and game; 850. *Van Dyck*, Snayers, the painter; 705. *Brueghel* and *Rubens*, Flora. — W. wall: *Teniers*, 917. Lot and his daughters, 930. Rustic scene, 912. Village-concert; 819. *C. Schut*, Forge of Vulcan; *J. Brueghel*, 704. Madonna with a garland of flowers, 683. Landscape; 715. *Van Balen* and *Brueghel*, Feast of the Gods.

Cabinet XV. To the left (E.): *Teniers*, 902, 903. Tavern-scenes, 929, 926. Old picture-gallery at Brussels; 894. *A. Brouwer*, Peasants singing. — W. wall: 916. *Teniers*, Municipal guard-room; *880. *Brouwer*, Village surgeon; *Teniers*, 911. Peasant couple, 905. Peasant wedding.

Cabinet XVI. To the left (E.): *879. *Brouwer*, Card-players quarrelling; *907. *Teniers*, Boors drinking; 887, 890, 895, 896. *Brouwer*, Tavern-scenes; *945. *Millet*, Coast-scene. — S. wall: *Brouwer*, 882, 883, 884, 891, 892. Scenes of peasant-life, *885. Village-surgeon. — W. wall: 904. *Teniers*, Village-tavern; *893. *Brouwer*, Soldiers gaming; 825. *A. van Dyck*, Crucifixion; *910. *Teniers*, Cottage-interior; 946. *Millet*, Italian landscape; 888. *Brouwer*, Card-players.

Italian School (RR. VIII-X; Cab. XVII-XX). — VIII. Room. To the left (E.): *1033. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna with Mary Magdalene and St. Jerome; 1047. *G. Pedrini*, Madonna; *1083. *Lor. Lotto*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 1008. *Filippino Lippi*, Christ appearing to the Virgin; 1062, 1061. *Granacci*, St. Apollonia and the Magdalene. — S. wall: *1011, 1012, 1013. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna with SS. Catharine and Lawrence; 1057. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Annunciation; *1010. *S. Botticelli*, Pietà; *1080. *Garofalo*, Pietà; 1027. *Lombard School*, St. Ambrose; 1026. *Marco Palmezzano*, Madonna. — W. wall: 1077. *Sch. of Rid. Ghirlandajo*, Madonna and Child with John the Baptist; 1072. *D. Puligo*, Madonna; 1017. *Lor. di Credi*, Holy Family; 1062, 1061. *Granacci*, SS. Apollonia and Magdalene; 1085. *Rocco Marconi*, St. Nicholas; 1066. *A. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 1095. *Correggio*, Madonna with SS. Ildefons and Jerome; 1064, 1063. *Granacci*, John the Baptist, St. Jerome. — N. wall: 1056. After *Raphael*, Holy Family; **1034. *Perugino*, The Virgin appearing to St. Bernard; *1039. *Fr. Francia*, Madonna in a bower of roses.

This panel 'affords a rare example of dignity in Francia's works; it is also distinguished by a more tender blending and harmony of silvery tone than any we have hitherto met with'. — '*History of Painting in North Italy*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle*.

*1052. *Raphael*, Portrait of Bindo Altoviti; 1045. *B. Luini*, St. Catharine; *1049. *Raphael*, Holy Family, of the Canigiani family; 1087. *Seb. del Piombo*, Portrait of a priest; 1073. *Sodoma*, Madonna; 1060. *Innocenzo da Imola*, Virgin and saints; *1035. *Perugino*, Madonna adoring the Child; 1009. *Filippino Lippi*,

Pietà. — E. wall: 1086. *Girolamo da S. Croce*, The relatives of Christ; 1006. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Madonna; 1040. *F. Francia*, Madonna with two angels; 1005. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; *1031. *M. Basaiti*, Madonna; 987, 988. *Spinello Aretino*, Two altar-pieces with five saints in each.

IX. Room. To the left (E.): *1127. *Tintoretto* (?), Vesalius, the anatomist; *1112. *Titian*, Charles V.; *Paolo Veronese* (?), 1143. Caritas Romana, 1144. Strength and Temperance; 1147. *J. Bassano*, Entombment. — S. wall: *Paolo Veronese*, 1134. Cupid with two tiger-hounds, 1135. Portrait of a lady in brown silk; 1117. *F. Vecellio*, Madonna and saints; 1116. *Titian* (?), Venus initiating a girl in the service of Bacchus; 1128. *Tintoretto* (?), Nobleman introducing his son to the Doge. — W. wall: 1152. *Leandro Bassano*, Christ with Mary and Martha; *1113. *Titian*, Madonna; 1149. *J. Bassano*, Moses smiting the rock; 1126. *Pulzone*, Portrait; *1109. *Titian*, Madonna with Jesus and John the Baptist.

'The head and foot of St. John, and the head of the Virgin are damaged by abrasion and retouching; yet the picture is still a lovely one of Titian, and the landscape to the right, with blue mountains and nearer ranges dotted with church and campanile, is beautifully painted'. — '*Titian*', by *Crowe and Cavalcaselle.*

1124. *Moroni*, Portrait; 1125. *Titian* (?), Venetian noble; *1108. *Palma Vecchio*, Mary with St. Rochus and Magdalene.

'The flesh tints are flayed, and there is some retouching in this little picture, but the figures and action are still attractive by their grace; and the colours almost equal those of Titian in richness and power'. *C. & C.*

N. wall: *1123. *Moretto*, Priest; 1275, 1274. *Rotari*, Genre scenes; *School of Tintoretto*, 1132. Portrait of Grimani, Venetian admiral, 1129. Annunciation; *1110. *Titian*, Vanity of earthly things; 1239. *B. Strozzi*, The Tribute-Money; 1111. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 1156. *Palma Giovane*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *1114. *Titian*, Christ crowned with thorns (of his latest period).

'It is impossible to conceive better arrangement, greater harmony of lines, or more boldness of movement. Truth in the reproduction of nature in momentary action is combined with fine contrasts of light and shade, and an inimitable richness of tone, in pigment kneaded, grained, and varied in surface beyond anything that we know of this time'. *C. & C.*

1136. *P. Veronese*, The Centurion of Capernaum; 1121. *Paris Bordone* (?), Portraits; 1155. *Palma Giovane*, Entombment. — E. wall: 1120. *P. Bordone*, Portrait; 1140. *Veronese* (?), Cleopatra; 1151. *L. Bassano*, Madonna; *P. Veronese*, 1137. Madonna, 1141. Justice and Prudence, 1142. Faith and Devotion; *1107. *Palma Vecchio*, Portrait of himself.

'A noble portrait by Palma Vecchio', probably of the painter himself. 'Whoever he may be, the man is of strong and energetic mould; the glance of his eye is so rapid, open, and expressive as to convey the best impression of nature's instant action; there is a breadth of modelling and a variety of toning beyond measure telling and truthful; and the play of the features is admirable'. *C. & C.*

1271. *Tiepolo*, Adoration of the Magi.

X. Room. To the left (E.): 1174. *Guido Reni*, St. Jerome; 1176. *Domenichino*, Susanna at the bath; 1241. *Vaccaro*, The Holy Child

and John the Baptist; *1211. *Procaccini*, Holy Family; 1215. *Cavaliere d'Arpino*, Madonna. — S. wall: 1194. *Canlassi*, Mary Magdalene borne to Heaven by angels; 1209. *Lod. Carracci*, St. Francis; 1187. *School of Albani*, Venus and Mars; 1171. *G. Reni*, Apollo flaying Marsyas. — W. wall: 1259. *Cignani*, Assumption. — N. wall: 1212. *Procaccini*, Holy Family; 1054. *After Raphael*, St. Cecilia (original at Bologna); 1105. *Baroccio*, St. Mary of Egypt receiving the Eucharist; 1197. *A. Turchi*, Hercules and Omphale; *1170. *G. Reni*, Assumption; 1165. *Lod. Carracci*, Angel appearing to St. Francis; 1226. *C. Dolci*, Mary Magdalene. — E. wall: 1164. *Lod. Carracci*, Entombment; 1185. *Tiarini*, Rinaldo in the enchanted forest (from Tasso); 1104. *Baroccio*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene.

Cabinet XVII. To the left (E.): 1023. *Florentine Sch.* (about 1480), Madonna enthroned; 983. *Giotto*, Last supper; *989-991. *Fra Angelico*, Legend of SS. Cosmas and Damianus; 992. *Fra Angelico*, The dead Christ; 1000. *Florentine Sch.* (about 1400), St. Jerome. — S. wall: 1022. *Francesco di Giorgio*, St. Anthony of Padua; 1001. *Florentine Sch.*, The Magi; 999. *Florentine Sch.*, St. Francis; 1007. *Fra Filippo Lippi*, Annunciation; 993, 994. *School of Fiesole*, Annunciation. — W. wall: *Giotto*, 982. Christ in Hades, 981. Crucifixion; 986. *Lippo Memmi* (?), Assumption; 996, 997. *Florentine Sch.*, Portraits; 1030. *Sch. of Gentile Bellini*, Portrait.

Cabinet XVIII. To the left (E.): 995. *Sch. of Fra Angelico*, Head of a monk (in fresco); 1053. *Raphael* (?), Head of St. John, on a tile. — S. wall: 1081. *Garofalo*, Madonna with St. Michael and John the Baptist; 1041. Style of *Leonardo da Vinci*, Madonna. W. wall: 1032. *M. Basaiti*, Descent from the Cross; 1065. *F. Granacci*, Virgin adoring the Child.

Cabinet XIX. To the left (E.): 1078. *Umbro-Bolognese Sch.*, Portrait of a young man; *1242. *Salvator Rosa*, Soldiers drinking; 1059. *Girol. del Pacchia*, St. Bernardino; 1223. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; **1050. *Raphael*, Madonna di Tempi (so named from the Casa Tempi at Florence, where it was purchased by Lewis I. in 1829).

Both in tone and execution this beautiful work is closely allied to the celebrated Madonna of the House of Orleans. The colours are laid on thinly, with a somewhat fuller impasto in the whitish light. It is a true touch of nature which makes the mother accompany the close embrace with a look of tender affection, while the child receives the caress more mechanically and gazes straight out of the picture. — '*Raffael und Michelangelo*', by *Prof. Anton Springer*.

*1133. *P. Veronese*, Jupiter and Antiope; 1058. *Pacchia*, Madonna; 1186. *Albani*, Venus and Adonis. — S. wall: 1225. *Carlo Dolci*, Holy Child; 1188. *Cavedone*, Mourning angel; 1037, 1038. *Perugino* (?), Baptism and Resurrection of Christ (predelle); *1094. *Correggio* (?), Faun playing the flute; 1074. *Sodoma* (?), Archangel Michael. — W. wall: 1184. *B. Gennari*, Salvator Mundi. *1051.

Raphael, Madonna della Tenda (so named from the green curtain; purchased in England by Lewis I. in 1814); 1227. *C. Dolci*, Mary Magdalene. — N. wall: 1224. *C. Dolci*, Madonna.

Cabinet XX. To the left (E.): *Belotto (Canaletto)*, 1268. The Piazzetta, 1270. Vegetable-market at Venice; 1223. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 1245. *S. Rosa* (?), Rocky landscape; 1145. *Paolo Veronese*, Adoration of the Magi. — S. wall: 1168. *Ann. Carracci*, Pietà; 1192. *Lanfranco*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 1200. *Cigoli*, St. Francis. — W. wall: 1267. *Belotto (Canaletto)*, Canal Grande at Venice; 1148. *Jac. Bassano*, St. Jerome; 1269. *Belotto*, Scenes in Venice; 1233. *Maratta* (?), Portrait of a cardinal.

Spanish Masters. — XI. Room. To the left (N.): 1291. *Zurbaran*, St. Francis of Assisi; 1254. *L. Giordano*. Portrait; *1308. *Murillo*, Old woman cleansing a boy's head; 1253. *L. Giordano*, Portrait of himself. — E. wall: 1309. *Coello*, St. Peter of Alcantara walking on the sea; 1280. *Ribera*, Body of St. Andrew removed from the cross; 1298. *Pereda*, Portrait; 1281. *Ribera*, Death of Seneca. — S. wall: 1310. *Jos. Antolinez*, Madonna in a glory; *Murillo*, *1306. Beggar-boys gambling, *1303. St. Francis of Paula healing a paralytic, *1307. Girls selling fruit; 1279. *Ribalta*, The Virgin and St. John returning from the Sepulchre. — W. wall: *Ribera*, 1285. Manasses, king of the Jews, 1282. Egg-dealer; 1300. *P. de Moya*, Conversation-piece; *1305. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys with a puppy; 1284. *Ribera*, St. Bartholomew; 1293. *Velazquez*, Portrait; 1299. *P. de Moya*, Fortune-teller; 1302. *Careño*, Donna Maria Anna de Austria. — N. wall: *1292. *Velazquez*, Portrait of himself; 1283. *Ribera*, Peter's repentance; **1304. *Murillo*, Two beggar-boys eating grapes and melons; 1301. *Alonso Cano*, St. Anthony of Padua carrying the Holy Child.

XII. Room. French and Later German Masters. To the left (N.): *1326, *1327. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes. — W. wall: 1328. *N. Poussin*, Midas and Bacchus; 1374. *J. Vernet*, Storm at sea; 1340. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Turenne; *1324, *1325. *Claude Lorrain*, Landscapes; *1321. *N. Poussin*, Entombment. — S. wall: 1330. *Le Sueur*, Christ in the house of Lazarus. — E. wall: Pictures by *J. H. Roos*, *J. K. Loth*, *Chris. Schwarz*, *A. R. Mengs* (1431. Portrait of himself), *Angelica Kauffmann* (1432. Portrait of herself), and other masters.

Cabinet XXI. To the left (E.): 1316. *A. Crabeth* (?), Portrait of a young lady; 1331. *Le Sueur*, Mass of St. Louis; 1368. *J. Vernet*, Morning by the sea; 1366. *Pesne*, Girl with straw-hat; 1376. *Chardin*, Cookparing turnips; 1369. *Vernet*, Evening near Rome. — W. wall: 1377. *Greuze*, Head of a girl; 1315. *Clouet*, Claude de France. — N. wall: 1320. *S. Vouet*, Madonna.

Cabinet XXII. German Masters, chiefly 17th cent. — To the left (E.): *Netscher*, 1398. Musical entertainment, 1399. Lady with parrot; 1384. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment; 1416. *J. H. Roos*,

Before the battle; 1426, 1427. *Denner*, Old man and old woman; *Rottenhammer*, 1383. Judgment of Paris, 1385. Diana and Actæon; *Netscher*, 1400. Bathsheba at the bath, 1402. Pastoral scene. — S. wall: *1391. *Elsheimer*, Moon light scene, with the Flight to Egypt as accessory; 1401. *Netscher*, Boy playing the flute; 1404, 1405. *Mignon*, Fruit and flowers; *Rottenhammer*, 1386. Madonna in a landscape, 1387. Boys dancing. — W. wall: 1388. *Rottenhammer*, Marriage at Cana; 1403. *Lingelbach*, Hay-harvest; 145. *Roos*, Landscape with cattle; 1390. *Elzheimer*, Destruction of Troy.

Cabinet XXIII contains a series of religious pictures painted for Elector Palatine Johann Wilhelm by *Adrian van der Werff*, and a few other works by the same hand (440-61, 464, 438, 446).

On the S. side are the ***Logge** (entrance from the Platz, to the left), an arcade in twenty-five sections, with frescoes designed by *Cornelius*, illustrating the history of painting in the middle ages, the first thirteen relating to Italian art, the remaining twelve to art in Germany, the Netherlands, and France.

E. Series: 1. Dome: *Religion in union with the Arts.* Arabesques; King David (lyric poetry), Solomon (architecture), St. Luke (painting), St. Cecilia (music). King Lewis conducted by his genius into the grove of poets and artists; the three heads to the right on the outer arch are Klenze, Cornelius, and Zimmermann. — 2. *The Crusades awaken Art.* Bernard of Clairvaux preaches the Crusade. Battle of Iconium. Giov. Pisano shows the magistrates of Pisa his design for the Campo Santo. — 3. *Cimabue* (d. 1300). He is taught by Byzantine painters; his Madonna brought into the church. — 4. *Giotto* (d. 1337), when a shepherd-boy, becomes Cimabue's pupil; shows his pictures to Pope Benedict XI.; King Robert of Naples visits Giotto; the painter accompanies Pope Clement V. to Avignon. — 5. *Fra Angelico da Fiesole* (d. 1455). Ordination as Dominican; he paints in the cells of the monastery; receives the blessing of Pope Martin V. after having painted a chapel in the Vatican; shows Duke Cosimo de' Medici at Florence the plan of the monastery of St. Mark. He declines an archiepiscopal see. — 6. *Masaccio* (d. 1443) shows his designs to a cardinal; paints in the church del Carmine at Florence. — 7. *Perugino* (d. 1524), Raphael's teacher. — 8. *Predecessors and Contemporaries of Raphael.* Signorelli's Vision of the Last Judgment. — 9. *Leon. da Vinci's* birth (d. 1519); Leonardo as a teacher and a portrait-painter; his death in the presence of Francis I. of France. — 10. *Correggio* (d. 1534) among his pupils; allegories. — 11. *Venetian School.* Dürer visits Bellini; Bellini at Constantinople paints the Sultan and his mistress; Titian paints Emp. Charles V.; the heads of the School visit Titian. — 12. *Michael Angelo* (d. 1563). Allegory in allusion to his threefold capacity as painter, sculptor, and architect; he paints the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel; works as a sculptor at night; applies his compasses to the model of the dome of St. Peter's. — 13. *Raphael* (d. 1520) when a boy in his father's studio; enters the school of Perugino; is introduced to Pope Julius II.; paints in the Stanze of the Vatican.

W. Series (beginning at the end): 1. Allegories similar to those in the first loggia on the E. — 2. Charles Martel's victory over the Saracens at Tours (732). Boniface preaches Christianity. Charlemagne surrounded by scholars, bards, and poets. — 3. Emp. Henry, the 'founder of cities'. The architect Meister Gerhardt delivers the model of Cologne cathedral to Bishop Conrad; relics of the Magi; death of St. Gereon and St. Ursula. — 4. *Meister Wilhelm of Cologne* (d. 1380). Vision of the Virgin; his death. Influence on the pictures of Holbein and other masters. — 5. *John* (d. 1442) and *Hubert* (d. 1426) *van Eyck:* the latter invents oil-painting; teaches his brother and sister; shows Philip the Good of Burgundy his pictures; instructs Anto-

nello of Messina in the art of oil-painting. Allusions to their celebrated 'Immaculate Lamb'. — *John Memling* (d. 1499) paints in St. John's Hospital at Bruges; his death; vision of the Last Judgment. — 7. *Lucas v. Leyden* (d. 1533): drawing on his death-bed. — 8. *Hans Holbein* (d. 1543): the Virgin appears to him (allusions to his Dresden Madonna); he receives letters of introduction from Erasmus for England; paints Sir Thomas More and his family; introduction to Henry VIII.; he draws the Dance of Death. — 9. *Albert Dürer* (d. 1528), pupil of Wohlgemuth; his friend Pirkheimer reads to him; Emp. Maximilian holds the ladder for him; his flattering reception among the painters of Antwerp. — 10. *Rembrandt* (d. 1669); on the dome *Claude Lorrain* (d. 1682). — 11. *Le Sueur* (d. 1655) working at night, among the Carmelites; *Nic. Poussin and his School* at Rome; protection from envy. — *Rubens* (d. 1640) at his easel, sprinkled with flowers by the goddess of fortune; at his feet Cupid and Bacchantes. Allusions to the tendency of his pictures; the master in the presence of Marie de' Medici; ambassador in England.

Ground Floor of the Pinakothek. On the N. side are the **Cabinet of Engravings** (adm. see p. 125), upwards of 300,000 in number (Dutch and German well represented), and the **Cabinet of Drawings** (adm. see p. 125), containing 22,000 by old and modern masters (four by *Raphael*, ten by *Fra Bartolommeo*, seal of the academy of Florence by *Benvenuto Cellini*, with explanation in his own handwriting, sketches by *Rembrandt* and *Dürer*, portraits by *Holbein*, etc.).

Good reproductions (photographs, photo-lithographs, etc.) of rare engravings, etchings, and drawings are sold by the attendants in the Cabinet of Engravings. Prices 25 pf. to 3 *M.*

The **Cabinet of Vases** (adm. see p. 126; catalogue 1 *M.*), occupying five rooms in the W. wing of the ground-floor of the Old Pinakothek, comprises about 1500 specimens, obtained by King Lewis I. from the Candelori (from Vulci), Canino (Etruscan), Dodwell (Greek), Panitteri and Politi (Sicilian), and Lipona (Lower Italian) collections. Director, *Dr. von Brunn.*

I. Room. Centre-table: 2. Woman playing the lyre; 3. Hercules wrestling with Antæus; 7. Theseus carrying off Antiope; 10-41. Drinking cups, mostly inscribed with toasts. Table to the left: 54. The Gorgon pursuing Perseus (archaic); 58, 60. Hercules stealing the Delphic tripod; 65. Achilles killing Troilus at the altar (on the battlements of Troy are Priam, Hecuba, and other figures); 89. Achilles lying in wait for Polyxena and Troilus behind a fountain; 114. Hercules and Antæus; 120, 122. Women with pitchers on their heads at a fountain; 123. Zeus, Hermes, Hera, and Aphrodite caricatured; 124. Achilles attacked by Hector, Æneas, and Deiphobus after the death of Troilus (very early). 125. Atalanta and Peleus struggling; 134. Hercules vanquishing the Triton; 170. Fight between Theseus and the Minotaur.

II. Room. Near the door, fragments of old mural paintings. Table to the right (behind a grating): *Small vase with lid, known as the Dodwell Vase, found at Corinth (on the lid, boar-hunt with names inscribed; on the vase, figures of animals). Table to the left: 299. Triptolemus in the winged chariot. On the small table near, 329. Theseus and Ariadne.

III. Room (r.). First table to the right: 331. Peleus overcoming Thetis; 334. Cups with pleasing inscriptions in dialogue; *336. Triptolemus in the winged chariot (vase); 337. Combat between Hercules and the triple-bodied Geryon; 342. Combat between Hercules and Busiris; 343. Medea with the ram practising magic; 345. Gæa delivering Erichthonius to Athene. Second table: *370. Large cup with raised and gilded ornamentation, Achilles slaying Penthesilea; 376. Boreas carrying off Orithyia; 378. Hector arming himself; 383. Orpheus pursued by a Thracian woman. — Third table: 404. Priam begging the body of Hector.

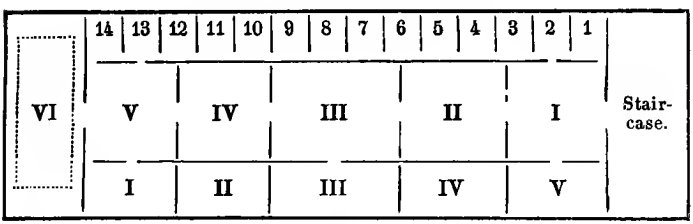
IV. Room (left from II. Room). The nine tables round the walls bear nothing of importance. Near the pillars stand Athenian prize amphoræ, the pattern of which was imported into Italy in oil-jars, e. g. 449, 498, 544., with representations of warlike sports. On the windows wire-cages with specimens of small vessels, some of them of very handsome shape. On the table (No. 10) nearest the entrance: *745. The contest between Idas and Apollo for Marpessa; 748. Boreas pursuing Orithyia; *753. (flower-pot or wine-cooler?), Alcæus and Sappho. Eleventh table (towards the window): 776. Hephæstus intoxicated, surrounded by Bacchantes; 781. Large cooler or mixing-cup; on the brim, inside, five sailing-ships. Twelfth table (in a line with No. 10): *805. Scenes from the Argonautic expedition; 807. Peleus pursuing Thetis; *810. Large coloured amphora from Canosa in Apulia: Vengeance of Medea, death of Creusa in the poisoned garment, Medea slays her children and departs in the chariot drawn by dragons. — Thirteenth table: *849. Large amphora, Orpheus in Hades, companion vase to the beautiful No. 810 and like it found at Canosa. 853. Lycurgus and Dionysus, beautifully ornamented, Apulian. Then drinking utensils representing heads of a woman, griffin, sheep, ram, horse, and deer.

V. Room. On table I., left: Old Etrurian utensils in black clay with stamped figures; on table II. some very ancient yellow one with animals. Table IV., right: Plain Cyprian vessels. On table III.: 1035. Large vase with combats between war-chariots. On the floor a large antique mosaic, Gæa, goddess of the earth, surrounded by the seasons, also Helius in the zodiac, found in the Romagna on the property of the Duke of Leuchtenberg.

The ***New Pinakothek** (Pl. D, 2; adm. see p. 126; catalogue 1 *M.*), erected by *Voit* in 1846-53, contains exclusively *Modern*

Ground Plan of the Upper Floor.

North.



South.

Pictures (in eleven rooms and fourteen cabinets). The frescoes on the exterior, which have suffered from exposure on the W. and S. sides, were executed by *Nilson* from Kaulbach's designs (see 5th small saloon, p. 155). In the entrance-hall is the model of Wagner's Quadriga on the Siegesthor (p. 133). Near it, to the left, is the entrance to two rooms containing *Paintings on Porcelain* (adm. see p. 126; catalogue 60 pf.), copies of the best pictures in the Old Pinakothek, and of the gallery of beauties in the Palace. The ground-floor also now contains the *Antiquarium* (p. 156), in five rooms.

I. Room: **Kaulbach*, Portrait of King Lewis I.; (r.) *Bernhard*, Portrait of King Maximilian II.; (l.) *Holmberg*, Prince Regent Luitpold. Malachite vase presented by Emp. Nicholas; porphyry vases from King Charles John of Sweden. Tables of green granite (erbette antico) and Egyptian granite; vases of serpentine, porphyry-breccia, and antique alabaster.

II. Room. *1. *C. Piloty*, Seni before the corpse of Wallenstein; 3. *Jacobs*, Wreck; *2. *C. Piloty*, Thusnelda in the triumphal procession of Germanicus; *169. *Andr. Achenbach*, Storm at sea; *5. *Anselm Feuerbach*, Medea; 6. *Weiss*, Storm at sea; 7. *Pilgheim*, Christ bearing the Cross; 8. *Albert Keller*, Raising of the daughter of Jairus; 9. *Füger*, M. Magdalene; 10. *Winkler*, Mountain-scene by moonlight; 11. *Stange*, Venice burying its doge; *12. *Schorn*, Deluge (unfinished); 13. *J. A. Koch*, 14. *Chr. Reinhart*, Historical landscapes. This and the following three rooms also contain (above) cartoons for windows in the cathedral of Cologne and the Auer-Kirche at Munich, by *J. A. Fischer*.

III. Room. *16. *Wenglein*, Searching for pebbles in the bed of the Isar at Tölz; *17. *Brandt*, Cossack horses in a snow-storm; 176. *Jacquand*, Gipsies in a court of justice; *21. *Heffner*, Isola Sacra near Rome; 22. *Schorn*, Knox disputing with soldiers; 23. *A. Zimmermann*, Mountain scene; *24, 25. *Makart*, Gifts of the water and the earth; 29. *Coroënne*, The Dauphin taking leave of his mother Marie Antoinette in 1793; *W. v. Kaulbach*, *31. Destruction of Jerusalem (which suggested the cycle of frescoes in the New Museum at Berlin), 33, 32. The painters Heinlein and Monten at a masked ball in 1840; 30. *Flüggen*, Antechamber of a prince; *B. Adam*, 34. Stag-hunt, 35. Goats.

IV. Room. 39. *P. Hess*, Battle of Austerlitz; 40. *Kobell*, Battle of Hanau; 43, 44. *Heinlein*, Mountain landscapes; *45. *Navez*, Women of Fondi spinning; *46. *H. v. Hess*, Last Supper (unfinished); 47. *A. Zimmermann*, Historical landscape; *Zwengauer*, 48. Moor, 49. The Benediktenwand (evening scenes); 50. *Gugel*, Family piece; 51. *Wichmann*, Venetian woman distributing fruit; 52, 53. *Millner*, Kampenwand; *Joh. Schraudolph*, 56. Mary with Jesus and St. John, 57. St. Agnes; 64. *Angelika Kauffmann*, Christ and the Samaritan woman; 65. *Martin*, Boy with dog; 68. *Rugendas*, Columbus; *69. *Ed. Schleich*, Scene on the Isar; *Joh. Schraudolph*, 56. Christ healing the sick, 59. Peter's draught of fishes.

V. Room. 59. *H. v. Hess*, Apollo and the Muses; 73. *Fischer*, Entombment; 79. *W. v. Schadow*, Holy Family; 81. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Ascension; *P. v. Hess*, 88, 89. King Otho entering Nauplia in 1833 and Athens in 1835; *85. *Overbeck*, Mary and Elizabeth, Jesus and St. John (1825); 72. *H. v. Hess*, Virgin enthroned; 82. *Joh. Schraudolph*, Golgotha.

VI. Room. *Rottmann*, Twenty-three Greek landscapes, encaustic paintings admirably lighted from above.

We now proceed through the Smaller Rooms (beginning from the large Room V.).

I. On the right: 90-92. *Kirchner*, Views of Heidelberg Castle; 93. *Kirchner*, Palace court at Venice; *94. *Böcklin*, Among the waves; 95. *Klenze*, Acropolis of Athens restored; *107. *Pütz*, Bavarian riflemen at Bazeilles; *Bodenmüller*, 105. Battle of Wörth, 106. Battle of Sedan; *Lenbach*, *98. Prince Bismarck, *97. Pope Leo XIII.; 99. *Overbeck*, Italia and Germania; *104. *Hoecker*, Dutch girl; *B. Adam*, 102. Cattle-market in the Bavarian Mts., 101. Game; 100. *F. Adam*, Battle of Orleans; 96. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Dr. Döllinger; 103. *Quaglio*, Hohenschwangau.

II. To the right: 109. *Van der Meer*, Dutch winter scene; 111. *Leys*, Street in a Dutch village; 113. *Coignet*, Temple of Pæstum; 116. *A. Adam*, Storming the lines of Düppel; 119. *F. Adam*, Attack near Mars la Tour; 120. *H. Lang*, Bavarians crossing the Marne by Corbeil; 121. *Lichtenheld*, Moonlight-scene; 115. *Eug. Hess*, The Swedish general Wrangel surprised by the enemy while hunting; 118. *A. Adam*, Battle of Custozza; 125. *Steffan*, Mountain scene; 126. *Weller*, Italian peasants; 131. *Echtler*, Fallen; 123. *Morgenstern*, Landscape in Alsace; 124. *Gerhardt*, Lion-court in the Alhambra; 117. *A. Adam*, Battle of Novara; 110. *Schönleber*, Village in Holland; 129. *R. Zimmermann*, Potato harvest.

III. To the right: 135. *G. v. Canal*, Old palace-garden; 133. *Diday*, The Wetterhorn; 136. *E. Zimmermann*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 140. *Willroider*, The Deluge; 141. *H. Kaulbach*, At a friend's grave; *142. *Gabl*, Vaccination in the Tyrol; 143. *M. Zimmermann*, Oak forest; 144. *Zügel*, Oxen ploughing; 145. *Fischbach*, Convent park; 146. *L. v. Hagn*, Concert in a garden; *147. *Kurzbauer*, Festival in the country; 148. *Stademann*,

Winter scene; 138. *Loeftz*, Body of Christ; 139. *Etzdorf*, Swedish landscape; 137. *E. Zimmermann*, Still-life; 134. *Maffei*, Turnspits (Dachshunde); 132. *Winterhalter*, Portrait of Count Jenison-Walworth.

IV. To the right: 149. *Riedel*, Neapolitan fisherman's family; *156. *Wilkie*, Opening the will; 157. *Vermeersch*, Harbour scene; 152. *Riedel*, Nazarena Trombetta; 171. *Kirchner*, Verona; 174. *Fries*, Region of the Tiber near Rome; 170. *And. Achenbach*, Autumn morning in the Pontine marshes; 153, 154. *Riedel*, Italian women; 20. *Böcklin*, Pan among the reeds; 156. *M. Zimmermann*, Forest scene; *173. *Voltz*, Herd returning home; 177. *Gallait*, Monk feeding the poor; 168. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter-scene among the mountains; 180. *Verboeckhoven*, Sheep-pen; *Le Mayeur*, Dutch coast; 151. *Riedel*, Mother and child; 167. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter scene on the mountains; 166. *Mali*, Scene in Verona; *163. *Wopfner*, Fishing in the Chiemsee; 161. *Schindler*, In March; 162. *Seidel*, Landscape in a storm; 150. *Riedel*, Judith; 160. *Lier*, The Theresienwiese at Munich; *158. *Ramberg*, After dinner; 159. *Neher*, Magdeburg Cathedral.

V. Above: *Kaulbach*, Sketches for the frescoes outside the building (p. 153), representing the artistic activity of King Lewis I. at Rome and Munich, with numerous portraits. To the right: 181. *Marcó*, Landscape with the Flight into Egypt; 182. *Fischbach*, The Lattengebirge; 183. *Haushofer*, The Walchensee; 188, 189. *Lange*, The Gosau-See, by morning and evening light; *Geyer*, *190. Concilium medicum, 191. Return from the masked ball; 193. *Stange*, Ships in the Gulf of Venice; *192. *Defregger*, Storming the Red Tower at Munich in 1705; 196-209. *Stieler*, *Schrotzberg*, etc., Portraits of the Bavarian royal family; *Ainmüller*, 185, 184. Interior and Choir of Westminster Abbey; 186. *Steinle*, The Parzival cycle (water-colours).

We now pass through Room I. to the CABINETS (chronologically arranged).

1. Cabinet. To the right: 212. *Graff*, Portrait of Chodowiecky; 213. *Edlinger*, Count Rumford; 216. *Angelika Kauffmann*, King Lewis I. when crown-prince; *Jos. Koch*, 223. Italian vintage festival, 224. The Schmadrifall in Switzerland; *Catel*, 234. Crown-prince Lewis in the Spanish artists' tavern on the Ripa Grande at Rome, 235. View of Ariccia.

2. Cabinet. *241. *Rottmann*, Mte. Pellegrino near Palermo; 244. *Catel*, Bay of Palermo; 245. *Schilgen*, Rape of Helen (after Cornelius); 253. *Granet*, Savonarola; 254. *Koekoek*, Sea-piece; 255. *Regemorter*, Dutch room; 259. *Braekeleer*, Genre piece; *Overbeck*, 260. Confirmation, 261. Vittoria Caldoni of Albano; 263. *W. v. Kaulbach*, King Lewis I.; *Quaglio*, 264. St. Sebald's at Nuremberg, 264. Orvieto Cathedral; 267. *Dillis*, Tegernsee; 269. *Neher*, The Trausnitz Chapel near Landshut; 274. *Heydeck*, Lion-gate at Mycenæ; 276. *Wittmer*, St. Catherine borne by angels.

3. Cabinet. To the right: *P. v. Hess*, 280. The brigand Barbone on his defence, 281. Italian tavern, 282. Greek peasants on the shore; 287. *Catel*, Garden of the Capuchins at Syracuse; 290. *Heydeck*, Bridge of Cuenca in Spain; *Rottmann*, 292. Eibsee, 293. Sicyon, 294. Ischia, 295. Corfu, 296. The Hohe Göll; 299. *Stieler*, Portrait of Goethe (1828); 395. *H. v. Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 306. *J. Schnorr*, Scenes from the Nibelungen.

4. Cabinet. To the right: 312. *Rottmann*, Near Brannenburg; 315, 316. *A. Adam*, Horses; 321. *Braekeleer*, Beggar musician; 326. *Schelfhout*, Winter scene; 319. *Heydeck*, Approach to the Acropolis; *Rottmann*, *313. Taormina with Mt. Etna, 314. Tomb of Archimedes at Syracuse; *329. *Schendel*, Market place at Antwerp; 336. *Crola*, Mill among the mountains; 332. *Monten*, Napoleon I.; 317. *A. Adam*, Marshal Radetzky; 320. *F. Adam*, French cuirassiers at the burning of Moscow; 339-343. *P. v. Hess*, Sketches for the Greek War of Independence in the Arcades (p. 131).

5. Cabinet. To the right: 345, 346. *H. Adam*, Views of Munich; *347. *M. v. Schwind*, A symphony; 367. *Aiwasowsky*, Storm at sea; 350. *Fried*, Blue Grotto at Capri; 351. *M. Artaria*, Going to church on Christmas Eve; 352. *Lichtenheld*, Castle-yard with treasure-diggers by moonlight; 353. *Kuyck*, Stable; 359. *Quaglio*, Via Malta at Rome; 363. *Kirner*, Fortune-teller; 364. *Gerhardt*, St. Mark's at Venice; 365. *W. Schön*, Listener; 366. *Aiwasowsky*, Near St. Petersburg.

6. Cabinet. 369. *Löffler*, twenty-two Oriental sketches; 370. *A. Robert*,

Woman of Procida; 371. *H. v. Hess*, Peasants on a pilgrimage to Rome; 372. *N. de Keyser*, Monk at an alms-box; 373. *P. v. Hess*, Chamois-hunter; 374. *Fischbach*, The Tennengebirge; 375. *Brascassat*, Cow; 379. *Stange*, The tower-window; 380. *Becker*, Reapers in a storm; *386. *Buerkel*, Winter scene; 387. *Enhuber*, Grandfather; 388. *Lepoitevin*, Adr. Brouwer painting a sign in a tavern; 389. *Rhomberg*, Bird-dealer; *Hasenclever*, *390. Jobs undergoing examination, 391. Sulking couple; 392. *Morgenstern*, Storm at sea; 393. *Knud Baade*, Norwegian saga landscape.

7. Cabinet. To the right: 395. *Rambery*, The morning prayer; 401. *Bayer*, Convent hall; 402. *Simonsen*, Sailor; 403. *Ruben*, Herdwoman; 404. *Frey*, Memnon columus at Thebes; 407. *Luckx*, Lace-maker; 408. *Kirner*, Baden free-lances in 1849; 409. *Bürkel*, Campagna of Rome; 421. *Foltz*, The singer's curse.

8. Cabinet. To the right: 423. *Scholz*, Officer's widow; 425. *Spitzweg*, Poor poet; 426. *Eberle*, Shepherd; 431. *Riedel*, Karl Rottmann; *433. *Camphausen*, Scene from Cromwell's time; *Bürkel*, *434. Rain in a mountain village, 435. Roman Campagna; 437. *Neher*, St. Martin's at Brunswick; 4. *H. v. Hess*, Portrait of Marchesa Florenzi; 440. *Vermeersch*, Canal Grande at Venice.

9. Cabinet. To the right: *And. Achenbach*, 451. On the N. Sea, 452. Sea-piece; 453. *Bamberger*, Gorge at Cuenca in Spain; *Spitzweg*, 455. In the attic, 456. Hermits; 457. *Bayer*, Convent yard; 458. *Mor. Müller*, Peasant's wedding; 461. *Marr*, Capuchin on a donkey; 462. *B. Adam*, Stable; 454. *Bamberger*, San Geronimo in Castile; 464. *Hendrik Schmidt*, Dutch schoolroom; 467. *Bosboom*, Interior of a church at Amsterdam.

10. Cabinet. 473. *Ed. Gerhardt*, Palace of the Inquisition at Cordova; 174. *Stademann.* Winter scene; 475. *R. S. Zimmermann*, At the castle of Schleissheim; 476. *Schönfeld*, The Metzgerquai at Strassburg; 477. *Bischof*, First snow; 478. *Scheuchzer*, Lake of Zürich; 480. *K. Hoff*, At the castle of Würzburg; *Rhomberg*, 482. The first cigars, 483. Sledge-carver; 484. *Neher*, Prague Cathedral; 492. *Rhoden*, Holy Family; 496. *Frey*, Storm in the desert.

11. Cabinet. 499-510. *Schleich*, Landscapes; 514. *Eug. Adam*, On the battle-field; 515. *Pfeiffer*, Scarecrow.

12. Cabinet. To the right: 127. *Gebler*, Reineke's end; 517. *Holmberg*, Scholar; *Ans. Feuerbach*, 520. Combat of giants, 521. Portrait of himself; *De Haas*, Kitchen; 522. *Gurlitt*, At Berchtesgaden; 923. *Grützner.* The devil and the Silesian roysterer; 527. *Bouveret*, Virgin and Child; 528. *Neher*, Abbey-church at Bebenhausen; 526. *Meixner*, Auer-Kirche by moonlight.

13. Cabinet. To the right: *Olga Wiesinger-Florian*, Two flower-pieces; *359. *Gab. Max*, Kath. Emmerich; 545. *Fink*, Winter morning; 518. *R. Zimmermann*, Winter scene; *Gab. Max*, Ape-critics; *Dantan*, Potter's workshop; 516. *Jacobs*, Sunrise in the Archipelago.

14. Cabinet. To the right: 549. *Jos. Weiss*, Munich in 1885; *554. *Benlliure*, Month of St. Mary at Valencia; 541. *Rottmann*, The Barnusee; 544. *Nono*, Garden scene; 942. *Mauve*, Cows pasturing; 555. *Squindo*, The royal family brought back to Paris in 1789; 540. *Bauernfeind*, Ruined temple at Baalbek; 543. *Kowalski*, The minister v. Lutz chamois-hunting.

Antiquarium. (Catalogue 50 pf.) I. Room. Cork models of the Pantheon and the temples of Vesta at Rome and Tivoli. Ancient terracottas. *390. Draped female figures from an Attic grave with well-preserved painting. *475. Perforated glass goblet from a tomb at Cologne. 486. Hermes and Latona, an archaic relief. W. wall: 338, 339. Early Italian frieze. — II. Room. Models in cork of the Arch of Constantine, etc. A variety of small antiquities in the cabinets on the walls. — III. Room. Cork and plaster models (Colosseum, etc.). In the round cabinet, gold and silver trinkets. 3rd Section: *Gold wreath from a coffin at Armento (S. Italy). In the cabinets on the walls, bronze implements. — IV. Room. 1st Table: Small bronzes; *355. Venus loosening her sandal; *357. Discobolus, after Myron. 2nd Table: Silver and bronze utensils. — Long wall of entrance: Modern bronze statuettes; ancient and mediæval weapons. — Egyptian Room (to the left of Room I.). Egyptian collection: sarcophagi, mummies, cippi, etc.

At No. 78 Theresien-Strasse, behind the New Pinakothek, is a ***Panorama** of Naples with its gulf and Mount Vesuvius, by *Phil. Fleischer* (adm. 1 *M.*, see p. 126).

In the Arcis-Strasse, near the New Pinakothek, lies the new *Northern Cemetery* (Pl. D, 1; p. 166). Opposite the W. side of the Old Pinakothek rises the new **Polytechnic School** (Pl. D, 2), a handsome brick edifice in the Italian Renaissance style, with ornamentation in granite and sandstone, by *Neureuther* (d. 1887). The cornice is adorned with seventy-two medallion portraits of celebrated architects, mathematicians, and naturalists. *Staircase worthy of inspection. The valuable technical collections are shown during the vacations only, and occasionally on Sundays (apply to the custodian, ground-floor). — In the neighbouring Luisen-Strasse is the *Art-Industrial School.*

The ***Glyptothek** (Pl. C, D, 2, 3; adm. see p. 126), or 'Repository of Sculptures', contains ancient sculptures collected chiefly by Lewis I. when crown-prince, in 1805-16. The building, erected by *Klenze* in 1816-30, is externally in the Ionic style, with a porch of eight columns; the interior is vaulted, and tends to the Roman style. The group in the tympanum, designed by *Wagner*, and executed by *Schwanthaler* and others in marble, represents Minerva as protectress of the plastic art. The thirteen halls are lighted from the quadrangle in the centre. The niches in front and on the sides contain marble statues of famous sculptors. Director *Prof. Dr. Brunn.* Catalogue 2 *M.*

I. *Assyrian Hall.* At the entrance, two colossal lions with human heads, casts of the originals from the palace of Sardanapalus III. in the Louvre. In the hall, seven reliefs in alabaster from Kalah, afterwards Larissa, in Assyria, with winged genii, etc., and cuneiform inscriptions.

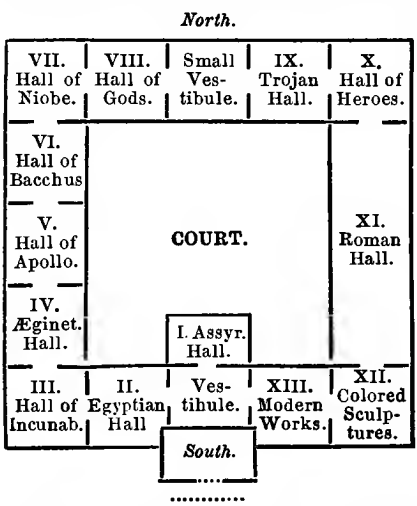
II. *Egyptian Hall.* 5, 6. Statues of priests in black marble, of a late period; 7, 8. Recumbent sphynxes, in basalt, of Roman workmanship; 13. Statue of Ra, the god of the sun, with the head of a hawk, early Egyptian; 14. Portrait-statue of a man; 15. Antinous, in rosso antico, of Hadrian's time; 16. and 24. Groups of husband and wife in a sitting posture, in sandstone, the former with traces of painting; 17. Isis, and 23. Horus, of a late period; 25. Quadruple head of Brahma; 29. Head of Buddha (specimens of Indian art from Java); 30. Sitting statue of a high priest, early Egyptian; 31. (in the centre) Obelisk in syenite, of Roman origin.

III. *Hall of the Incunabula* (Greek and Etruscan art, 'in cunabulis', i. e. 'in its cradle', and copies). 32, 33. Reliefs in bronze from an ancient Etruscan chariot from Perugia; 44. Triangular base of a candelabrum from Perugia, very ancient, embossed and rivetted; *41. Apollo of Tenea, archaic, found at the foot of Acro-Corinth; 43. Fortuna, in imitation of the archaic style, of Hadrian's time; 45. Spes, Roman, a similar work; 47, 48. Etruscan cinerary urns; 49. Head of a youth, a copy in marble of a bronze original (?); 50. Bearded Bacchus, archaic style; 32-38. Reliefs in bronze from an ancient Etruscan chariot found at Perugia.

IV. **Æginetan Hall:* Sculptures in marble from a Temple of Minerva in the island of Ægina, found in 1811, and of great importance in the history of art. They consist of two pediment groups from the temple erected by the Æginetans after the Persian wars, and commemorate the exploits of their heroes, (1) Telamon and (2) Ajax and Teucer, his sons, in the war against the Trojans. The first group (E. pediment) consists now of five figures only; the other (W. pediment) is complete, consisting of ten

figures, restored by Thorvaldsen. The figures are squat in form, with mask-like heads and open mouths. A small model of the temple on the wall above affords a convenient survey of the left group. Group on the right: Telamon and Hercules fighting over the body of Oicles against Laomedon, the perjured king of Troy. 54. Hercules, 55. Dying Trojan, 56. Champion of the Trojans, 57. Fallen warrior, 58. Youth stooping forwards. Group on the left: Greeks fighting against the Trojans around the body of Patroclus (or Achilles?). 59. Minerva, 60. Achilles, 61. Ajax Telamonius, 62. Teucer, 63. Greek combatant (son of Ajax Oïleus?), 64. Wounded Greek, 65. Æneas, 66. Paris, 67. Trojan kneeling, 68. Wounded Trojan. By the walls are smaller fragments.

V. *Hall of Apollo.* *79. Ceres; 80. Bearded Bacchus; 81. Jupiter Ammon; 82. Rhodian vase; 83. Head of an athlete; 86. Minerva; 87. Draped female statue (Roman portrait-figure); 88. Attic cinerary urn, with relief; *89. Girl's head; *90. Apollo Citharœdus; 91. Head of Mars (or Achilles?); 92. Pallas, Roman copy of a bronze original; 93. Statue of Diana, Roman.



VI. *Hall of Bacchus.* In the centre: *95. Sleeping satyr, the 'Barberini Faun'; *96. Eirene and Plutus (formerly called Ino Leucothea); 97. Apollo; 98. Silenus, copy from a Greek original in bronze; *99. Head of a laughing satyr; 100. Bacchanalian sarcophagus; upon it, 101. Sitting satyr, Roman copy of a Greek work in marble; *102. Young Pan with horns, known as 'Winckelmann's Faun'; 103. Bacchus anointing himself; 104. Venus, Roman; *105, 106. Satyrs; 107. Young athlete; 108. Bacchus, late-Roman; 109. Young satyr; 111. Boy on a dolphin; 112. Ariadne *113. Diana, restored by Thorvaldsen as Ceres; *114. Silenus with the young Bacchus. By the wall to the left, 115. Nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite, a Greek relief from the workshop of Scopas.

VII. *Hall of the Children of Niobe.* 123. Mercury; 124, 129. Busts of Roma and Minerva with bronze helmet; 125. Female figure in relief (Roman); 126. Isis and Harpocrates, late Roman; *128. Head of Medusa ('Medusa Rondanini'); 130. Venus; *131. Venus of Cnidos, after Praxiteles; 136. Decking of a statue, a relief; 138. Clio, admirably draped. In the centre, 140. Boy struggling with a goose; 141. Dying child of Niobe; **142. Torso of a child of Niobe (Ilioneus), an admirable Greek original.

VIII. *Hall of the Gods.* This and the next two rooms are adorned with beautiful *Frescoes by Cornelius, executed in 1820-30. The principal scenes are: 1. The infernal regions, Orpheus entreating Pluto and Proserpine to restore him his wife Eurydice; 2. Marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite; Arion; Thetis; 3. Olympus; Jupiter and Juno; Hercules receives the cup of nectar from Hebe; Ganymede and the eagle. Over the doors reliefs by Schwanthaler. — *Small Vestibule.* Minerva imparts a soul to the man formed by Prometheus; Prometheus released by Hercules; Pandora opens her casket.

IX. *Hall of the Trojans.* Frescoes: 1. Quarrel of Achilles and Agamemnon about the abduction of Briseïs; 2. Contest for the body of Pa-

troclus; 3. Destruction of Troy, with Priam, Hecuba, Cassandra, Æneas, and Anchises.

X. *Hall of the Heroes.* On the left: 150, 152. Portrait-heads; 153. Alexander the Great; 154. Hannibal(?); 155. Hippocrates(?); 156. Commodus as a hunter; 157. Pericles; 158. Domitian; 160. Statue of a Greek king; 161. Xenophon (?); 162. Diomedes, after a Greek original in bronze; 163. Zeno(?); 165. Athlete; *166. Socrates; 149. Demosthenes; *151. (in the centre) Mercury.

XI. *Hall of the Romans.* By the doors: 167-170. Four Caryatides, Roman; (l.) 175. Statue of the elder Agrippina. Busts: 178. Germanicus, 181. Nero, 183. Augustus, 186. Vespasian, 193. Marcus Aurelius, 198. Antoninus Pius, 199. Titus, *216. Cicero, 217. L. Ælius Cæsar, 219. Augustus, 231. Lucius Verus, 236. Tiberius, 238. Vitellius(?), 245. Pertinax, 255. Commodus, 256. Antinous, 257. Lucius Verus, 260. Galba, 265. Sabina, wife of Hadrian, 266. Scipio Africanus, 268. Trajan, 272. Seneca, 282. Pescennius Niger. On the left: 188. Sarcophagus with the Muses, Athena, and Apollo; 192. Septimius Severus, a statue; 205. Sarcophagus with the children of Niobe; 206. Reliefs from a frieze, Victories sacrificing; 209. Augustus, 226. Livia, wife of Augustus, 233. Matidia, niece of Trajan, in the character of Ceres (statuette), 249. Domitian, 264. Tiberius, 280. Lucilla(?), wife of Lucius Verus, as Ceres. In the centre: 285 Boy with a goose, on a stand; 286, 287. Candelabra, 288. Ornamental vase, with head of Medusa. Under the windows: 246, 262, 277. Pulvinaria (seats of the gods), with appropriate attributes.

XII. *Hall of the Coloured Sculptures.* In the centre, 293. Antique mosaic; upon it, 294. Tripod, bearing (295.) a modern statuette of Silenus in bronze. (l.) 298. Ceres (?), in black and white marble, freely restored; 299. Head of a satyr, an admirable bronze; 300. River-god, in black marble; 302. Head of an athlete, a fine bronze; 303. Athlete, in black marble; 304. Girl loosening her robe, statuette in black and white marble, a good Roman work; 306. Alexander (?); 309. Young Faun, in marble; 310. Bust of a young Roman; 313. Claudius; 314. Draped female statue, in bronze.

XIII. *Hall of Modern Masters.* In the centre, *336. Adonis, by *Thorvaldsen.* (l.) *318. Paris, by *Canova;* 319. Sandal-binder, *R. Schadow;* 320. Napoleon, bust by *Spalla* (1808); 321. Lewis I. when crown-prince (1821), bust by *Thorvaldsen;* 322. Paris, *Canova;* 323. Cupid and Muse, *Eberhard;* 324. The Russian Marshal Münnich, *Eberhard;* 325. Infant Christ kneeling, *Algardi;* *326. Admiral Van Tromp, bust by *Rauch;* 327. Barbarossa, bust by *Tieck;* 328. Raphael (?), a bust in terracotta (16th cent.); 329. Iffland, bust by *G. Schadow;* 330. Elector Palatine Frederick the Victorious, bust by *Dannecker;* 331. General von Heydeck, bust by *Wolf;* 332. Count Stolberg, bust by *Freund;* 333. Vittoria Caldoni, 'the beauty of Albano', bust by *R. Schadow;* 334. Catharine II. of Russia, bust by *Busch;* 335. Vesta, statue by *Tenerani.*

The **Exhibition Building** (Pl. C, 3), opposite the Glyptothek, in the Corinthian style, was completed by *Ziebland* in 1845. In the tympanum is Bavaria, bestowing wreaths on artists, by Schwanthaler. It contains a permanent exhibition of works by Munich artists (p. 125), most of which are for sale.

The handsome Platz is appropriately terminated by the ***Propylæa** (Pl. C, 3), a magnificent gateway, with Doric columns outside, and Ionic inside, designed by *Klenze*, and completed in 1862. The reliefs by *Schefzky* represent scenes from the Greek War of Independence and the régime of King Otho. On the inner walls are inscribed the names of the heroes of the war and of famous philhellenists. — On the day after its inauguration (30th Oct. 1862) the ex-monarch of Greece (d. 1867) returned to his native city.

Count ***Schack's Picture Gallery,** Aeussere Brienner-Str. 19 (Pl. C, 3; adm., see p. 126; catalogue 2 *M.*; fee $^1/_2$-1 *M.*), consists

of choice modern works, and of admirable copies of the great Venetian and Spanish masters by Lenbach and others. It forms a valuable complement to the New Pinakothek, as it includes several artists not there represented.

Opposite the entrance: *123. *Lenbach*, Portrait of Count Schack. SECTION I., to the left: 92. *Rahl*, Portrait; 191. *Köbel*, Egeria's grotto, near Rome; 270. *Naue*, The Pleiades; 212. *Max Schmidt*, View of Smyrna from the Caravan bridge; 79. *Bode*, Mother and child; 199. *Böheim*, Two satyrs pursuing a hare; 190. *Böcklin*, The sacred grove; 127. *Marshall*, Tartini's dream; 145. *Morgenstern*, Villafranca near Nice; 68. *Bode*, Alpine bride; 16. *Böcklin*, Ideal landscape; *7. *Führich*, Introduction of Christianity into ancient Germany; 13. *Schleich*. The Starnberger See; 5. *Führich*, Death of St. John Nepomuk; 249. *Bode*, Birthday of Charlemagne; 194. *Kraus*, Minnesinger; 148. *Julius Schnorr*, The Erlking; **1. *Cornelius*, Flight into Egypt (of his early Roman period); 71. *Bamberger*, Toledo; 75. *Rottmann*, The Hintersee near Berchtesgaden. — SECTION II. Copies from Titian, Palma Vecchio, Bellini, and other masters. — SECTION III. *Spitzweg*, 72. The farewell, 73. Turkish café, 111. Serenade, 112. Hypochondriac; *Rottmann*, 67. Greek landscape, 99. Mountain-lake; 188. *Gerhard*, The Alhambra by moonlight; 29. *Neureuther*, Cornelius-festival; 35. *Kirchner*, Verona; *104. *A. Feuerbach*, Hafiz at the fountain; 34. *A. Zimmermann*, Lake of Como; *30. *Neureuther*, Reminiscence of the Villa Mills; 64. *Werner*, Interior of a church; 70. *Gerhard*, Palazzo Vendramin by night; 66. *Gerhard*, Palazzo Moro at Venice; 49. *Feuerbach*, Madonna and Child; 57. *Zwengauer*, The Kochelsee; 129. *Lenbach*, Study of a head. — SECTION IV. 81. *Spitzweg*, Hermit; 18. *Gerhard*, Lion Court at the Alhambra; 51. *Stange*, Piazza in Venice by moonlight; 244. *Siderowicz*, Night-scene; 146. *Catel*, Taormina; 37. *Kirchner*, Piazza o St. Mark; *Rahl*, 186. Old man, 187. Study of a female head; 105. *Feuerbach*, Mother and children at a well; *36. *Bamberger*, Gibraltar; 58. *Millner*, The Gosau-See; 84. *Rahl*, Portrait of Willers, the landscape-painter; *Bamberger*, *204. Bridge at Toledo; 205. Scene near Granada; 24. *Steinle*, Watchman. — SECTION V. (lighted from the roof). Copies from Titian, Michael Angelo, Giorgione, G. Bellini, Sebastian del Piombo, Paris Bordone, Paolo Veronese, and Tintoretto. — WALL facing the cabinets or sections, beginning opposite Section V.: 44. *Steinle*, Violin-player; 69. *Bamberger*, Lake of Albufera near Valencia; 33. *Neureuther*, Madonna; 41. *Zimmermann*, Winter-scene by night; 113. *Fries*, Scene in the Sabine Mts.; 62. *Neureuther*, Scene from 'Hermann and Dorothea'; 77. *Rottmann*, The fountain Callirrhoë near Athens; 8. *Wislicenus*, Fancy borne by the Dreams; 19. *Morgenstern*, Beach in Heligoland; 114. *Fries*, Scene at Palermo; 132. *Willers*, Athens; 26. *L. v. Klenze*, Interior of the Palazzo Ruffalo at Ravello; *150. *H. Hess*, Thorvaldsen; 12. *A. Zimmermann*, Golgotha at the time of the Crucifixion; 47. *Larson*, The midnight-sun in Norway; 87. *Feuerbach*, Roman woman; 266. *Wolf*, Venetian banquet; 86. *Feuerbach*, Children bathing; 156. *Rottmann*, Greek coast; 193. *Schweinfurt*, Italian landscape; 55. *Schleich*, Venetian scene; 31. *Neureuther*, Nun (from Uhland); 40. *Henneberg*, The Wild Huntsman; 27. *Ludwig*, Forest scene; 91. *Schleich*, Alp in the Zillerthal; 38. *Ross*, Egeria's grotto, near Rome; 28. *Feuerbach*, Francesca da Rimini and Paolo; *195. *Dreber*, Sappho on the sea-shore; 88. *Muhr*, Gypsies; 32. *Neureuther*, Dream of Rezia (from Wieland's 'Oberon'); 141. *Feuerbach*, Idyl from Tivoli; 65. *Bamberger*, Evening glow in the Sierra Nevada; 39. *Millner*, The Obersee; 56. *Stange*, The evening-bell; 221. *Xylander*, Dutsch landscape; 213. *Stademann*, Winter scene. — On the staircase: 243. *M. v. Beckerath*, Burial of Alaric, King of the Goths, in the river Busento.

First Floor. ROOM I. Left: *M. v. Schwind*, 21, 166, 22. Scenes from fairy-tales; 162-165. Morning, Noon, Evening, Night; 23. Hero and Leander; 173, 25. Hermits. — ROOM II. *M. v. Schwind:* 130. Forest-chapel 176. Cavalier in a wood; 172. The Danube; 78. The captive's dream; 178. The return home; 179. Wedding-trip; 158. Duel by night; 167. Youth in a wood; 181. Morning-prayer; 174. Crusader's return; 170, 161, 60, 169, 160,

157, 168, 175, 110, 159, 171, 177. Scenes from fairy-tales. — R. III. Copies by *Lenbach*, from Titian, Murillo, Velazquez, etc.; *Lenbach*, 242. Count Schack, 120. Portrait of himself. — R. IV. Copies. Then, on the left, 76. *Genelli*, Abraham receiving the promise of a son; 6. *Schwind*, Return of Count Gleichen from the Crusades; *189. *Böcklin*, Idcal landscape, with the journey to Emmaus; *Lenbach*, 48. Shepherd-boy, 128. Portrait, 218. The Tocador de la Reina at the Alhambra, 122. A Franciscan; *Böcklin*, 117. Villa on the sea-shore, 90. Old Roman tavern; 83. *Feuerbach*, Nymph listening to boys performing music; *Böcklin*, 52. Shepherdess, 210. Ideal landscape, *82. Villa on the sea, *116. The shepherd's complaint, 234. Nereid; 43. *Marées*, Watering horses; 256. *Neubert*, Olevano; 103. *A. Zimmermann*, Brocken scene from 'Faust'; *115. *Lindenschmitt*, The fisherman (Goethe). On the wall to the right; 126. *Hagn*, The Villa Colonna at Rome; *100. *C. Piloty*, Columbus; 139. *Hagn*, Italian garden; *Böcklin*, 215. Autumn-landscape, 219. Italian villa in spring, 14. Pan frightening a shepherd; 9. *Feuerbach*, Laura at mass at Avignon, watched by Petrarch; 209. *Böcklin*, Murderer pursued by the furies; 274. *A. Wolf*, Lovers; *A. Feuerbach*, 85. Decamerone, *10. Pietà; 238. *Willers*, Grave at Aricia; 89. *Gerhard*, View at Granada; 17. *Böcklin*, Hermit; 50. *Genelli*, Ezekiel's vision; 53. *Neureuther*, Reminiscence of Villa Malta at Rome; 109. *Steinle*, Lorelei (first study for No. 11, see below); 217. *Lenbach*, The Vega of Granada; 211. *Böcklin*, The dragon's cave. — R. V. On the left: 42. *Preller*, Farewell of Calypso; 138. *Genelli*, Bacchus and the Muses; *2. *Genelli*, Hercules at the court of Omphale; 20. *Preller*, Leucothea; 131. *Steinle*, Adam and Eve; *Genelli*, *102. Composition for the curtain of a theatre, *3. Rape of Europa, *4. Lycurgus fighting with Bacchus and Bacchantes; 11. *Steinle*, Lorelei.

The **Bronze Foundry** (Pl. B, 1; adm. see p. 125), in the Erzgiesserei-Str., Maximilian-suburb, enjoys a high reputation. It was founded by *Stiglmayer* (d. 1844), and now belongs to his nephew *Ferd. v. Miller*. The *Museum* contains the original models of all the statues cast here, with the exception of the Germania on the Niederwald-Monument.

Farther to the N.W., on the road to Dachau, is the *Zeughaus* or **Royal Arsenal**, with the *Military Museum* (arms, banners, uniforms, etc.; 15-19th cent.; adm., see p. 125; catalogue 80 pf.). In front of the building are 22 cannons and 4 mortars, several of them with elaborate ornamentation.

The ***Basilica** of *St. Boniface* (Pl. C, 3), an admirable imitation of an Italian basilica of the 5th or 6th cent., designed by *Ziebland*, was completed in 1850. Nave 75 ft., four aisles 41 ft. in height. The sixty-six columns are monoliths of grey Tyrolese marble with bases and capitals of white marble. Open timber roof, richly gilded.

On the right of the entrance is a sarcophagus of gray marble, the burial-place of Lewis I. (d. 1868) and his queen Theresa (d. 1854). The choir, the side-altars, the spaces between the windows, and the walls of the nave are decorated with fine frescoes by *H. v. Hess* and his pupils *Schraudolph* and *Koch*: scenes from the life of St. Boniface and Bavarian saints. Above the columns in the nave, between the arches, are thirty-four medallion-portraits of the popes from Julius III. to Gregory XVI. Adjoining the choir of the church is a Benedictine monastery, with a fresco of the *Holy Eucharist, by *H. v. Hess*, in the refectory.

The **Botanic Garden** (Pl. C, 3, 4; adm. see p. 125), opposite the Basilica, contains a large fresh-water aquarium (Victoria Regia, etc.), a palm-house, botanical museum, etc. — In the Sophien-Str., is the **Crystal Palace** (Pl. C, 4; 256 yds. long; central part 75 ft. high), erected in 1854, used for exhibitions and festivities. (*Annual*

Exhibition of Art, see p. 125.) The Sophien-Str. leads hence to the left to the railway-station, and to the right to the Maximilians-Platz and Karls-Platz.

The **Marien-Platz** (Pl. E, 5), the centre of old Munich, is adorned with the *Column of St. Mary*, erected in 1638 by Elector Maximilian I. from a design by Peter Candid, to commemorate the victory on the Weisse Berg (p. 293). Enthroned on the column is the Virgin, the tutelary saint of Bavaria; four genii at the corners contend against a viper, a hasilisk, a lion, and a dragon (plague, war, famine, and heresy).

The **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 5) on the E. side of the Platz was restored in 1865. The tower, under which runs the road to the Thal (p. 165), is adorned with stereochromatic paintings by Seitz. The gables in front hear zinc statues of Henry the Lion and Lewis the Bavarian. The great hall contains Schwanthaler's models of the statues in the Festsaalhau (p. 129). — On the N. side of the Platz is the ***New Rathhaus** (Pl. 85), a Gothic edifice by *Hauberrisser*. The façade towards the Marien-Platz is 52 yds., that towards the Diener-Strasse 77 yds. long. The central part of the former, in sandstone, 19 yds. wide, has a halcony in three sections on the second story, terminating in a lofty gable, and emhellished with statues of the four Civic Virtues hy *A. Hess*.

Below the portal, to the left, are two tablets, with handsome bronze trophies, in memory of citizens who fell in the war of 1870-71. On the second floor are the *Halls*, on the left that of the town-council, on the right that of the magistrates (adm. see p. 126). In the former, filling the whole wall, is a large allegorical painting of 'Munichia' by *C. Piloty*, illustrating the history of Munich (explanation of the portraits on the table); also portraits of Lewis II. by *F. Piloty* and Prince Regent Luitpold by *Kaulbach*. The *Magistrates' Hall is adorned with a mural painting by *Lindenschmit* (progress of Munich under Lewis I.) and admirable stained-glass windows by *R. Seitz* (nine departments of civic administration). Portraits of Prince Regent Luitpold by *Holmberg* and Lewis II. by *Lenbach*. Splendid carved timber ceiling; fine mantelpiece and chandelier.

To the left of the portal is the Hauptwache or guard-house. In the sunk-floor (entrance in the Diener-Str.) is the *Rathskeller* (p. 122).

In front of the Rathhaus rises the **Fischbrunnen*, in hronze, hy Knoll. The figures allude to an old Munich custom called the 'Metzgersprung'.

A few yards S. E. of the Marien-Platz is the **Church of St. Peter** (Pl. E. 5), of 1170, the oldest in Munich, but repeatedly restored. To the original huilding belongs the Romanesque tower (p. 126; fine view from the gallery). Altar-pieces by *Sandrart*, *Loth*, etc.; fine organ.

The Kaufinger-Str. and Neuhauser-Str. lead from the Marien-Platz to the Karlsthor. To the right is the *Frauen-Platz*, with the —

***Frauenkirche** (Pl. E, 5), or Church of Our Lady, cathedral of the Archhishopric of Munich and Freising, a brick edifice (107 yds. long, 39 yds. broad; vaulting 108 ft. high) in the late-Gothic style, erected in 1468-88. The two uncompleted towers, 318 ft. high, are

covered with clumsy helmet-shaped roofs (ascent, see p. 126). On the outside walls of the church are many ancient tombstones.

Interior. The nave and aisles are of equal height, borne by twenty-two slender octagonal pillars; rich groined vaulting; high altar-piece with the Coronation of Mary, in carved wood, by *Knabl*, and paintings on the wings by *Schwind*. The archiepiscopal throne and pulpit, a modern continuation of the ancient choir-stalls, are by *Knabl*. Most of the modern side-altars are by *Stickinger*. In the nave is the *Monument of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian (d. 1347), erected in 1625 by Elector Maximilian I. (designed by *P. Candid*, cast by *H. Krumper*), a catafalque in dark marble, with figures and decorations in bronze; four knights at the corners guard the tomb; at the side are statues of the Wittelsbach princes Albert V. and William V.; an admirable brass of the 15th cent. is inserted in the pedestal, which is open at the sides. The figures over the stalls were carved in the 15th cent. (12 Prophets and 12 Apostles). The large Turkish flag on a pillar of the nave (l.) was captured by Elector Max Emanuel at Belgrade in 1688. Under the organ, close to a relief-monument of Bishop Gebsattel (d. 1846) by Schwanthaler, is a spot from which none of the thirty windows of the church are visible except the great window behind the altar.

The **Promenaden-Platz** (Pl. D, E, 4), a little to the N. of the cathedral, is adorned with five statues. In the centre Elector *Max Emanuel* (d. 1726; Pl. 18), 'the conqueror of Belgrade'; to the right the historian *Westenrieder* (d. 1829) and the composer *Gluck* (d. 1787); to the left the Bavarian Minister *Kreittmayr* (d. 1790), and the composer *Orlando di Lasso* (d. 1590), properly Roland de Lattre, a Fleming. Gluck's monument is by Brugger, Kreittmayr's by Schwanthaler; the others are by Widnmann. From this Platz we return by the Weite Gasse to the Neuhauser-Str., at the corner of which rises the —

Church of St. Michael (*Hofkirche;* Pl. D, 5), formerly a church of the Jesuits, erected in 1583 in the Roman Renaissance style, with grand barrel-vaulting. The front is adorned with a St. Michael in bronze, by *Hub. Gerhard*. The transept contains the *Monument of Eugène Beauharnais (d. 1824), Duke of Leuchtenberg, and once vice-king of Italy, by Thorvaldsen. In the royal burial-vault under the choir reposes Lewis II. (d. 1886). Church-music, see p. 125.

The old Jesuits' College, adjoining St. Michael's, contains the **Academy of Science** (Pl. D, 5), with its valuable collections (adm. see p. 125). The **Palæontological Collection*, under the direction of Prof. Dr. Zittel, is probably the most complete in Europe; the specimens from the animal kingdom are arranged zoologically, those of plants geologically. The *Collection of Minerals* also deserves inspection. The *Geognostic Cabinet* and the *Zoological-Zootomical Collection* have recently been extended. The *Collection of Physical and Optical Instruments* is interesting, especially to the scientific. Of ancient Greek coins alone the *Cabinet of Coins* contains 20,000.

The Academy also contains an *Exhibition of Bavarian Exports* (free).

At the end of the Neuhauser-Strasse is the *Karlsthor* (Pl. D, 5). Outside the gate is the *Karls-Platz;* on the right side is the *Hôtel Bellevue* (p. 121), embellished with frescoes by C. Schraudolph.

Farther N., at the corner of the Maximilians-Platz, is a *Statue of Goethe*, by Widnmann (1869). *Botanic Garden*, see p. 161. On the S. side of the Dult (or Maximilians) Platz rises the *Herzog-Max-Burg* (Pl. D, 4), erected by Duke William V. in 1579, now occupied by government offices and a military academy. Opposite is the handsome new **Synagogue**, in the Romanesque style (adm. see p. 126). Near it, Pfandhaus-Str. 7, is the **Kunstgewerbehaus** (*Art Industrial Institute;* Pl. D, 4; adm. see p. 126), in the Renaissance style, with grand exhibition and assembly halls. Farther N., Pranner-Str. 20, is the **Landtagsgebäude** (Pl. E. 4), restored in 1885 in the German Renaissance style. — In the gardens which adorn the Maximilians-Platz rises the ***Statue of Liebig** (1803-1873), by *Wagmüller* and *Rümann*, a sitting figure of the great chemist, in marble, on a pedestal of grey granite, enriched with marble reliefs and laurel-wreaths.

From the Karls-Platz the broad *Sonnen-Strasse*, planted with trees, runs S. to the Sendlinger Thor. At the beginning of it is the Prot. **Church of St. Matthew** (Pl. C, 5), open only on Sundays during service (at 8, 10, and 3). The ceiling is adorned with an Ascension by *Hermann* of Dresden. (There is another Protestant church in the Gabelsberger-Strasse, Pl. E, 3.)

The **Schwanthaler Museum** (Pl. C, 5; adm. see p. 126), Schwanthaler-Str. 90, contains models of almost all the works of the talented and prolific sculptor *Ludwig v. Schwanthaler* (d. 1848), bequeathed by him to the Academy of Art.

No. 16 Sonnen-Strasse is the *Frauenklinik* or *Gynæcological Institute* (Pl. C, 6) of the university. The Sendlinger-Thor-Platz (Pl. C, 6) is adorned with a colossal bust of *Alois Senefelder*, the inventor of lithography, by Zumbusch (1866). To the W., beyond the Sendlinger Thor, are the large *General Hospital* (1813), and to the N. the *Pathological Institute*, the *Anatomy Building*, containing important anatomical and physiological collections (adm., see p. 125), and the *Hygienic* and *Physiological Institutes*. A little to the W., Goethe-Str. 45, is a ***Panorama** of the Battle of Wörth by *Faber du Faur* (1 *M.*), with a diorama of the Emp. William's death, by *Simm* (50 pf.). To the S. are the *Cemeteries* (p. 165). Near the S. Railway Station are the municipal *Slaughter House* and *Cattle Market* (Pl. B, C, 8; adm. p. 126), erected by Zenetti in 1876-78. — The busy *Sendlinger-Strasse* leads back from the Sendlinger Thor to the Marien-Platz.

Towards the E. from the Marien-Platz (p. 162) we pass through an archway under the tower of the Old Rathhaus (p. 162), and enter the broad street called the *Thal*. On the right, at the beginning of it, rises the *Church of the Holy Ghost*, beyond which lies the *Victual Market* (Pl. E, 5, 6). Beyond the latter is the spacious **Corn Hall** (*Getreidehalle*, or *Schranne*; Pl. D, E, 6), built in 1853. In the Heumarkt, between the Corn Hall and the Sendlinger-Str., is the

Landwehr Arsenal, containing the *Maillinger Art-Historical Collection*, illustrative of the history of Munich (adm., see p. 126).

At the E. end of the Thal is the mediæval ***Isarthor** (Pl. F, 6), restored by Lewis I. in 1835. The pediment is adorned with a 'mineral-painting', by Paul Wagner and Boos (1881), after a fresco by Neher, formerly here: the Entry of Emp. Lewis the Bavarian after the Battle of Ampfing. In the Zweibrücken-Str., beyond the gate, on the right, is the *Neue Isar-Kaserne*, on the bank of the Isar. Opposite, on the old *Isar Bridge*, is an inscription as to the source and course of the Isar. An adjoining inscription commemorates the 'Red Tower', stormed in 1705 by the loyal peasants of Upper Bavaria, and destroyed by Prince Condé in 1796. On the island, to the right, is the *Alte Isar-Kaserne*. The *Ludwigs-Brücke* (Pl. G, 6, 7), farther on, affords a good survey of the Maximilians-Brücke and the Maximilianeum.

In the suburb of *Au* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8) are the *Franziskanerkeller* (p. 124), the *Münchner Kindlkeller*, *Bürgerliche Bräuhauskeller*, *Zacherlkeller* (p. 124) and others. The ***Mariahilfkirche** (Pl. F, 8), or *Auer-Kirche*, was erected in 1830-39 by *Ohlmüller* and *Ziebland* in the earliest Gothic style. Tower 260 ft. high. *Stained glass designed by *Schraudolph*, *Fischer*, and others. — Farther to the S., in the suburb of Giesing, is the new ***Giesinger Kirche**, a Gothic building erected by Dollmann in 1866-84.

From the Auer Kirche we return into the town by the *Reichenbach Bridge* (Pl. E, 8). In the Gärtner-Platz (Pl. E, 6, 7), with statues of *Gärtner* and *Klenze* (p. 128), the chief architects of modern Munich, is the *Gärtner-Platz Theatre* (p. 124).

The ***Bavaria** and **Hall of Fame** (*Ruhmeshalle*; Pl. A, 7) lie 1¼ M. to the S.W. of the Karlsthor, at the end of the *Theresienwiese*. The colossal statue of *Bavaria*, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler, measures 62 ft. to the top of the wreath which the figure holds aloft. Ascent by an iron spiral staircase of sixty steps. *View in clear weather through apertures in the head (room for 5 persons). The *Hall of Fame*, a Doric colonnade with projecting wings, designed by Klenze, and completed in 1853, contains busts of eighty Bavarian notabilities, among them Francis v. Sickingen, Jean Paul Richter, Schwanthaler, the philosopher Schelling, Klenze, Cornelius, etc. (custodian's fee for the statue and the hall, 40 pf.). Adjoining the Ruhmeshalle is a public *Park*. Near it, on the Theresienhöhe, is a **Panorama** of battles in the German colonies of S. Africa (adm. see p. 126).

The ***Southern Cemetery** (Pl. C, D, 7, 8) of Munich, outside the Sendlinger Thor, contains the finest and most artistic tombstones in Germany.

Among the illustrious dead may be mentioned *Fraunhofer*, the astronomer (d. 1826; arcade, W. side), *Senefelder*, inventor of lithography (d. 1834; E. side, by the wall), *Neumann*, the historian (d. 1870; central walk), and *P. v. Hess*, the painter (d. 1871; central walk).

On the S. side, from the arcades, we enter the **New Cemetery** (Pl. C, 8), inclosed with arcades in red brick. The first graves on the right and left are those of *Ludwig von Schwanthaler* (d. 1848) and *Fr. v. Gärtner* (d. 1847), the two greatest contributors to the splendour of modern Munich. Many other eminent men are also interred here. Observe the centre *Crucifix by *Halbig*.

The **Northern Cemetery**, in the Arcis-Strasse (p. 157; Pl. D, 1), not far from the New Pinakothek, laid out by Zenetti in 1866-69, contains a monument erected by the city to the German soldiers who died of their wounds at Munich in 1870-71, and also a monument to French prisoners buried here during the same period. In the centre is another marble *Crucifix by *Halbig*.

Environs. The ***English Garden** (Pl. F, G, H, 1, 2, 3), a park of 600 acres, originally laid out by Count Rumford, with fine old trees, and watered by two arms of the Isar, affords delightful walks in summer. At the entrance from the Hofgarten (p. 131) is a marble statue known as the 'Harmlos', from the first word of the inscription, by Xaver Schwanthaler (renewed in 1890). Farther on, by the Brunnhaus, is an artificial cascade. Then, on the right, the *Dianabad*. To the left, on a height, rises the *Monopteros*, a small temple designed by Klenze; then the *Chinese Tower* (Café; music, see p. 125) and the little lake of *Kleinhesselohe* (Restaurant), used for boating. The *Milchhäusl* and the *Tivoli*, farther on, are both cafés. At the N. end is the *Aumeister*, a forester's house with a restaurant.

To the E. of the park is a bridge leading across the Isar Canal and the Isar to *Bogenhausen* (Pl. J, 2; Inn), on the right bank of the Isar, near which is the *Observatory* (shown on application to the director). Pleasant walks laid out by King Max II., with views of the town and the distant Alps, lead hence on the *Gasteig*, as the right bank of the river is here called, to the Ludwigs-Brücke (p. 165).

On the left bank, above the Reichenbach bridge, begin the **Isarauen*, through which a road leads, crossing the *Überfälle* or weirs, to the right bank of the Isar. Then, to the right, we enter the *Marienklause*, ascend the steps, and follow the bank through wood to the *Menterschwaige* (see p. 167).

Nymphenburg, founded in 1663, and once a favourite château of Max Joseph I., 3 M. to the W. of Munich (cab, see p. 124; steam-tramway, see p. 124), has well-kept grounds, a fountain 100 ft. high, and fine hothouses (numerous Brazilian plants). In the park are the *Magdalene Chapel*, built to imitate a ruin, the *Pagodenburg*, and the *Amalienburg*, a pretty Renaissance structure. At the terminus of the tramway is the **Volksgarten*, with its fine garden (concerts, etc.). Near the château, on the left, the Restaurant zum Controlor. In the vicinity is a *Porcelain Manufactory*, formerly belonging to the king, now in private hands. In the (1/2 M.) *Deer Park* are kept tame stags and white deer.

The château of **Schleissheim** (*Schlosswirth; Blauer Karpfen; Traveller's Home; Restaurant zum Bergl*, 1 1/2 M. from the Schloss), a station on the Ratisbon railway (p. 121, reached in 23-30 min.), erected by Elector Max Emanuel at the end of the 17th cent., pos-

sesses a pleasant garden, a picture-gallery, etc. (in the lower rooms, early German and Italian masters, open 10-1; in the upper, Dutch, etc.; open 2-5).

Grosshesselohe, another favourite point, may be reached by rail in 20 min. We cross the handsome bridge over the Isar to (1 M.) the *Menterschwaige* (Restaurant). The bridge affords a good view of Munich, with the deep and broad valley of the Isar below. — Pleasant walk to the *Grosshesseloher Bräuhaus*, ascending from the station by a path to the left on the left bank (10 min.); thence through wood to the (1/4 hr.) little château of *Schwaneck*, erected by Schwanthaler (private property, not accessible); 1/4 hr. farther is *Pullach* (Inn), a prettily-situated village. Other resorts, farther up, are (3 M.) *Baierbrunn*, (3 3/4 M.) *Schäftlarn Convent*, and (3/4 M.) *Ebenhausen* (all with inns). From Ebenhausen to *Leoni* on the Lake of Starnberg, a walk of 2 hrs. On the right bank, about 3 M. above Hesselohe, is the old ducal hunting-lodge of *Grünwald* (Inn), where a ferry crosses the Isar.

Lake of Starnberg, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

29. From Munich to Lindau.

137 M. Railway *(Bayrische Staatsbahn)* in 5 1/3-8 hrs. Views to the left.

Munich, see p. 121. Soon after leaving the station we see on the right the park and château of *Nymphenburg* (p. 166). 5 M. *Pasing* is the junction for Augsburg (R. 26) and Starnberg. After crossing the *Würm* and passing (7 M.) *Aubing*, the train enters the boggy *Dachauer Moos*. 14 M. **Bruck** *(Marthabräu; Post; Ludwigshöhe)*, or *Fürstenfeldbruck*, pleasantly situated on the *Amper*, is visited for its river-baths. Near it is the old Cistercian abbey of *Fürstenfeld*, now a barrack. Then across the Amper to (20 M.) *Grafrath*, station for the Ammersee, which is visible to the left. 24 M. *Türkenfeld;* 28 1/2 M. *Schwabhausen;* 31 1/2 M. *Epfenhausen*. The train crosses the *Lech* to (35 M.) *Kaufering* (1939 ft.).

Branch-Line to Schongau (21 M., in 1 3/4 hr.). 3 M. **Landsberg** *(Glocke; *Goggl)*, an old town on the Lech (5300 inhab.), with the late-Gothic *Liebfrauenkirche*, founded in 1498. *Rathhaus*, recently restored, with frescoes by Piloty. Several small stations. 21 M. **Schongau** *(*Post; Stern)*, an old little town, lies picturesquely on a hill on the Lech. The **Johannisbad* here is well fitted up.

From Kaufering to Bobingen, 11 M., branch-line in 1 hr., crossing the *Lechfeld*. 14 M. *Bobingen*, see below.

Near (38 M.) *Igling* is the château of that name on the left. — 42 1/2 M. **Buchloe** *(Rail. Rest.; Hôtel Ensslin*, near the station), the junction of the lines to Augsburg and Memmingen.

From Augsburg to Buchloe, 25 M., railway in 50-70 min. (from Augsburg to Lindau in 5-8 hrs.). The line traverses the *Lechfeld*, the plain between the Wertach and Lech, where Otho I. defeated the Hungarians in 955. Near stat. *Inningen*, to the right, beyond the Wertach, rises the *Wellenburg*, a château of Prince Fugger. Stations *Bobingen* (branch-line to Kaufering, see above), *Grossaitingen*, *Schwabmünchen* (a manufacturing place), *Westereringen*. The line then crosses the *Gennach*, and reaches *Buchloe*.

From Buchloe to Memmingen (29 M., rail in 1 1/2 hr.). Beyond (2 1/2 M.) *Wiedergeltingen* the train crosses the Wertach. 5 M. *Türkheim*. 12 M. *Mindelheim*, an old town with 3400 inhab.; in the church is the tomb of Georg von Frundsberg (d. 1528), the well-known general. Stations *Stetten*, *Sontheim*, *Ungerhausen*, *Memmingen*, see p. 29.

The train enters the broad valley of the Wertach. 46½ M. *Beckstetten;* 50 M. *Pforzen.* Beyond the river is the monastery of *Irrsee*, now a lunatic asylum. The background of the landscape is here formed by the Zugspitze (9761 ft.), the Hochplatte (9837 ft.), the Säuling (6683 ft.), and other imposing mountains.

Near the old town of (54½ M.) **Kaufbeuren** (2241 ft.; *Sonne; Hirsch*) the line crosses the Wertach, and then winds between densely wooded hills. 58 M. *Biessenhofen* (Post; branch-line to *Füssen*); 61 M. *Ruderatshofen;* 69½ M. *Aitrang.* A deep cutting penetrates the watershed between the Wertach and the Iller. 69½ M. *Günzach*, with an old monastery, now a brewery, is the highest point (2628 ft.) of the line; fine view of the Günzthal; to the right *Obergünzburg.* The *Mittelberg*, ¼ hr. to the S.W., is a fine point of view.

The line descends, at first among wooded hills, and then through a broad grassy valley with large beds of peat. 76 M. *Wildpoldsried;* 77½ M. *Betzigau.* The *Iller* is crossed.

81½ M. **Kempten** (2287 ft.; **Algäuer Hof*, *Kronprinz*, at the station; **Krone*, *Post*, in the new town; *Deutscher Kaiser*, **Haase*, in the old town; *Frommlet's* old-German wine-room, near the station; *Rail. Restaur.*), the capital of the *Algäu*, with 15,700 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Iller, which here becomes navigable for rafts, was a free town of the empire down to 1803. It consists of two parts, the *Neustadt*, on the high ground near the station, and the *Altstadt* on the Iller. In the Residenz-Platz in the Neustadt stands the old *Palace* of the once powerful Prince-Abbots of Kempten, built in the 18th cent.; adjacent is the handsome *Abbey Church*, with a dome in the Italian style (1652). In the Altstadt are the *Rathhaus*, lately restored, and the *Protestant Church* in the St. Mang-Platz. In front of the Real-Schule is a *War Monument* of 1870-71.

To the S. of the town, 10 min. from the station, rises the ***Burghalde**, a hill with new promenades and remains of old walls and towers. Splendid view of the Algäu Alps. Still finer from the **Marienberg* (3035 ft.), 1 hr. to the W., best reached by *Feilberg* and *Eggen.*

From Kempten to Ulm, railway viâ *Memmingen* in 4 hrs., the direct route from Stuttgart to the Algäu, Hohenschwangau, etc., see p. 29. — From Kempten to *Füssen* and *Reutte*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

Beyond Kempten, from which the train backs out, the line follows the left bank of the Iller. Finest views to the left. Beyond (85 M.) *Waltenhofen* (2362 ft.) the *Niedersonthofer See* lies (2240 ft.) is seen on the right, at the foot of the *Stoffelsberg* (3900 ft.). 88 M. *Oberdorf.* The line approaches the Iller. To the left is the green and sharp-edged *Grünten* (5732 ft.).

95 M. **Immenstadt** (2395 ft.; **Kreuz* or *Post;* **Hirsch; Engel; Traube*, with beer-garden), a busy town of 3000 inhab., lies picturesquely on both banks of the *Steigbach*, near the confluence of the *Konstanzer Ach* and the Iller, at the foot of the *Immenstadter Horn* (5050 ft.) and the *Mittag* (4688 ft.).

From Immenstadt to *Sonthofen* and *Oberstdorf*, ascent of the *Stuiben*, the *Grünten*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The train now turns to the W. into the valley of the Ach, reaches the village of *Bühl*, on the *Alpsee* (2355 ft.; 2 M. long), and runs through the pleasant *Konstanzer Thal*, flanked with green hills, to (102 M.) *Thalkirchdorf*. It then ascends to (105½ M.) **Oberstaufen** (2598 ft.; **Büttner*), the watershed between the Danube and the Rhine. At the end of a short tunnel, just before Oberstaufen is reached, and at several points beyond it, we obtain striking views of the deep Weissachthal, the wooded mountains of Bregenz, and the snow-clad peaks of Appenzell beyond. From Oberstaufen to the Lake of Constance the line descends 1280 ft.

Beyond (110 M.) *Harbatzhofen* the valley is crossed by the *Rentershofener Damm*, an embankment 577 yds. in length, and 174 ft. in height. 114 M. *Röthenbach* (2319 ft.). Further on we obtain another view of the Appenzell mountains. 123 M. *Hergatz;* 128 M. *Schlachters;* 132 M. *Oberreitnau*. The line skirts the *Hoierberg* (see below) and then turns to the S.E. Beautiful view of the Lake of Constance; on the left Bregenz, in the foreground Lindau, and beyond it the mountains of St. Gallen and Appenzell. An embankment 605 yds. long then carries the line across an arm of the lake to the station of —

137 M. **Lindau.** — *Bayrischer Hof, on the lake, near the station, R. L. & A. 3-4, D. 3 *M.*; *Krone or Post, R. 1½-2 *M.*; *Hôtel Reutemann and Helvetia, moderate; *Lindauer Hof; Sonne; all these are on the quay. Pension Gärtchen auf der Mauer, on the mainland. — Beer at the *Krone*, and in the garden next the Bayrischer Hof; *Schützengarten*, with view; adjacent, *Rüpflin's* wine-saloon; *Rail. Restaurant.* — *Lake Baths* on the N.W. side of the town (30 pf.). — *English Church Service* in summer.

Lindau (1306 ft.; pop. 5400), formerly a free imperial town and fortress, and in the middle ages a busy trading place, lies on an island in the *Lake of Constance*, 240 yds. from the mainland, with which it is connected by the railway-embankment and a wooden bridge. It is now a favourite summer-resort and bathing-place. (Lodgings abound.) The Romans under Tiberius defeated the Celtic Vindelici in a naval battle on the lake, and founded on the island a fort, of which the ancient tower by the bridge (the so-called *Heidenmauer*) is a relic. On the quay is a *Statue of King Max II.* (d. 1864) in bronze, erected in 1856. At the end of the S. pier is a large lion in marble, and on the opposite pier a light-house (view; tickets at the Custom House, 40 pf.). In the neighbouring Reichs-Platz is the *Reichsbrunnen*, erected in 1884 from a design by Thiersch and Rümann, with an admirable statue of 'Lindauia' and allegorical figures in bronze. Handsome *Rathhaus* in the Renaissance style, restored, and adorned with frescoes. Pleasant grounds by the Landthor, with a monument for 1870-71.

Excursions. Pleasant walk on the W. bank of the lake (crossing the railway-embankment, and turning to the left), to the (2 M.) charmingly situated **Schachenbad** (**Restaur. & Pension*, 22-30 *M.* per week), with mineral and lake-baths. Near it (¼ M.) is the **Lindenhof**, or Villa Gruber, with a beautiful park, hot-houses, etc. (adm. Frid. free, on other days 1 *M.*; closed on Sundays). Thence along the bank of the lake by *Tegelstein* (to the right

the finely situated *Schloss Alwind)* and *Mitten*, to (2 M.) **Wasserburg** (**Hôt.-Pens. Hornstein*, with terrace), with a château and church, situated on a peninsnla. Back by steamer. — Beautiful view from the (3/4 hr.) ***Hoierberg** (1496 ft.), reached either by the path parallel with the railway, or by the road from the Landthor through *Aeschach* (Schlatter) to the hamlet of *Hoiren* at the foot of the vine-clad hill. Two inns and a Belvedere at the top. Return viâ *Enzisweiler* (*Schmid's Restaur.) and *Schachen* (Schlössle).

To *Bregenz* (the *Gebhardsberg*, *Pfänder*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The **Lake of Constance** (1300 ft.) is about 40 M. in length, 7 1/2 M. in width, and at the deepest place (between Friedrichshafen and Utweil) 837 ft. in depth. Its principal feeder is the Rhine, the deposits of which have formed a broad delta at its influx between Bregenz and Rorschach. The river emerges from the lake at Constance. This vast sheet of water, with its picturesque and well-peopled banks, its green and wooded hills on the S. side, and the view it commands of the distant snow-mountains, presents a very striking scene to the traveller approaching the Alps for the first time.

The principal places on the lake are *Friedrichshafen*, *Lindau*, *Bregenz*, *Rorschach*, *Romanshorn*, *Constance*, *Meersburg*, *Ueberlingen*, and *Ludwigshafen*, between which steamboats ply at least once a day. On the more important routes, Lindau-Rorschach (1 1/4 hr.), Lindau-Romanshorn (1 1/2 hr.), Friedrichshafen-Rorschach (1 1/4 hr.), Friedrichshafen-Romanshorn (1 hr.), Friedrichshafen-Constance (1 1/2 hr.), there are 3-4 trips daily. The lake being neutral, passengers' luggage is liable to examination at the custom-house wherever they land; but those proceeding from one German port to another obtain exemption by procuring a ticket for their luggage on starting. The banks of the lake belong to five different states: Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Switzerland, and Austria. (See *Baedeker's Switzerland*, and comp. p. 49.)

30. From Munich to Salzburg.

95 M. Railway in 3 1/4-5 hrs. (express to Vienna in 12 hrs.). Views to the right. Travellers from Austria to Munich should change their Austrian money for German gold and silver.

The direct railway to Rosenheim by Grafing presents few attractions. Beyond the (2 1/2 M.) *Munich S. Station*, the train crosses the Isar and reaches the (6 M.) *Munich E. Station*, where the Simbach-Braunau line branches off to the left (p. 171); to the right, a distant view of the Alps. Stations *Trudering*, *Haar*, *Zorneding*, *Kirchseeon*, all unimportant. 23 1/2 M. *Grafing* a considerable place, 1 1/2 M. from the railway. Between stations *Assling* and *Ostermünchen* the *Attel* is traversed. To the right, opposite to us, rises the Wendelstein, to the left the Kaisergebirge. 37 M. *Carolinenfeld.*

40 M. **Rosenheim** (1466 ft.; **König Otto*; *Bayr. Hof*; *Alte Post*; *Deutsches Haus*; *Zum Wendelstein*, moderate; *Thaller*, by the station, well spoken of; *Rail. Restaur.*), the junction of the Innsbruck, Mühldorf, and Holzkirchen lines, a town of 10,059 inhab., with salt-works, lies at the confluence of the Mangfall and the *Inn*. The salt-water is conveyed hither from Reichenhall, 50 M. distant. Salt and other baths at the **Marienbad* and the **Kaiserbad* (both hotel-pensions), 3/4 M. from the station. The *Schlossberg* on the right bank of the Inn, 40 min. from the station, is a charming point of view.

From Munich to Rosenheim viâ Holzkirchen, 46 1/2 M., in 3 hrs., a longer, bnt more interesting line than that described above, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.* — *From Rosenheim to Innsbruck*, see the same Handbook.

Beyond Rosenheim the train crosses the *Inn*, and passes (45 M.) *Stephanskirchen*, the *Simmsee*, 3¾ M. long, and (50½ M.) *Endorf*. 56 M. **Prien** (1745 ft.; *Hôtel Chiemsee*, at the station; **Zur Kampenwand*, 2 min. from the station, with fine view; *Kronprinz; Ostermaier*), a favourite summer-resort, 1 M. from the W. bank of the *Chiemsee*.

RAILWAY in 8 min. to *Stock* (Inn), the landing-place of the Chiemsee steamer, which plies in summer to the Herreninsel 8 times daily in ¼ hr., and to the Fraueninsel 6 times daily in ½ hr. — The **Chiemsee** (1680 ft.), 11 M. long, 7 M. broad, contains three islands, the large *Herreninsel*, the *Fraueninsel*, and the *Krautinsel* ('vegetable-island'). The Fraueninsel, so named from its nunnery, is also the site of a fishing-village and an **Inn*. On the Herreninsel (9 M. in circumference) rises the imposing **Schloss Herrenchiemsee**, begun by King Lewis II. after the model of Versailles and lavishly fitted up, but not completed (adm. daily in summer, 9-5; 3 *M.*; closed on 13th June). The old château, near the landing-place, is now an **Inn* and brewery, with a garden. The lake is noted for its fish. The banks are flat; the long chain of the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps forms the background towards the S. See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line skirts the S. bank of the Chiemsee. 59½ M. *Bernau*. Beyond (64 M.) *Uebersee*, from which a branch-line runs in ½ hr. to *Marquartstein*, wo cross the Grosse Ache. 69 M. *Bergen;* 1½ M. to the E. lie the mineral-baths of *Adelholzen*, well fitted up.

73 M. **Traunstein** (1929 ft.; **Hôt. Wiespauer; *Post; Zur Eisenbahn; Prantl; Traube; Weisses Bräuhaus*), a thriving place with 5400 inhab., substantially rebuilt since a great fire in 1851, lies on the *Traun*. The *Mineralbad* (pension 3½-7 *M.*) is well fitted up, and has a large garden. The extensive salt-works on the Traun are supplied with brine from Reichenhall, 22½ M. distant.

From Traunstein to Reichenhall viâ *Inzell*, a charming drive, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

We skirt wooded and grassy hills, above which, on the right, rises the Stauffen, and farther on, the Untersberg (p. 262). 77 M. *Lauter;* 83 M. *Teisendorf*, with the ruined castle of *Raschenberg*. 89½ M. *Freilassing* (*Föckerer), the Bavarian frontier, and junction for *Reichenhall*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. The line crosses the *Saalach;* to the right is *Schloss Klesheim;* among trees to the left, as we near Salzburg, are seen the white walls of *Maria-Plain* (p. 262). The *Salzach* is then crossed.

95 M. **Salzburg**, see p. 257.

31. From Munich to Linz by Simbach

148 M. RAILWAY in 5-11½ hrs.

From the *Munich Central Station* to the *East Station*, where the Rosenheim line branches off to the right, see p. 170.

Several unimportant stations. 19 M. *Schwaben*, a thriving village (branch-line to *Erding*). Near (47 M.) *Ampfing* Emp. Lewis the Bavarian defeated and took prisoner his rival Frederick of Austria in 1322. To commemorate the victory he erected the small church

to the left of the railway. 52 M. **Mühldorf** (1260 ft.; *Post*), a little town on the *Inn*, with 2800 inhab., lies below the level of the line, from which its towers only are visible. To *Rosenheim* and *Plattling*, see R. 34.

Near (60 M.) *Neu-Oetting* (Post) the line crosses the *Isen* above its confluence with the Inn.

Alt-Oetting, 3¾ M. to the E. (diligence in ¾ hr.), is a famous pilgrimage-resort, with a miraculous image of the Virgin (in the small church in the market), said to have been brought from the East in the 7th century. The abbey-church contains the tomb of Tilly (p. 117); in the treasury are precious relics dating from the 8th cent. downwards.

The line approaches the Inn; broad willow-clad valley; to the left, wooded hills. 64 M. *Perach*, prettily situated on the hill to the left. A long embankment on the riverside is next traversed. Near (68 M.) *Marktl* the mountains recede, and the train quits the Inn, into which the Salzach falls 3 M. to the S. 73½ M. *Buch*. 76 M. **Simbach** *(Alte Post; Rail. Rest.)*, the last Bavarian station; luggage is examined here by Austrian custom-house officers. The Inn is then crossed.

78 M. **Braunau** *(Ente; Post)*, an old-fashioned town with 3100 inhab.; late-Gothic *Church* of the 15th cent., with a fine tower (interior modernised in bad taste). In the Promenaden-Platz by the Spitalkirche rises the **Palm Monument*, in bronze, designed by Knoll, in memory of John Palm, the patriotic bookseller of Nuremberg, who was shot at Braunau by Napoleon's order (comp. p. 91).

From Braunau to Steindorf, 23½ M., railway in 2 hrs. Stations *St. Georgen*, *Mauerkirchen*, *Uttendorf-Hellpfau*, *Mattighofen*, *Munderfing*, *Achenlohe*, *Friedburg-Lengau*, *Steindorf* (p. 257).

Beyond this the country is pretty and wooded. 84 M. *Minning*; 88 M. *Obernberg-Altheim*. The line ascends; to the left, farther on, we have a fine survey of the Innthal. 90 M. *Geinberg*; 92½ M. *Gurten*. 100 M. **Ried** *(Löwe)*, a thriving town (4500 inhab.) on the Oberach and Breitach, and junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). The Schwanthaler-Str. contains the ancestral home of the famous sculptor of that name.

The line again ascends, affording views to the right and left. 104 M. *Peterskirch*; 108 M. *Pram-Haag*; 116 M. *Neumarkt*. Thence to *Wels* and (148 M.) *Linz*, see pp. 179, 256.

32. From Nuremberg to Furth *(and Prague)*.

100 M. Railway to Furth in 5-6 hrs. (to Prague in 11½ hrs.); custom-house examination at Furth.

Nuremberg, see p. 85. The line ascends the left bank of the *Pegnitz* (on the right bank runs the line to Eger viâ Schnabelwaid, p. 96). 2½ M. *Mögeldorf*; ¾ M. from the station the *Schmaussenbuck*, a favourite resort from Nuremberg (p. 96). 4 M. *Laufamholz*. On the right near (7 M.) *Röthenbach* rises the *Moritzberg* (shady path to the top in 1¾ hr., viâ *Rockenbrunn*), which commands the plain of Nuremberg and the valley of the Pegnitz. 10½ M. *Lauf*, on the

left bank of the *Pegnitz* (p. 96; Oertel's Restaurant, at the station); 13 M. *Ottensoos;* 15 M. *Henfenfeld*, with a small château. 17½ M. **Hersbruck** (p. 96); the station lies on the left bank of the Pegnitz, ½ M. from the town, and 1¼ M. from the other station (p. 96) on the *right* bank of the Pegnitz, on the N. side of the town.

Near (20 M.) *Pommelsbrunn* (Birner, at the station; *Paulus, Vogel, in the village), a summer resort, prettily situated at the base of the *Houbirch*, the line quits the Pegnitzthal, which here turns to the N. Scenery picturesque. 23 M. *Hartmannshof;* 26 M. *Etzelwang* (N.E., the ruined *Rupprechtstein* and the well-preserved *Schloss Neidstein*); 28 M. *Neukirchen*, on the watershed between the Main and the Danube.

From Neukirchen to Weiden (31½ M., rail in 2 hrs.). Stations *Grossalbershof*, *Schönlind*, (12½ M.) **Vilseck**, an old town on the *Vils*, with a late-Gothic church. Then *Langenbruck*, *Freiung*, *Röthenbach*, *Weiherhammer*, where the *Heidenab* is crossed, and (31½ M.) *Weiden* (p. 119).

34 M. *Sulzbach* (Krone; pop. 4668), with an old Schloss of the Dukes of Pfalz-Neuburg-Sulzbach, now a house of correction for women. 36 M. *Rosenberg*, with the blast-furnaces of the Maxhütte (p. 119); 38½ M. *Altmannshof*. To the right rises the *Erzberg*, with its iron-mines.

41½ M. **Amberg** (1223 ft.; *Pfälzer Hof; Mayerhofer's Restaurant*, both near the station), a town on the *Vils*, with 19,098 inhab., has a well-preserved wall and moat, and is encircled by a fine avenue. The large *Jesuits' College* is now occupied by the gymnasium, a seminary, and a brewery. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Martin* (15th cent.), with a tower 295 ft. high, contains a tombstone of Count Palatine Rupert (d. 1397). The *Rathhaus*, with its two fine halls, contains the valuable archives of the town. The large *Prison* has room for 1300 convicts. Guns for the Bavarian army are made at the Gewehrfabrik here. Outside the Vilsthor is a monument to Max Joseph I. The *Mariahilfberg* (1900 ft.), with a pilgrimage-church, affords an extensive prospect.

45 M. *Hiltersdorf;* 50 M. *Freihöls;* 55 M. *Irrenlohe*. 58 M. **Schwandorf** (p. 119), junction of the Eger and Ratisbon line (R. 27). Our line turns to the E. 66 M. *Alfenschwand;* 70 M. *Bodenwöhr;* 76 M. *Neubäu;* 80½ M. *Roding* (Kleber, Post), a thriving village on the *Regen*, 1¼ M. to the S.; 82 M. *Pösing*.

88 M. **Cham** (1263 ft.; *Post; Vogel*), an old town with 3600 inhab., on the N. margin of the Bavarian Forest (p. 182), is the old capital of the *Chamberich*. Gothic Rathhaus of the 15th cent.; adjoining it the late-Gothic church of St. James (1514).

The old *Chammünster*, 1½ M. to the E. of the town, is a late-Gothic church on Romanesque foundations. Near it is the lofty ruin of *Chamereck*. — Pleasant excursion hence, by *Schloss Runding* (Simeth's brewery, in the village), inhabited down to the present century, to the (3 hrs.) *Haidstein* (2441 ft.), a fine point of view, with a chapel and some scanty ruins.

We now traverse the deep *Cham-Thal*. 92 M. *Kothmaissling;* 96 M. *Ahrnschwang*, with an old castle and church.

To the S.W. rises the finely-shaped **Hohe Bogen** (highest point, the *Eckstein*, 3523 ft.), ascended from Ahrnschwang or Furth in 2-2½ hrs. The *Burgstall* (3210 ft.), the W. peak, commands a fine survey of the valley of the Regen, and of a great part of Bohemia and the Upper Palatinate. Amongst the woods on the W. spur lies the ruin of *Lichteneck* (2438 ft.). — We may penetrate further into the *Bavarian Forest* by descending from the Eckstein on the S.E. side to the (25 min.) *Diensthütte* (refreshments), following the top of the hill to the (¾ hr.) belvedere on the *Hohenstein*, and going thence by *Kager* to (1½ hr.) the high-road, which leads to (4½ M.) *Lam* (p. 184).

100 M. **Furth** (1345 ft.; **Post; Zum Hohenbogen*, at the station; *Waschinger;* breweries of *Utz* and *Altmann; Rail. Rest.*), a small town with an ancient tower and a ruined castle, the junction of the Bohemian W. Railway (luggage examined).

Omnibus twice daily in 4¼ hrs. to (15 M.) *Lam* (p. 184). The road leads by (4 M.) *Eschelkam* (1543 ft.; *Neumaier; Späth), a prettily situated summer resort, and (4¼ M.) *Neukirchen* (*Moreth; Koepl), at the N.E. base of the Hohe Bogen (see above), with a pilgrimage-church.

From Furth to *Prague*, see R. 48.

33. From Ratisbon to Passau and Linz.

The Danube from Passau to Linz.

140 M. Railway to (73 M.) Passau in 4 hrs., to (140 M.) Linz in 8 hrs. — Steamboat from Passau to Linz daily in summer in 4 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 35, 2 fl. 25 kr.); *up* from Linz to Passau, 7½ hrs. (fares 2 fl. 45, 1 fl. 66 kr.). The custom-house examination takes place after passengers have taken their tickets. The check received is given up on embarking.

To (5 M.) *Obertraubling*, see p. 119. Our line diverges to the left from the Munich railway (R. 27). Stations *Mangolding*, *Moosham*, *Taimering*, *Sünching* (branch-line to *Geiselhöring*, p. 119), *Radldorf*.

25½ M. **Straubing** (1073 ft.; *Schwarzer Adler; Post; Kraus*), a very ancient town (pop. 13,560) on the *Danube*, lies in an extensive and fertile plain, the granary of Bavaria. The late-Gothic church of **St. James* (1429-1512) contains paintings attributed to *Wohlgemuth*, a fine altar with statues of the year 1500, and good stained glass (1442 and 1503). The Gothic *Gymnasialkirche* (of 1430), formerly church of the Carmelites, contains the fine monument of Duke Albert II. (d. 1397). The *Schloss* (now barracks) was once occupied by Duke Albert III. with his wife Agnes Bernauer (p. 100), the beautiful daughter of a barber of Augsburg. Her father-in-law Duke Ernest, exasperated by his son's mésalliance, cruelly and unjustly caused her to be condemned to death and thrown into the Danube from the bridge (1435). Her remains were interred in the churchyard of St. Peter, as recorded by an inscription on a marble slab in the Agnes-Bernauer Chapel (of 1436). The square *Stadt-Thurm* (223 ft.), with its five turrets, was erected by Duke Lewis I. in 1208.

30 M. *Amselfing;* 33½ M. *Strasskirchen* (near the mineral-baths of *Münchshöfen*); 37 M. *Stephansposching*. On the left the *Nattern-berg* (328 ft.), with a ruined castle and a modern château. 41 M.

Plattling, where the line crosses the *Isar*, near its confluence with the Danube, junction for Mühldorf and Eisenstein. (Excursion in the *Bavarian Forest*, see p. 181.)

46½ M. *Langenisarhofen;* 50 M. *Osterhofen;* 54 M. *Girching;* 56½M. *Pleinting*. The line nears the Danube, and follows it toPassau. On the opposite bank rises the well-preserved ruin of *Hiltgersberg*.

60 M. **Vilshofen** *(Ochs; Bayr. Hof)*, the Roman *Villa Quintanica*, at the confluence of the *Vils* and Danube, has a Gothic church of 1376. — 64 M. *Sandbach*. On a rock to the left, further on, we observe a recumbent lion, erected to the memory of Maximilian I., the projector of the high-road, which between this point and Passau is in many places hewn through the rock.

69 M. *Schalding;* 71 M. *Heining*. The towers of Passau, the fortress of Oberhaus, and the charming environs of the town now come into view. Luggage is examined at the station.

74 M. **Passau.** — **Hotels.** *Bayrischer Hof, R., L., & A. 3, D. 2½ *M.*; *Mohr, R., L., & A. from 1½, D. 2 *M.*; both in the Innere Ludwig-Str.; *Wenzel zur Sonne, corner of Theresiengasse and Untere Sand, near the bridge over the Inn; *Zur Eisenbahn, near the rail. station. — Wine Saloon: **Zum Wilden Mann*, Schrottgasse; **Rathhauskeller*, in the Rathhaus (p. 176). — Beer at the *Stadt Wien*, near the station; *Niedermeyer's Bierhalle*, near the Ludwigsthor; *Stockbauer*, *Schmerold*, and *Hellkeller*, beyond the small drill-ground; *Peschlkeller*, near the station, with terrace towards the Danube; *Rosenberger Keller*, in the Innstadt, by the bridge; *Nonnengütl* (p. 177), above the Ilzstadt, 20 min. from the suspension bridge. — *Baths* in the Danube, left bank; also in the Ilz, warmer.

Passau (950 ft), the *Castra Batava* of the Romans (of which relics are preserved in the 'Römerwehr', to the W. of the Domplatz), the capital of an independent episcopal see down to 1803, with 16,700 inhab., lies on a rocky tongue of land formed by the confluence of the *Inn* (319 yds. in breadth) with the Danube (only 264 yds. wide). Numerous houses, chiefly of the 17th and 18th cent., on the banks of the rivers, especially on the Inn, give the town an imposing appearance. The peculiar and picturesque situation of the town at the confluence of the Danube, Inn, and Ilz, and the variety of views commanded by the neighbouring heights, will amply repay a short visit to Passau, one of the most beautiful places on the Danube.

From the station the Bahnhof-Str. leads to the E. to the Neumarkt or Ludwig-Str., which, with its E. continuation the Rindermarkt, is the busiest part of the town. To the right, at the corner of the Geist-Str., is the tasteful *Votivkirche* in the Romanesque style, erected in 1864; on the façade are statues of Christ and the Apostles; fine interior; altar-piece, Coronation of the Virgin. — Adjacent, on the right, is the *Heil. Geistspital* (Old Cath.), with a church and tavern (Austrian wine).

Farther on, on the left side of the Rindermarkt, is the *Johannes-Spitalkirche*, with numerous wood-carvings, ancient and modern, ranged along the walls, and tombstones in red marble. To the

right, higher up, is the *Parish Church of St. Paul,* of the 17th cent., richly painted in the interior in 1852.

Passing through the Paulusbogen adjoining the church, we ascend to the right to the Parade-Platz or Domplatz. On the E. side, on a height overlooking the town, rises the CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN, founded perhaps as early as the 5th cent., restored in the Gothic style in the 15th and 16th cent., and rebuilt in a florid rococo style by *C. Lorago* after a fire in 1665 (nave completed in 1684, towers in 1695). This is one of the finest German churches of the 17th century. The outside of the choir still shows traces of the old Gothic edifice. On the N. side is the *Domhof,* with interesting restored chapels. That of the *Holy Trinity,* with a handsome altar, early German paintings, and the names of all the bishops of Passau, contains the monument of the founder, Prince-Bishop Trenbach (d. 1598). The *Heinrichs-Kapelle,* with modern stained-glass windows and gilded carving, dates from 1710. On the E. side is the *Via Dolorosa* or *Kreuzweg Chapel* (1414), with four slender octagonal pillars, and old tombstones of red marble on the walls. The adjacent *Mt. of Olives* or *Ölberg Chapel,* founded in 1288, contains a marble tomb of Count Heinrich III., erected in 1360.

The *Parade-Platz* in front of the cathedral is adorned with a *Statue of Maximilian I.* in bronze. Opposite to it, on the W. side, is the *Post Office,* historically interesting as the place where the Treaty of Passau (1552), establishing religious toleration, was concluded between Emp. Charles V. and Elector Maurice of Saxony. See the inscriptions above and adjoining the entrance.

The choir of the cathedral adjoins the *Residenz-Platz,* in which rise the *Amtsgericht,* the *Landgericht,* and the episcopal *Residenz,* all with rich rococo portals.

A street descends hence to the right to the Inn Bridge (see below). To the left the Schrottgasse leads to the pier of the Danube steamers, passing the *Rathhaus* (lately enlarged). The Council Chamber is embellished with paintings from the history of Passau on the walls and ceiling, by *F. Wagner.* The smaller hall and the great public hall are to be similarly decorated. Going farther E., we then follow the Braugasse to the right to the *Heil. Kreuz-Church,* belonging to the dissolved nunnery of Niedernburg, a Romanesque basilica with low vaulting, restored in 1860-65. Interior undergoing restoration. The *Maria-Parz* chapel on the S. side contains the tomb of the Abbess Gisela, Queen of Hungary, and sister of Emp. Henry II. (shown on application).

The Braugasse leads on to the promontory at the E. end of the town, with relics of the old fortifications, where we obtain a fine view of the broad expanse formed by the confluence of the rivers, whose different-coloured waters seem to strive for the mastery.

An iron bridge crosses the Inn to the *Innstadt,* the ancient *Bojodurum,* rebuilt since its destruction by fire in the war in

1809. St. Severinus, to whom the church is dedicated, was a missionary here in the 5th century. Following the broad road, and turning to the right outside the town-gate, we ascend in 1/4 hr. to the pilgrimage-church of ***Mariahilf** (1256 ft.). About 50 paces to the right, beyond the entrance, and a few feet higher, is a circular space with two benches, commanding a charming survey of the town, the confluence of the Inn and Danube, and the fortress of Oberhaus. The church attracts numerous worshippers. The coloured reliefs in the chapels in the court are not unpleasing. From the vestibule of the church, garnished with votive tablets, a flight of 164 steps descends to Innstadt. In Austrian territory, 1/2 M. from Mariahilf, is the *Waldschloss*, a restaurant prettily situated on the margin of a wood.

The fortress of ***Oberhaus** (1378 ft.), built by Bishop Ulric II. in 1219, crowns a precipitous, wooded height on the left bank of the Danube, opposite Passau. The road leaves the town at the upper end, crosses the Danube by a *Bridge* 240 yds. long, and descends on the left bank through the small suburb of *Anger*, nestling under the rock, and through a cutting in the rock, to the Ilz. The shortest route for pedestrians is by the new *Chain Bridge* at the lower end of the town (3 pf.). On the left, beyond the cutting, is the Gothic *Salvator-Kirche*, of 1484, restored in 1861, with groined vaulting and a series of chapels. Modern carved altar, gilded and painted, with good imitations of Adam Krafft's Stations of the Cross at Nuremberg (p. 92).

From the Ilz Bridge (see below) the road ascends to the left to the gate of the fortress in 1/4 hr. The **Belvedere* (follow the guide-posts to the right, from the entrance; 50 pf.) affords a beautiful survey of the town and the valleys of the Ilz, the Danube, and the Inn, and of the hills of the Bohemian and Bavarian Forests (see the excellent indicator). The well which supplies the fortress is 426 ft. deep, and extends down to the level of the Danube. In the middle ages the Oberhaus, now a state-prison, frequently afforded the bishops a refuge from civic broils. In 1809 it was occupied by the French, and the Austrians prepared to besiege it; but they abandoned their intention after their defeat at Ratisbon (p. 106).

At the mouth of the *Ilz*, an important channel for the timber-traffic, a bridge crosses to the *Ilzstadt*, at the base of the *Nonnberg*, inhabited by boatmen and raftsmen. Above it rises the (20 min.) ***Klosterberg,** or *Nonnengütl*, a charming point of view, which affords the best survey of the union of the light-gray Inn, the yellowish-green Danube, and the inky Ilz. After having received the waters of the Inn, the Danube becomes a noble stream.

Those whose time is limited may take the footpath from *Oberhaus* to the right, by a small house before the old powder-magazine is reached, and descend direct to the Ilz and Danube, or they may follow the telegraph-posts to the left and then descend the steps to the bridge over the Danube. But the traveller who has 2 hrs. to spare should follow the top of the hill, passing the old powder-magazine, to (1/4 hr.) *Ries* (*Inn), and descend thence to (1/4 hr.) ***Hals** (960 ft.; *Hydropathic Estab.*), a village

charmingly situated in the valley of the *Ilz*, and commanded by the ruined castle of that name. Observe the old pillory by a corner-house in the market-place. Above the village (finger-post), by the *Hofbauer*, we cross the Ilz (3 pf.), and descend the promenade on the left bank to the (1/4 hr.) *Durchbruch*, a tunnel, 143 yds. in length, hewn in the rock in 1831, through which an arm of the Ilz flows. On the wooded hill above the tunnel is the ruined castle of *Reschenstein*. In clefts of the rocks here is found the beautiful luminous moss. A footway, protected by a balustrade, leads through the tunnel. At the farther end there is a long barrier to intercept the floating timber as it descends from the Bavarian Forest (p. 182). A foot-bridge crosses from the upper end of the tunnel to the *Trifthäuschen* on the right bank. We return through the Durchbruch, follow the left bank for 8 min., and cross to the steam saw-mill; then follow the right bank to the (1/4 hr.) bridge of Hals. We return by the road on the right bank of the Ilz to (1 1/4 M.) the suspension-bridge of Passau (see above).

The belvedere on the ***Schardenberg**, or *Schafberg*, is another of the numerous fine points near Passau. We cross the bridge over the Inn, and ascend the Linz road to (3 M.) *Gattern*, 1 1/2 M. beyond which a road, slightly descending to the right from the high-road, leads to the tower (adm. 10 pf.) in a few minutes. Restaurant adjacent. A most extensive view is here enjoyed of the Bavarian Mts. and the Alps of the Salzkammergut and Styria, with a picturesque foreground. We may now descend in 3/4 hr. to *Wernstein* (p. 179).

From Passau a pleasant excursion may be taken to the S.E. part of the **Bavarian Forest** (comp. p. 182). We cross the *Ilz* and descend by the Danube to the (3 M.) *Kernmühle*. Here we ascend to the left (guide desirable) to (1 hr.) the baths of *Kellberg* (1610 ft.; *Pension, moderate; omnibus to and from Passau on Wed. and Sat.), prettily situated on the hill and commanding a charming view. Thence to the N.W., through the finely situated little town of *Tyrnau* (Zum Edelfurtner; Enzinger), and by the old road (with short-cuts towards the end) to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Hauzenberg* (1800 ft.; Post; J. Stemplinger; A. Stemplinger), near which rises the *Staffelberg* (2600 ft.), with a belvedere-tower. Next to (2 1/2 hrs.) *Sonnen*; then for 1/2 hr. by the new road to *Freudensee*, with its ruin, and by the old road to *Oberschreut* and (1 3/4 hr.) *Breitenberg* (see below). Or we may go from the Kernmühle (see above) along the bank of the Danube to *Erlau* and (2 1/2 hrs.) *Obernzell* (see p. 179); then ascend the valley to the left to (3 M.) *Griesbach* (1828 ft.; *Oetzinger), where the road forks. The branch to the left leads to *Hauzenberg* (see above). We take the branch to the right, by (1 hr.) *Wildenranna* and (1 1/4 hr.) *Wegscheid* (2360 ft.; *Klein; Escherich), a small town with linen factories, to (3 hrs.) *Breitenberg* (2316 ft.; *Post, with fine view from the veranda). The road now descends towards the N. to (3/4 hr.) *Klafferstrass*, and ascends slightly to (3/4 hr.) *Lackenhäuser* (2668 ft.; Rosenberger). A good path ascends thence in 1 1/2 hr. to the top of the **Dreisesselberg** (4300 ft.). The summit consists of huge piled-up blocks of granite; admirable view of the Bohemian Forest and the Alps. Still finer from the *Hohenstein* (4365 ft.), 1/4 hr. distant. From the Dreisesselberg a tolerably good path on the crest of the hill, past the *Dreieckmarkstein* (4330 ft.), where the boundaries of Bavaria, Bohemia, and Austria meet, to (1 1/4-1 1/2 hr.) the *Blöckenstein* (4523 ft.), mirrored in the dark waters of the solitary, forest-girt *Blöckensteinsee* (evening light best). On the bank of the lake is a mouument to Adalbert Stifter (d. 1868), who has celebrated this spot in his poems. Back to Lackenhäuser in 2 1/4 hrs.

From Lackenhäuser we go on (with guide) to (1 1/2 hr.) *Neu-Reichenau* (Bergwirth; Bäck), and (without guide) by bye-roads viâ *Unter-Grainet* (Inn) and *Kaining*, or by the shorter new road viâ *Fürholz*, to (4 hrs.) **Freyung** (2160 ft.; **Post*), a busy little town on the high-road to Passau (diligence daily in 4 1/2 hrs.; railway being made). About 1/4 hr. to the N., on a rock towering above the brawling *Saussbach*, is the imposing château of *Wolfstein*, now occupied by the district-authorities; and 1/2 hr. to the S.W. rises the *Geiersberg* (2592 ft.), a splendid point of with. From Freyung

we may proceed to the N., viâ the *Bierhütte* and *Haslach*, to (2 hrs.) *Hohenau* (2638 ft.; *Moosbauer). Or we may choose the longer but pleasanter route, which descends by the church of Freyung, crosses the Saussbach, and descends on the right bank, through the **Buchberger Leite*, a romantic rocky gorge, to (1½ M.) the mill of *Buchberg*; we then ascend to the right by *Saulohrn* and *Haslach* to (1½ hr.) Hohenau. From Hohenau we may go to the N.W. to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (p. 183; route to the *Rachelsee* and over the *Rachel* to *Frauenau*, 5½ hrs., see p. 183; guide from St. Oswald to Zwiesel 6 *M.*). Ascent of the *Lusen* (p. 183) direct, viâ the *Schönauer Glashütte*, 3½ hrs. (guide 2 *M.*); descent by *Waldhäuser* to *St. Oswald*, 2½ hrs. (comp. p. 183).

The RAILWAY to Linz passes through a long tunnel, crosses the Inn, and ascends on the right bank of the river. 80 M. *Wernstein*, with an old château, on a height opposite. 83 M. **Schärding** *(*Hôt. Altmann)*, an ancient town with 3600 inhab., picturesquely situated on the Inn, junction of the Salzkammergut Railway (see p. 256). Near it is the village of *Brunnenthal*, with a chalybeate spring. The line now ascends the *Pramthal*. 89 M. *Taufkirchen;* 92 M. *Andorf;* 98 M. *Riedau;* 106 M. **Neumarkt** *(*Reiss)*, junction of the Simbach-Munich line (R. 31); 113 M. *Grieskirchen*. We now descend (to the right a view of the Alps with the Traunstein) by *Wallern* to (124½ M.) *Wels*, a station on the Linz and Salzburg railway (p. 256). Thence to (140 M.) *Linz*, see R. 39.

STEAMBOAT JOURNEY (comp. Map, p. 250). The steamer, far preferable to the railway, generally leaves Passau at 3 p.m., and reaches Linz in 4 hrs. Luggage examined before embarkation (comp. p. 174).

The scenery of the Danube is grander, but less smiling than that of the Rhine, while the finest points are often rather far apart. The mountains are higher, and the banks are generally fringed with forest, or clothed with luxuriant pasture; but the population is poor and sparse, and there is an almost total absence of the busy traffic which characterises the sister-river.

A beautiful retrospect of the town and environs is enjoyed immediately after starting. Below Passau the right bank belongs to Austria, and the left bank as far as Engelhartszell to Bavaria.

R. *Schloss Krempelstein*, on an abrupt cliff.

L. (3. 30) **Obernzell** or *Hafnerzell* (964 ft.; **Post*), the last Bavarian village, with large quarries of graphite and manufactories of lead-pencils and fire-proof crucibles. Excursion to the Bavarian Forest, see p. 178.

R. *Viechtenstein*, an old Schloss on the hill, formerly the property of the bishops of Passau and now of Count Pachta. Farther on, below *Grünau*, the *Jochenstein*, jutting far into the river on the left, was the ancient boundary between Bavaria and Austria. The present boundary is a wooded ravine on the left bank, a little lower down.

R. (4 p.m.) **Engelhartszell** *(*Post)*, prettily situated, with the Austrian custom-house (p. 174). Near it is *Engelszell*, once a Cistercian monastery, now owned by Count Pachta.

L. *Ranariedl*, an ancient mountain-castle, still inhabited; at the foot of the hill is the village of *Niederranna*.

R. (4. 18) *Wesenufer* or *Wesenurfahr*, an old town, with a large wine cellar hewn in the rock, formerly owned by the cathedral chapter of Passau.

L. *Marsbach*, with the ancient tower of a mediæval castle.

R. *Waldkirchen*, a ruin on a pine-clad rock.

L. *Hayenbach*, or the *Kirschbaumer Schloss*, destroyed by Emp. Maximilian I., is seen a second time after a bend in the river.

The channel of the river now contracts to nearly half its former width, and is confined between precipitous wooded hills, 600-1000 ft. in height. This is one of the grandest parts of the river. At the pleasant village of —

L. *Obermichl*, the *Kleine Michl* descends from a wooded ravine into the Danube.

L. *Neuhaus*, a handsome château on a lofty wooded height, the property of Herr von Plank. The Danube suddenly emerges on a broad plain shortly before we reach —

R. (5. 30) **Aschach** *(Sonne; Adler)*, a small town extending picturesquely along the bank, with the château and park of Count Harrach. The Pöstlingberg with its church, near Linz, comes into view; in clear weather the Styrian and Austrian Alps form the background towards the S.; and to the right rises the Traunstein. The view is soon concealed by the numerous islands, overgrown with underwood, between which the river flows. — From this point to Linz, and beyond it, the valley was the scene of many a sanguinary encounter during the revolt of the peasantry of Upper Austria. In 1626 Aschach was the headquarters of the insurgents, where, as well as at Neuhaus, they had barricaded the Danube with chains to prevent the Bavarians from assisting Count Herberstein, the Austrian governor, who was shut up at Linz.

[Railway to Wels, 17½ M., in 1½ hr., viâ *Efferding*, *Breitenaich*, and *Haiding*. *Wels*, see p. 256. — About 1½ M. to the N.E. of Aschach, on the opposite bank of the Danube, is **Bad Mühllacken**, the property of Dr. Brichta, with a warm mineral spring known since 1364, pleasantly situated in the valley of the Bösenbach and suitable for a quiet stay (**Kurhaus*, R. 3½-8 fl. per week; English landlady).]

Perched on the hills to the right are the ruined castles of *Stauf* and *Schaumburg*. The latter was once the ancestral seat of a powerful family which held sway over the whole valley between Passau and Linz, but became extinct in 1559.

L. *Landshag*, with a small château of Count Harrach.

R. *Brandstatt* is the station for *Efferding* (rail. stat., see above), one of the most ancient places in Upper Austria, mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied (21st Adventure) as the place where Kriemhild passed the night on her journey to the land of the Huns. The village is said formerly to have lain on the Danube, but the tower only is now visible. To the left in the distance rises the Pöstlingberg.

L. *Ottensheim*, with its white walls, is conspicuous (rail. stat., see p. 251). Château of Count Coudenhove.

R. *Wilhering*, a Cistercian abbey (1146), with a pleasant garden.

L. *Schloss Buchenau*. Then the *Pöstlingberg* (p. 251), crowned with its church and fortifications.

R. (7 p.m.) **Linz**, see p. 249.

34. From Rosenheim to Eisenstein by Mühldorf and Plattling. The Bavarian Forest.

133 M. Railway in 8¾ hrs.

Rosenheim, see p. 170. Soon after starting, the train diverges to the right from the Munich railway and runs to the N., across the plain of the *Inn*. 5½ M. *Schechen;* 10 M. *Rott*, with an old Benedictine abbey on a hill to the left. The line crosses the valley of the *Attel* on a lofty embankment, passing on the right the ancient provostry of *Attel*, and at (16 M.) **Wasserburg** reaches the top of a lofty plateau on the left bank of the Inn. The town of Wasserburg (1640 ft.; *Hôtel Schliessleder;* 3700 inhab.), a summer-resort, lies 3 M. to the right, on a peninsula formed by the Inn, and is not visible from the railway.

The train passes the *Soyer See*, or *Kitzsee*, and (19 M.) *Soyen*, and skirts the steep slopes of the *Nasenbach*. Reaching the lofty

left bank of the Inn, we now cross the river, flanked here with wooded heights, at *Königswarth*, by means of a viaduct 330 yds. long and 161 ft. high. We next descend on the right bank to (25 M.) *Gars*, opposite which lie the village and monastery of that name. Lower down, on the left bank, is the extensive monastery of *Au*. Beyond (28½ M.) *Jettenbach*, with a château of Count Törring, the river is again crossed. On the wooded table-land lies the station of (32 M.) *Kraiburg* (a village on the right bank of the Inn, 3 M. to the E.). The train quits the forest, passes the church and lunatic asylum of *Ecksberg* on the right, and near (38½ M.) **Mühldorf** (p. 172) reaches the Munich railway.

The train runs to the N. (to the right the railway to Simbach, p. 172), and crosses the *Isen*. Beyond (43 M.) *Rohrbach* it crosses the watershed between the Inn and the *Rott*. 48 M. *Neumarkt an der Rott* (1470 ft.), with two late-Gothic churches.

From Neumarkt to Passau, 61 M. (branch-railway, 5¾ hrs.). The line skirts the left bank of the *Rott*. Stations *Hörbering*, *Massing*, *Dietfurt*, (12½ M.) *Eggenfelden*. Beyond (21½ M.) *Pfarrkirchen* (1250 ft.) the train crosses the Rott. Stations *Anzenkirchen*, *Birnbach*, *Karpfham*. Then (39 M.) *Pocking*, in the broad valley of the Inn. Next stations *Ruhstorf*, *Sulzbach am Inn*, *Engertsham*, *Höhenstadt* (with sulphur-baths), *Fürstenzell*, *Neustift* 61 M. *Passau*, see p. 175.

From Neumarkt to Landshut, see p. 121.

Leaving the Rott-Thal 2 M. below Neumarkt, the train runs through a hilly district to (54½ M.) *Gangkofen*, on the *Bina*, crosses at (58 M.) *Trembach* the watershed between the Rott and the *Vils*, and descends to the Vilsthal. 63 M. *Frontenhausen*; the village, with an interesting late-Gothic church, lies 1½ M. to the left. We cross the Vils, ascend the opposite bank, cross the profound *Seegraben* by a lofty viaduct, and reach the watershed between the Vils and the *Isar*. 67½ M. *Griesbach*; 72½ M. *Mamming*, where the Isar is crossed; 75 M. *Pilsting*, junction for *Landshut* (p. 121). Then (77½ M.) **Landau**; the town, with 3200 inhab., lies ½ M. to the S., on the right bank of the Isar. — To *Landshut* (and *Munich*), see p. 121.

Below Landau the train enters the broad plain of the Danube. Fine glimpse of the nearer hills of the Bavarian Forest, with the distant *Arber* (p. 183). — 82 M. *Wallersdorf*; 85½ M. *Otzing*; 89 M. **Plattling,** where we cross the Ratisbon and Passau railway (p. 175).

Beyond Plattling the line nears the Danube, passing the isolated *Natternberg* with its ruin on the left, and crosses the river by an iron bridge, 440 yds. long. 94 M. **Deggendorf** (1090 ft.; **Friederich*, R. 1½ *M.*; *Post*; *Villa Wittelsbach*, pension 3 *M.*; *Dasbergerbräu* and *Hallerbräu*, moderate), a pleasant old-fashioned town with thriving trade and manufactures (6200 inhab.). On the outskirts of the town is the *District Lunatic Asylum*.

The *Geiersberg*, ½ hr. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube. — Pleasant excursion from Deggendorf by the old post-road, through the valley of the *Höllenbach*, to the (9 M.) beautifully-situated **Rusel** (2553 ft.; **Inn*), formerly

a monastery. Thence on foot through the wood to the (1/2 hr.) **Haus-stein* (2874 ft.), which commands a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube and the distant Alps (Watzmann, Steinernes Meer, Dachstein, etc.). — The road leads from the Rusel through the valley of the *Ohebach*, past the castle of *Au*, destroyed last century, to (9 M.) *Regen* (see below).

To the W. of Deggendorf (2 1/2 M.; diligence twice daily in 1/2 hr.) lies **Metten** (1055 ft.; *Post*), a Benedictine abbey with a celebrated school, founded by Charlemagne in 792. **Schloss Egg*, seat of Count Hohenthal, 3/4 M. to the N., has been restored in the mediæval style by Volz.

The railway from Deggendorf to Eisenstein, traversing the *Bavarian Forest*, has had many engineering difficulties to encounter.

The **Bavarian Forest** is the S. W. portion of the extensive *Bohemian Forest Mountains*, and includes the highest peaks in the range (the Arber 4783 ft., the Rachel 4770 ft.). Nearly one-half of this mountain-region, which is upwards of 1800 sq. M. in area, and lies between the Danube and the Bohemian frontier, extending from Cham and Furth on the N. to below Passau towards the S., is covered with pine and beech-forest, much of which, especially in the less frequented parts (e. g. the Rachel and Falkenstein), is still in a primeval condition. At Hals (p. 177), Zwiesel (p. 183), and other places there are traces of glacier-action and moraines, indicating that the mountains were once covered with ice. The beautiful dark forest-tarns also owe their origin to ancient glaciers. The timber-trade and cattle-breeding are the chief resources of the natives, but glass and linen are also manufactured. Snuff, to which they are much addicted, is carried about in little glass bottles made in the district.

The line ascends the W. slopes of the *Kollbachthal*, crosses the valley by an embankment, turns to the S., and reaches (100 1/2 M.) *Ulrichsberg* (1319 ft.). It then skirts the Ulrichsberg (to the right a magnificent view of the plain of the Danube, bounded by the Salzburg Alps), passes through a curved tunnel, 530 yds. in length, and ascends the *Graflinger Thal* in long windings. Then through another tunnel, 630 yds. long, to (109 M.) **Gotteszell** (1805 ft.; *Bräuhaus*, 1/4 hr. from the station), in the *Teissnachthal*, with a Cistercian abbey, rebuilt since a fire in 1830.

The large village of *Ruhmannsfelden* (Inn) lies 1 1/4 M. to the N. — Interesting excursion (3 hrs.; path indicated by yellow marks) from Gotteszell by *Tafertsried*, *Achslach*, and the forester's house of *Oedwies* (good quarters) to the **Hirschenstein** (3662 ft.), with an extensive view. To the E. of this point is the (1/2 hr.) *Rauhe Kolm* or *Klauenstein*, with a fine view to the S. To the N.W. are the *Glashüttenriegel* (3432 ft.) and the *Predigtstuhl* (3556 ft.); in a pretty valley at the foot of the latter lies the village of *Engelmar*.

113 1/2 M. *Triefenried*. The line skirts the forest-clad hills of the *Teufelstisch* (see below), crosses the *Ohebach* by means of a lofty viaduct, and descends on the left bank of the *Schwarze Regen* to (118 1/2 M.) stat. **Regen** (1778 ft.), opposite the small town of that name (*Post; Oswald;* pop. 2200). Diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs. to *Bodenmais*, see p. 183.

To the S.E. (3/4 hr.) rises *Weissenstein am Pfahl* (2474 ft.), a ruined castle on a jagged quartz rock, with a restored tower commanding a fine view (custodian to the left of the entrance). — The *Pfahl* is a broad seam of quartz and hornblende running from S.E. to N.W. for a distance of 60 M.; it may be conveniently examined in the railway-cutting near the bridge over the Ohe.

From the pleasantly situated village of *Bischofsmais* (2182 ft.; **Eder's* Brauhaus), 7 1/2 M. from Regen, attractive excursions may be made to (1 hr.)

Neumark
Brennberg
Seeonice
Seeriesen
Ahorn
Bruckelb
Stangenbruck
St. Katharina
Warzenried
Buchberg
Kaiserwald
Kuniglhof
Fichtenbach
Dieberg
Aigen
Gr. Aigen
Kl. Aigen
Eschelkam
Neukirchen
Rittsteig
Lambach
Fuxreuth
Fürth
Rabendorf
Schwarzenberg
Kreuzstraße
Kl. Oasa
Gr. Oasa
Eisenstein
Dachsriegel
Deschelberg
Hoher Reg
Kohlstein
Lam
Lohberg
Zwercheck
Rachel
Rachelsee
Rachkam
Ahrnschwang
Zekstein
Jungmerau
Dürnstein
Rimmbach
Weidmoos
Lechling
Thenried
Kubag
Hohenmarth
Schwarzeck
Eppan
Gr. Arber
Kl. Arber
Arbersee
Kaitersberg
Gr. Scheiben
Schlatmering
Hainstein
Grafenriesen
Riedelstein
Buchbg
Haus
Barndorf
Arnifurck
Rabenstein
Fachling
Ledern
Kötzting
Hallersd
Bodenmais
Bischofsmaise
Chamerau
Blaibach
Weissenregen
Pfaffenschlag
Kronberg
Cham
Gr. Rossberg
Lamb
Regen
Miltach
Lammerbach
Neugmainsbg
Kollmitzbg
Landl
Vilzing
Pfahl
Fischerfeld
Arbersee
Arbersee
Michach
Prackenbach
Teisnach
Kaikenried
Trautzing
Kapfelsbg
Kondelberg
Aitern
Aitersb
Neuen
Frandsbg
Ettersdf
Arnetsried
Langeneggen
Sattelbeilstein
Kohlenbg
Frankenried
Wolfsberg
Nach
Reinhardsmais
Rettenberg
Lellmiesbg
Spitzbg
Gossersdorf
Kürstatte
Dörfles
Kogel
Teufelstisch
Sicklasberg
Klingelbach
Predigtstuhl
Achslach
Bischofsmais
Konzell
Geisberg
Rogendorf
Gallner B.
Elisabethszell
Vogelsang
Greising
Stallwang
Halbach
Pürgl
Rettenbach
Hirschenstein
Schwarzacher Wald
Dreitannenriegel
Wald
Zenzenzell
Engibarrzell
Pilgramsberg
Haselbach
Steinberg
Hagen
Teufelsmühlbg
Bernried
Wiesenfelden
Aschach
Mitterfels
Buchberg
Falkenfels
Saulburg
Wolfersdf
Wachsenberg
Agendorf
Steinach
Münster
Ob. Alteich
Pfelling
Welchenberg
Bergham
Natternberg
Kirchenroth
Zeitldorn
Aichdorf
Einbrach
Lohham
Mariaposching
Michaelsbuch
DONAU
Furkstetten
Irlbach
Stephansposching
Entkofen
Irlbg
Motzing
Isling
Schambach
Lohe
Plattling
Hagers
Amselfing
Strasskirchen
Rinkam
STRAUBING
Aiterhofen
Kiel. Harthausen
Altenbuch
Aholming
Ating
Albung
Inn. Hiendlsd
Patzkofen
Arndorf
Otzing
Tabertshausen
Kay
Nied. Schneiding
Lalling
Geograph. Anstalt v.m. Regensburg Landshut

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Ober-Breitenau (3491 ft.), the (3/4 hr.) *Teufelstisch* (2960 ft.), and other points. From Bischofsmais to the *Rusel* (p. 181) 1½ hr., to *Deggendorf* (p. 181) 4½ hrs.

The train crosses the Regen, recrosses it near *Schweinhütt* by means of a bridge with a span of 236 ft., and regains the right bank at the *Poschinger Saw Mill* near Zwiesel.

125 M. **Zwiesel** (1840 ft.; *Post; Deutscher Rhein; Bayr. Wald*, new), a pleasant little town with 3100 inhab., in a broad basin at the confluence of the *Kleine* and *Grosse Regen*, is a good starting-point for excursions in the Bavarian Forest. Near it are the glass-houses of *Theresienthal*, *Ludwigsthal*, *Ober-Zwieselau*, *Ober-Frauenau*, and *Buchenau*, and numerous saw-mills.

The *Zwieselberg* (2250 ft.), a hill strewn with blocks of granite, ½ hr. to the S., affords a good survey of the environs.

The ascent of the ***Rachel** (4770 ft.; 4 hrs.; guide 4 *M.*) is attractive. Carriage-road to (4½ M.) *Ober-Frauenau*, with a handsome château of Herr von Poschinger. A rough path ascends thence through beautiful woods to (2½ hrs.) the barren summit, strewn with blocks of granite. Splendid view of the Bohemian Forest and the plain of the Danube, bounded by the distant Alps. On the S.E. side lies the dark forest-girt **Rachelsee*, 1250 ft. below. It may be reached from the top in 3/4 hr. (path indicated by blue marks); and we may then, passing the forester's hut, go by *Guglöd* and *Siebenellen* to (3 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (see below). Or, leaving the forester's hut on the right (see blue marks), we may return by *Neuhütte* and (3 hrs.) *Klingenbrunn* (2693 ft.; Inn), a high-lying village (1/4 hr. to the W. of which is the *Ludwigsstein*, 2290 ft., a fine point of view) to *Frauenau* and (4 hrs.) Zwiesel. From the Rachel we may follow the frontier line to the E. (black marks; but as this route is monotonous, it is better to follow the white marks, running on the hill-side above the lake and past the chapel, and to descend to the right through the wood and cross the Zwölferlinie, about 5 hrs. in all) to the (4½ hrs.) **Lusen** (4503 ft.), the granite-strewn summit of which also commands a superb view. Descent by the *Waldhäuser* (Inn) to (2 hrs.) *St. Oswald* (2650 ft.; *Bräuhaus), once a monastery, beautifully situated ('view from the 'gloriette'), whence we may proceed by *Reichenberg* to (2½ hrs.) *Klingenbrunn* (see above). — To the S.W. of St. Oswald lies the (4½ M.) little town of *Grafenau* (2011 ft.; Meindl; Bräuhaus Dresely), near which are the *Bärnsteinerleite*, a wooded gorge through which the *Kleine Ohe* dashes, and the ruin of *Bärnstein* (open-air restaur.). From Grafenau to *Hohenau* (p. 179), 5 M. (railway being made).

A good road leads N.W. from Zwiesel to *Klautzenbach* and (3 M.) *Rabenstein* (2248 ft.; *Villa Rabenstein, pension 3-4 *M.*, prettily situated), and thence through splendid timber, past the quarry on the *Hühnerkobel* (beautiful rose-coloured quartz) and over *Schönebene*, to (8 M.) **Bodenmais** (2268 ft.; *Post; Dresely's Bräuhaus*, with R.), pleasantly situated on a hill. Opposite rises the red *Silberberg*, composed of a kind of slag, with its indented peak called the *Bischofshaube* ('mitre'; 3136 ft.). Vitriol and red polishing powder are made from the ore obtained here. Rare minerals are also found (good collection at the overseer's house). Diligence to *Regen*, see p. 182.

The ***Arber** (4783 ft.), the 'King of the Forest', is easily ascended from Bodenmais in 2½-3 hrs. (guide, unnecessary, 4 *M.*; to the Arber and Sommerau 6 *M.*). The path leads through the *Riesloch*, a ravine with small waterfalls. (Attractive digression of ½ hr. from the upper end of this gorge to the *Rechensöldenfelsen*, with pretty views of the valley and of Bodenmais.) On the bare rock-strewn summit of the Arber stand a chapel and the *Arber-Schutzhaus* (Inn, 13 mattresses in 3 rooms, 1 *M.*; food dear). Superb view of a great part of Bohemia to the E., the Fichtelgebirge to the W., and in clear weather the Alps to the S. On the E. side, far below, lies the sombre *Grosse Arbersee* (3064 ft.; Refreshmts., dear), surrounded with wood. Descent to the frontier-station *Eisenstein* (see p. 184)

either by the *Oberthurnhof*, the *Brennerbauer*, and *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* in 3 hrs., or past the lake and through the *Seebachwald* in 2 hrs.

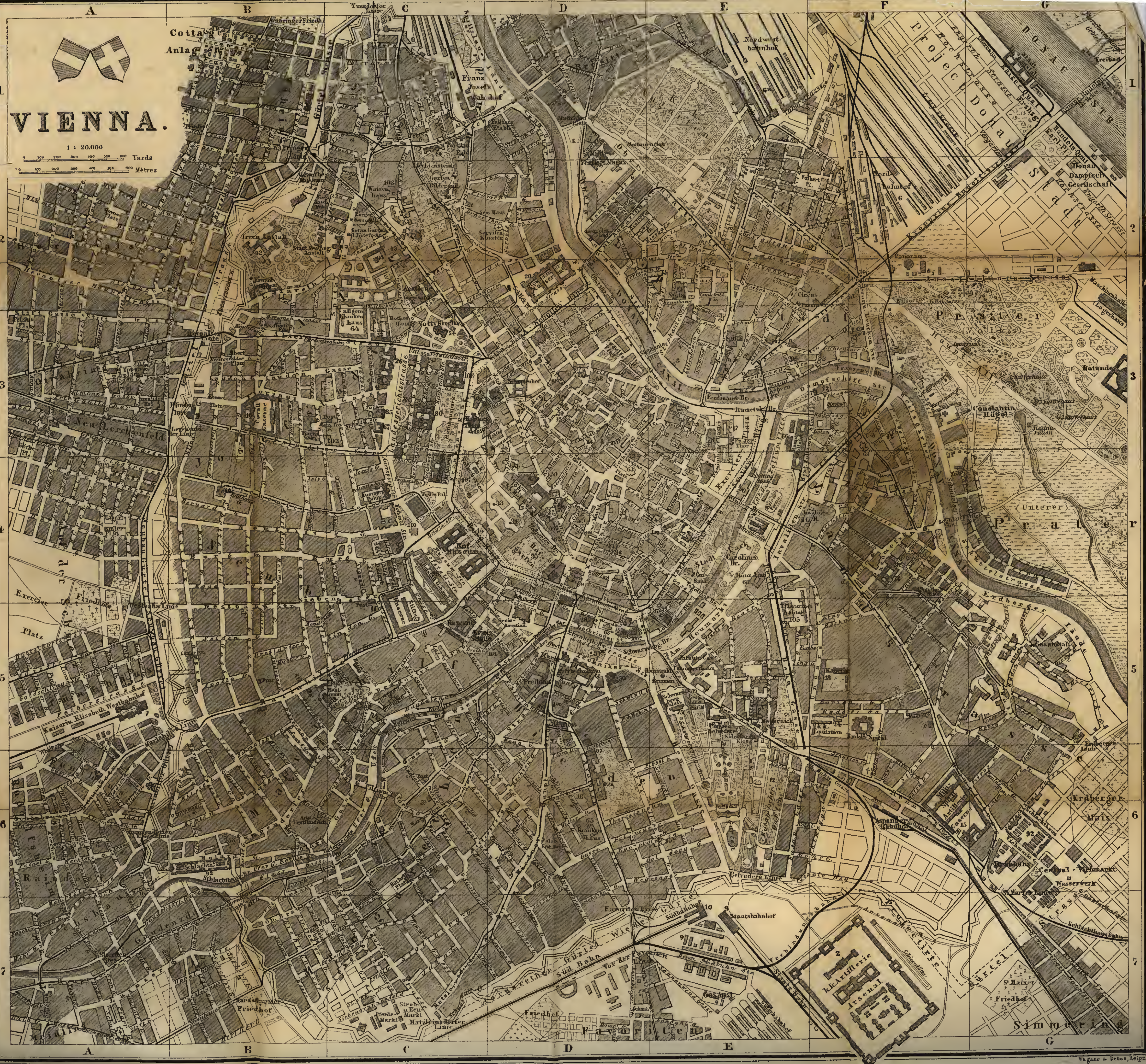
The excursion to the Arber may be agreeably extended thus. Descend the Arber, leaving the *Kleine Arbersee* below to the left, by (3/4 hr.) *Moos-hütten*, to (1 hr.) *Sommerau* (Inn) on the *Weisse Regen*, and thence go to the right to (1/2 hr.) *Lohberg* ('Kellermaier), a village with a richly decorated Romanesque church, a good centre for excursions. Thence along the base of the *Osser* (see below) to (1 hr.) *Lam* (1896 ft.; Post), a large village prettily situated on the Weisse Regen, the valley of which ('Lamer Winkel') seems to be closed by the *Hohe Bogen* (p. 174); and on foot (with guide) across the *Scharrebene*, through beautiful woods, back to (4 1/2 hrs.) Bodenmais. — From Lam to *Furth* see p. 174.

[From Lohberg (see above) to Eisenstein across the Osser, 6-7 hrs., a beautiful walk. A distinct path (indicated by red marks), steep at places, ascends in 2 hrs. to the saddle between the *Little* or *Bavarian Osser* (4075 ft.) on the left, and the *Great* or *Bohemian* Osser (4210 ft.) on the right, and then to the top of the latter. The view is bounded by the Arber chain on the S., but is open towards the N. We next follow the bridle-path (direction-boards) to the E. to the (1/2 hr.) *Gütelplatz* (3120 ft.), whither also a route leads direct in 1 1/2 hr. from Lohberg, diverging from the Osser route to the right (guide-post 'Zum Schwarzen See'), and crossing the *Sesselplatz* (3696 ft.). Then through wood (below, to the left, the glass-work *Müllerhütte*) to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Schwarze See* (3310 ft.; also called *Bistritzer* or *Böhmische See*), 90 acres in area, in grand solitude. The open pavilion on the lake belongs to Prince Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, who also caused the bridle-path from the Osser to be constructed. From the end of the lake we ascend to the right (a path soon diverges to the right to the *Seewand* and the *Glorietl*, see below), and then to the left, across the watershed between the Elbe and the Danube, and round the (1 hr.) gloomy *Teufelssee* or *Girglsee* (3380 ft.); then, on the same level, we pass the *Berghaus*, and lastly descend to the glass-works of *Elisenthal* (interesting) and the (1 1/4 hr.) railway-station of *Eisenstein*. Or, from the end of the lake, we may go to the left to the (1/2 hr.) *Seeförster* (Inn), and then cross the *Spitzberg-Sattel* (Pens. Prokop, fine view) to the (1 1/2 hr.) station of *Spitzberg* (p. 310), 1/4 hr. by train from *Eisenstein*.]

Above Zwiesel the train again crosses the Regen, and then the *Kolbersbach* by a lofty viaduct. 128 M. *Ludwigsthal*, with glass-works. The line ascends the left bank of the Regen, running parallel with the road to Bohemia and passing many glass and smelting houses, and reaches the Bavarian and Bohemian frontier-station (133 M.) **Eisenstein** (2262 ft.; **Rail. Restaur.*, with rooms), where we have a fine view of the Arber to the W. (see above).

To the W. lies the village of (1/2 M.) *Bayrisch-Eisenstein* (Bräuhaus, with garden, but no beds; Oberst, rustic), and 1/2 M. to the N. is the Bohemian *Markt-Eisenstein* (2540 ft.; Osser; Arber; Böhmer-Wald), prettily situated at the confluence of the Regen and the *Eisenbach*. — Pleasant excursion to the W. from the frontier-station, past the *Elisenthal* glass-house and through the valley of the *Büchelbach*, to the top of the (1 3/4 hr.) *Scheiben* (3450 ft.), which commands a splendid view of the mountains (to the right is the *Seewand*, see below, ascended hence by a steep path in 1 hr.); another, to the S., to the *Grosse Tanne* (a large fir-tree, 6 1/2 ft. in diameter); and a third, to the E., to (1/2 hr.) *Deffernik*, the (1 1/4 hr.) *Zwieseler Waldhaus* (Inn; to Zwiesel 2 hrs.), and thence to (1 1/2 hr.) the summit of the *Grosse Falkenstein* (4316 ft.). To the (1 1/2 hr.) *Arber-See*, and ascent of the (1 1/2 hr.) *Arber*, see p. 183. — The ascent of the *Seewand* (4406 ft.) from Markt-Eisenstein makes another interesting expedition (2 1/2 hrs.; belvedere at the top); descent to the (1 hr.) romantic *Schwarze See* (see above).

From Eisenstein to *Pilsen*, see p. 310.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Kronprinz Rudolph Brücke
Handels Quai
Karl-Pl.
Donau Dampfsch. Gesellschaft
Nordbahnhof
Kronprinz Rudolf Str.
Franz Josefs Bahnhof
Augarten
Restauration
Leopoldstadt
Panorama
Ausstellungs Strasse
Prater Stern
Circus
Prater
Volks Prater
Haupt-Allee
Aquarium
Rotunde
Maschinenhalle
Lagerhaus
Constantin Hügel
Restauration
Unterer Prater
Praterstrasse
Ferdinands Br.
Radetzky Br.
Donau Canal
Irren Anstalt
Allgem. Krankenhaus 64
Votivkirche
Universitätsstr.
Landesgerichtsstrasse
Rathhauspark
Schottenhof
Hof Museum
Hofgarten
Stadt Park
Hernals
Ottakring
Neu Lerchenfeld
Josefstadt
Cavall. Caserne
Neubau
Schmelz
Exercier Platz
Friedhöfe
Westbahn Linie
Kaiserin Elisabeth Westbahnhof
Felberstrasse
Mariahilfer Linie
Mariahilf
Gumpendorf
Schlachth.
Rudolfsheim
Sechshaus
Gaudenzdorf
Meidling
Margarethen
Wieden
Landstrasse
Belvedere
Belvedere Linie
Favoriten Linie
Südbahnhof
Staatsbahnhof
Süd Bahn
Gas Anst.
Friedhof
Favoriten
Matzleinsdorfer Linie
Stroh- u. Heu-Markt
Pferde-Markt
k.k. Artillerie Arsenal
Schiessstätte
Verbindungsbahn
Staats Bahn
Erdberger Linie
Erdberger Mais
Gasanstalt
Militär Spital
Rudolfs Spital
Artillerie Caserne
Aspanger Bahnhof
Central-Viehmarkt
Wasserwerk
St. Marxer Linie
St. Marxer Friedhof
Schlachthausbahn
Simmering
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

AUSTRIA.

35. Vienna.

Arrival. Vienna possesses 7 RAILWAY STATIONS (connected with each other by a loop-line). *Northern* ('Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn'; Pl. 6, F, 2) near the Praterstern (R. 51). *North-Western* (Pl. 6a, E, 1; R. 50) in the Leopoldstadt, Il. Tabor-Linie. *Southern* ('Südbahn'; Pl. 10, E, 7; RR. 36, 40, 41) and '*Staatsbahn*' (Pl. 9, E, 7; RR. 51, 56, 57) outside the Favoriten- and Belvedere-Linie. *Western* ('Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Westbahn'; Pl. 7, A, 5), outside the Mariahilf-Linie (R. 37). *Franz-Josefs*, Alsergrund (Pl. 8, C, 1; RR. 49, 51). *Wien-Aspanger Bahn* (p. 264), III. St. Marxer Linie (Pl. F, 6). A slight custom-house examination takes place at the Northern, North-Western, and Western Stations. Travellers arriving by railway should at once secure a cab (p. 189) or a seat in the hotel-omnibus, if there is one. The public omnibuses are not available for passengers with luggage. — STEAMBOAT-PASSENGERS are conveyed by small steamers on the canal to the Stefaniebrücke, or to the steamboat-offices (p. 190), where cabs are in waiting. — Porters, see p. 192.

Hotels. *Interior of the City* (I.; see plan, p. 196): *HÔTEL IMPÉRIAL (Pl. a; D, 5), Kärntner-Ring 16; GRAND HÔTEL (Pl. b; D, 4), Kärntner-Ring 9; *HÔTEL MÉTROPOLE (Pl. c; D, 3), Franz-Josefs-Quai 19; HÔTEL DE FRANCE (Pl. d; D, 3), Schotten-Ring 3; SACHER'S HÔTEL DE L'OPÉRA (Pl. x; D, 4), Augustiner-Str. 4, behind the Opera-house; *HÔTEL MUNSCH (No. 28; Pl. e), ERZHERZOG CARL (31; Pl. f), *HÔTEL MEISSL & SCHADEN (24; Pl. g), all in the Kärntner-Str. (Pl. D, 4); *STADT FRANKFURT (Pl. h), *MATSCHAKERHOF (Pl. i), both in the Seilergasse (Pl. D, 4; Nos. 14, 6); *KAISERIN ELISABETH (Pl. k; D, 4), Weihburggasse 3; *OESTERREICHISCHER HOF (Pl. m; E, 5), corner of the Fleischmarkt and the Rothenthurm-Str.; *BAUER'S HÔTEL ROYAL (Pl. y; D, 4), Singer-Str. 3; *HÔTEL MÜLLER (Pl. l; D, 3), Graben 19; *KÖNIG VON UNGARN (Pl. s; E, 4), Schuler-Str. 10, by the Stephans-Platz; HÔTEL WANDL (Pl. n; D, 3), Petersplatz; *GOLDNE ENTE, Schuler-Str. 22; HÔT. RONACHER, Seilerstätte 9; CITY HOTEL, Rothenthurm-Str. 24, by the quay; HÔT. KOLBE, Kärntner Ring, Pestalozzigasse 4. — Second-class: *STADT LONDON (Pl. o; E, 3), Fleischmarkt 22; HÔTEL KLOMSER (Pl. p; D, 3), Herrengasse 19; UNGARISCHE KRONE (Pl. q; D, 4), Himmelpfortgasse 14; WEISSER WOLF (Pl. r; E, 3), Wolfengasse 3; RABL, Fleischmarkt 16. — *Hôtels Garnis:* *HÔTEL TEGETTHOFF (Pl. v; E, 4), Verlängerte Johannesgasse 23, with café, pleasant and quiet, R. from 2 fl., A. 40, B. 25 kr.; others at Pestalozzigasse 6, Wallfischgasse 11, Neubadgasse 4, Seiler-Str. 11, etc. (Pensions, see p. 186).

Suburbs. **II. Leopoldstadt** (to the N. E., beyond the Danube Canal, near the N. and N.W. railway-stations): *HÔTEL CONTINENTAL (formerly *Goldnes Lamm;* Pl. *a*; E, 3), Prater-Str. 7, R., L., & A. 90 kr. to 1 fl. 40 kr.; *HÔTEL DE L'EUROPE (Pl. *b*), Asperngasse 2; *KRONPRINZ VON OESTERREICH (Pl. *c*), Asperngasse 4 and 6; *WEISSES ROSS (Pl. *r*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 8; *GRAND-HÔTEL NATIONAL (Pl. *s*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 18. — Second-class: STEFANIE (formerly *Schröder;* Pl. *e*; E, 3), Tabor-Str. 12; NORDBAHN-HÔTEL (Pl. *d*; F, 2), Prater-Str. 72, near the Northern Railway Station; HÔTEL DU NORD (Pl. *f*; E, 2), Kaiser-Josef-Str. 15; KAISERKRONE (Pl. *g*; E, 3), Circusgasse 3 (frequented by Jews); BAYRISCHER HOF (Pl. *k*), SCHWARZER ADLER (Pl. *l*), NORDWESTBAHN (Pl. *m*), GOLDNER PFAO (Pl. *n*), *ZUM GOLD. BRUNNEN, and HÔT. DONAU, all in the Tabor-Str. (Pl. E, 2, 3; Nos. 39, 11, 47, 10, 20 and 49); HÔTEL GARNI ATHÈNES (Pl. *p*), Prater-Str. 36; DEUTSCHER HOF (Pl. *q*; E, F, 2), Grosse Stadtgutgasse 23. — **III. Landstrasse** (to the E.): HÔTEL HUNGARIA (Pl. *a*; F, 3), Prager-Strasse 13; GOLDNE BIRN (Pl. *b*) and ROTHER

HAHN (Pl. *d*), in the Haupt-Str. (31, 40); HÔTEL NAGLER, Rennweg 59; GOLDSPINNERIN, Ungargasse 2; GOLDNER ADLER (Pl. *e*; F, 3), Radetzky-Str. 5. — **IV. Wieden** (S. side): *HÔTEL VICTORIA (Pl. *f*; D, 5), Favoriten-Str. 11; GOLDNES KREUZ (Pl. *g*), *GOLDNES LAMM (Pl. *i*), STADT ŒDENBURG (Pl. *k*), *STADT TRIEST (Pl. *l*), ZILLINGER (Pl. *m*), all in the Haupt-Str. (Pl. D, 5; Nos. 20, 7, 9, 14, 25); HÔT. RANFTL, Favoriten-Str. 58 (unpretending). — **VI. Mariahilf** (S.W. side): ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. *n*; B, 2), HÔTEL KUMMER (Pl. *o*; C, 5), *GOLDNES KREUZ (Pl. *p*; B, 5), all in the Mariahilfer Haupt-Str. (Nos. 81, 71a, 99). — **VII. Neuhau** (W. side): *HÔTEL HÖLLER (Pl. *q*; C, 4), Burggasse 2, with good restaurant. — **VIII. Josefstadt** (W. side): *HÔTEL HAMMERAND (Pl. *s*; C, 3), Florianigasse 8, near the Burgring. — **IX. Alsergrund** (N.W. side): *HÔT. BELLEVUE, Althangasse 7, by the Franz-Josefs-Station; *UNION (Pl. *u*; C, 1), Nussdorfer-Str. 23. — **XIV. Rudolfsheim**: SCHWENDER (Pl. *x*; A, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 3. — **XV. Fünfhaus**: FUCHS (Pl. *v*; A, 5, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 12; HOLZWARTH (Pl. *w*; A, 6), Schönbrunner-Str. 28; WIMBERGER, Fünfhauser Neubau-Gürtel 34; HÔT. LANDGRAF, Neu-Fünfhaus, Michaelsgasse 2. — **XVII. Hernals**: STADT FRANKFURT, Ottakringer-Str. 7; HERNALSER HOF, Gürtel-Str. and Veronikagasse 2. — **XIX. Döhling**: ZÖGERNITZ'S CASINO (p. 191), SCHWARZER ADLER (No. 88), both in the Haupt-Str., near the tramway-terminus.

CHARGES at the first-class hotels: R. 1 fl. and upwards, L. 50-60 kr., A. 40-50 kr., small portion of coffee and bread 50-90 kr.; at the smaller hotels and those in the suburbs about one-fourth less. It is sometimes advisable to ask charges beforehand. The table d'hôte system is in vogue at few of the Vienna hotels; but the traveller may dine at any hour *à la carte* or *à prix fixe* (2-2½ fl. and upwards). Most of the hotels have restaurants on the ground-floor, where the *carte* is the same, but the charges are lower. For a long stay visitors are received *en pension*.

FEES usual at the principal hotels: *Chambermaid* for 3-4 days ½ fl., for a week 1 fl.; *boots* 20 kr. per day, 1 fl. per week; *porter* for carrying luggage to and from the cab 20-40 kr.; *waiters* at each meal 5-20 kr. (5 per cent of the bill); *portier* or *concierge* 50 kr. — Where service is charged in the bill, only the 'portier', boots, and porter expect gratuities.

Pensions: *Frau Schwab*, IX. Wasagasse 11; *Frau Lejeune*, IX. Maximilians-Platz 4 & 5; *Frau Fischer*, I. Landesgerichts-Str. 18; *Frau Számwald*, IX. Hörlgasse 4; *Frau Mrazek*, I. Universitäts-Str. 12 (entrance Schwarzspanier-Str. 1); *Frau Banfort*, same street 6; *Mrs. Tatlock*, id., 8; *Frau Adele Koch*, IX. Garelligasse 3 (beginning of Alser-Str.); *Frau v. Müller*, IX. Türken-Str. 4; *Frau Pohl*, I. Rathhaus-Str. 20, etc.

Private Apartments to be had in every part of the town, from 20 fl. per month upwards, preferable to a hotel for a prolonged stay. Application may be made to the Wohnungs-Bureau, Kärntner-Ring 3. The 'Hausmeister', who opens the door at night, receives a fee of 10 kr. (20-30 kr. for a party, or when the hour is very late).

Restaurants (dinner-hour 12-5, supper after 7). Besides the above-mentioned hotels: **Breying*, Graben 19; *Lang* (Tucherbräu), *Brauer*, and *Zwierschütz* (Kaiserhof), all in the Reichsrath-Str. (Nos. 15, 3, 19); **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4 and in the Prater (Constantinhügel), D. from 3 fl.; **Leidinger*, Verläng. Kärntner-Str. 61, by the Elisabethbrücke; **Jos. Schneider* (with concert-rooms), Schottenbastei 3; **Rother Igel*, Wildpretmarkt 3, with entrance from the Tuchlauben; *Winternitz*, Adlergasse 1; **Goldne Kugel*, am Hof 11; *Zum Centralbad*, Weihburggasse 20; *Kastner* (Zum Magistrat), Lichtenfelsgasse 3; *Rothes Rössl*, IV. Hauptstr. 31; *Zum Weingarten*, VI. Getreidemarkt 5, near the Theater an der Wien; *Zum Riedhof*, VIII. Wickenburggasse 15. — Refreshment-rooms at the N., N.W., W., the Franz-Joseph's, the Aspang, the S., and the 'Staats' railway-stations. — **Beer** (generally excellent; 'krügel' = ½ litre; 'seidel', or glass = ⅓ litre; 'schnitt' = ½ krügel; 'pfiff' = ½ seidel) at the following houses: **Zur Grossen Tabakspfeife*, Goldschmiedgasse 9, by the Stefans-Platz; **Michaeler Bierhaus*, Michaeler-Platz 6; *Zum Lothringer*, Kohlmarkt 24; *Wieninger*, Naglergasse 1, near the Graben (also good wine; D. from 1 fl.); *Zum Alten Kühfuss*, Tuchlauben 10; *Fiedler*, Kärntner-Str. 35; **Drei Raben*, Raben-

Key to the Plan of Vienna.

1. Academy . . D, 5
1a. Anatomical Institute . . . . C, 2
2. Arsenal . . . F, 7

Baths.

3. Dianabad . . E, 3
4. Sophienbad . F, 3
4a. Roman Bath F, 2
5. Kaiserbad . D, 2
5a. Margarethenb. C, 6

Railway Stations.

6. Northern Rail. F, 2
6a. North-Western E, 1
7. Western . . A, 5
8. Franz-Joseph Railway . B, C, 1
9. Staatsbahn . E, 7
10. Southern . . E, 7
10a. Aspang Rail. F, 6

11. Blind Asylum B, 3
11a. Exchange . . D, 3
12. Botan. Garden E, 6
13. Burg . . . . D, 4
14. Burgthor . C, D, 4

Barracks.

15. Artillery . F, G, 6
16. Cavalry B, 3; D, 1
17. Franz-Joseph E, 3
18. Train . D, 6; E, 5
19. Guards . . E, 5
20. Rudolph . . D, 2
21. Heumarkt . E, 5
22. Burgwache . C, 5
23. Infantry (with Military School) C, 3; C, 5

24. Cavalry School F, 5
24a. Chem. Labor. C, 3
25. Credit-Anstalt D, 3
26. Criminal Court C, 3
27. Steamb. Station F, 3

Monuments.

28. Trinity Column D, 3
29. Marian Column D, 3
30. Emp. Francis I. D, 4
31. - Francis II. D, 4
32. - Joseph II. D, 4
33. Archduke Charles . . D, 4
34. Prince Eugene of Savoy . . D, 4
34a. Ressel . . . D, 5
34b. Prince Schwarzenberg . . D, 5
34c. Tegetthoff . F, 2
35. Horticult. Society E, 4
35a. Commander-in-chief . . . C, 4
36. Geol. Institution F, 4
37. Musical Society D, 5
37a. Academ. Gymnasium . . . E, 5
38. Commercial Academy . . D, 5
39. Heinrichshof . D, 4
40. Imper-Printing Office . . . E, 4
41. Hospital of Invalids . . E, F, 4
42. Lunatic Asylum B, 2
43. Josephinum . C, 2

Churches.

44. Altlerchenfeld B, 4
45. Garrison . . D, 3
46. St. Anna's . D, 4
47. Augustine . D. 4
48. St. Barbara's E, 4
49. Capuchin . . D, 4
50. St. Charles's D, 5
50a. St. Elizabeth's E, 6
51. Protestant . D, 4
52. Greek . . . E, 3
53. Gumpendorf . B, 6
54. Heilandskirche C, 3
55. St. John the Baptist's . . D, 4
56. St. John's . E, 3
57. Lutheran . . D, 3
58. Maria-Stiegen D, 3
59. St. Michael's D, 4
60. Minorites . . D, 3
60a. St. Peter's . D, 3
61. Salvator (Rathhaus) . . . D, 3
62. Schottenkirche D, 3
63. St. Stephen's Cathedral . D, 4
63a. Weissgärber F, 3

64. Hospital, General . . . C, 2, 3
65. —, Wieden . D, 6
65a. Künstlerhaus D, 5
65b. Central Market Hall . . . E, 4
65c. Retail Market E, 4
66. Custom House E, 3
67. Mil. Geogr. Institution . . C, 3
68. Mint . . . . E, 4
Museums, Imperial . . . C, 4

Palaces.

69. Archduke Albert D, 4
69a. — Lewis Victor D, 5
69b. Archd. Wm. E, 4
70. Belvedere . E, 6
71. Auersperg . C, 4
72. Coburg . D, E, 4
73. Dietrichstein C, 2
73a. Archiepiscopal D, 3
74. Liechtenstein C, 1; F, 4
74a. Pallavicini . D, 4
75. Schwarzenberg E, 5

76. Police Office D, 3
77. Polytech. Inst. D, 5
78. Post Office . . E, 3
80. Rathhaus. . . C, 3

Collections.

82. Albertina . . D, 4
Ambras, in the Imp. Art Museums . . . C, 4
84. Kunstverein . D, 3
85. Czernin . . C, 3
Imp. Picture Gall., in the Art Museum . C, 4
87. Harrach . . D, 3
88. Liechtenstein C, 2
90. Museum of Art and Industry D, 4
90a. Handels-Museum . . D, 3
91. Schönborn Gallery . . . . D, 3

92. Abattoirs B, 6; G, 6
93. Prot. School . D, 5
94. Milit. Hospital C, 2
95. Stables, Imp. . C, 4
96. Synagogue . . E, 3
97. Deaf and Dumb Asylum . . . D, 6
97a. Teleg. Office D, 3

Theatres.

98. Hofburg Theatre D, 4
99. Opera . . . D, 4
100. Stadt-Theater E. 4
101. An der Wien D, 5
102. Carl-Theater E, 3
103. Josephstadt . C, 3
110. Volkstheater C, 4

104. Theresianum D, 6
105. Veterinary Institution . . E, 5
106. University . C, 3
107. Volksgarten . C, 4
108. Orphan Asylum C, 2
109. Arsenal, Civic D, 3

platz 1 and Rothgasse 12; *Alter Blumenstock*, Ballgasse 6; **Lehner* (Zur Linde; handsome room; garden), Rothenthurm-Str. 12; *Winterbierhaus*, Landskrongasse 3; *Stadt Brünn*, Augustiner-Str. 12; *Protiviner Bierhalle*, Wallner-Str. 2; *Bazar*, Seitzergasse 6. — The following are in or near the Ring-Str.: **Dreher*, Operngasse 8 (D. from 1½ fl.); *Gause*, Johannesgasse 12; *Witthalm*, Kärntner-Ring 10; *Leber*, Babenberger-Str. 5; *Wieninger*, Universitäts-Str. 9; *Bellaria*, Bellaria-Str. 12; *Krischke*, Kolowrat-Ring 1; *Gartenbaugesellschaft*, Weihburggasse 29; *Högelsberger*, Schottengasse 4; *Kührer*, Schottenring 3; *Hernfeld*, Franz-Josefs-Quai 23; *Alt-Pilsenetzer Bierhalle*, Währinger-Str. 1 (by the Votivkirche); *Niebauer*, in the Augarten (p. 229). — Bavarian beer: **Spatenbräu*, I. Augustiner-Str. 8; **Pschorrbräu*, I. Jasomirgott-Str. 3 & 4 (opp. St. Stephen's); *Löwenbräu*, Franzens-Ring, behind the new Burgtheater; *Tucherbräu*, I. Reichsrath-Str. 15; *Ansbacher Bierhalle*, VI. Mariahilfer-Str. 1a. — Bees-Gardens in the suburbs: *Dreher's*, Landstrasse, Haupt-Str. 97; *Sibler*, Landstrasse, Ungargasse 52; *Zobel's*, Lerchenfelder Gürtel 55; *Pilsener Bierquelle*, Oberdöbling, Nussdorfer Str. 37; *Sulke*, in the Türkenschanz-Park, Währing.

Some of the Viennese dishes have curious names: e. g. 'Gulias', Hungarian baked meat, peppered; 'Papricahähnel', fowl prepared in a similar way; 'Jungfernbraten', roast pork with juniper-berries; 'Marine-Braten', 'Ofener Braten', 'Husaren-Braten', varieties of stewed beef; 'Fisolen', beans; 'Carviol', cauliflower; 'Kren', horse-radish; 'Aspic', jelly; 'Risibisi', rice and peas; 'Minestra', soup with rice and cauliflower; 'Beuschel', calves' lungs in vinegar; 'Junges Wild', ragout and entrails of game, etc.; 'Kaiserfleisch', smoked sucking pig; 'Krenfleisch', stewed pork with horse-radish; 'Frankfurter', small smoked sausages (one of such, 'Einspänner').

Wine. **E. Sacher*, Augustiner-Str. 4; **Schneider*, Rothenthurm-Str. 31; **Stefanskeller*, Stefans-Platz 2 (D. from 3 fl.); *Zur Schnecke* (old-German room), Petersplatz; *Streitberger*, Kölnerhofgasse 2; *Zett*, Am Hof and Rabenplatz; *Drei Laufer*, I. Kohlmarkt 26; *Zum Kameel*, I. Bognergasse 5. These are also restaurants. *Tommasoni* (Dalmatian and Tyrolese wines), Wollzeile 12, for luncheons only. — The best white Austrian wines are *Weidlinger*, *Gumpoldskirchener*, *Vöslauer*, *Retzer*, and *Mailberger;* the best red is *Vöslauer*. White Hungarian wines: *Ruster*, *Neszmelyer*, *Szegszarder*, *Schomlauer*, *Tokayer;* red, *Erlauer*, *Ofener* and *Carlowitzer*. Cheapest Hungarian wine at the *Esterhazy-Keller* (in the Haarhof), open 11-1 and 5-7 o'clock, frequented by all classes, although dark and uninviting; also at the *Schottenhof*. Dalmatian wine at the *Keller*, Naglergasse 18 (9-11 and 4-9). Spanish wines at the *Bodegas*, Kärntner-Ring 14 and Kolowrat-Ring 14. Pure natural wines at the *Göttweiger Keller*, Spiegelgasse 9; *Heiligenkreuzer Kellerei*, Schönlaterngasse 5; *Braun*, Judenplatz 8; *Höllrigl* (Zum Hirschen), Hernals, Hauptstr. 18; *Berger*, at Grinzing (p. 244). — The Viennese generally drink their wine mixed with soda-water (syphon 10-20 kr.). 'Ein Achtel gespritzt' means ⅛ litre of table-wine with ⅛ litre of soda-water; 'doppelt' or 'voll gespritzt' means with twice the quantity of soda-water.

Cafés. Very numerous; all open till 2 or 3 a.m.; a few only are given here. **Café de l'Europe*, Stefans-Platz 8; **Schrangl*, Graben 29; *Wortner*, Goldschmiedgasse 8; *Pucher*, Kohlmarkt 10; *Griensteidl*, Schauflergasse 2; *Korb*, Tuchlauben 11; **Central*, corner of Herrengasse and Strauchgasse; *Schlritzauer*, Neuer Markt 4 and Kärntner-Str. 24; *Café de l'Opéra*, *Bauer*, *Bock*, all in the Opern-Ring (Nos. 4, 3, 23); **Scheidl*, Kärntner-Str. 49; *Corso*, *Impérial*, *Kremser*, *Sperrer*, all in the Kärntner-Ring (Nos. 2, 16, 8, 7); *Ferlès*, Kolowrat-Ring 2; *Schüsswald*, *Katzmayr*, Park-Ring (2, 10); *Ronacher*, *Aula*, *Universität*, *Landtmann*, Franzens-Ring (Nos. 24, 20, 18, 14); **Arcaden-Café*, *Grillparzer*, *Kaiserhof*, *Auböck*, all in the Reichsrath-Str. (31, 25, 23, 11); *Maximilian*, *International*, Universitäts-Str. (4, 11); *Machanek*, Bellaria-Str. 8; *Café de France*, *Mayer*, *Wögerer*, *Mendl*, *Schüsswald*, *Lloyd*, Schotten-Ring (4, 9, 12, 13, 18, 19); *Plecher*, *Residenz*, Franz-Josefs-Quai (31, 17). — The cafés in the *Volksgarten* (pp. 191, 201) and *Stadtpark* (the *Cursalon*, much frequented on summer-evenings; concerts in winter on Sun. and Thurs.). — At Leopoldstadt: *Stierböck*, *Bauer*, *Donau*, *Licht*, *Schmidt*, all in the Prater-Str. (Nos. 6, 8, 10, 50, 65). — At Land-

strasse: *Sedlaczek*, Hauptstr. 17. — At Wieden: *Kress*, Favoriten-Str. 1; *Jungwirth*, Margarethen-Str. 7; *Aichinger*, Hanptstr. 11. — At Mariahilf: *Pedretti*, *Marschall*, *Gabesam*, Hauptstr. (1 B, 22, 84). — At Josefstadt: *Korb*, Florianigasse 2. — Also many *Coffee* and *Milk Rooms*, which ladies also may visit: *Guntramsdorfer*, corner of Weihhnrg- and Schelling-Gasse; *Fürst Schwarzenberg*, Himmelpfort- and Schelling-Gasse; *Wiener Molkerei*, Wollzeile 26; *Tirolerhof* (owned by Prince Wrede), I. Führichgasse 8; *Louise Jesovits*, I. Schauflergasse 6. — Glass or cup of coffee 12-20 kr. (with milk, 'melange'; with more coffee than milk, 'Capuziner'; with more milk, 'mehr weiss'); rolls 2 kr. each; waiter ('Zahlmarqueur') 2-5 kr. — *Ices* (20-30 kr.) to be had at most of the cafés.

Confectioners. **Demel*, Kohlmarkt 18, ices ('Gefrornes') of every kind ('Ribisel', currant; 'Weinscharl', harberry; 'Dierndln', cherry; 'Agras', gooseberry; 'Marillen', apricot; 'Obers', cream; 'Schmankerl' resembles vanilla-ice); **Gerstner*, Kärntner-Str. 12 (bonbons, etc.); *Gradl*, Bognergasse 11; **Ehrlich*, Rothenthurm-Str. 22; **Schelle*, Kärntner-Ring 53; *Gri-ninger*, Opernring 9; *Lehmann*, I. Singer-Str. 1; *Pischinger*, Kärntner-Str. 42; *Gfrorner*, Kolowrat-Ring 14 and Tuchlauben 23; *Darthe*, Reichrath-Str. 15; *Ullmann's Söhne*, Sechshaus, Haupt-Str. 19. Chocolate: *Jordan & Timäus*, Freisingergasse 6; *Cabos*, Kärtner-Str. 27, etc.

Cabs. The following charges are from the TARIFF of 1874. Ordinary fares from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. (at night one-half more). One-horse cab holds 1-3 pers.; two-horse ('Fiaker') 1-4 persons. Driver expects small fee extra.

Within the Lines (Prater excepted), one-horse, first 1/4 hr. 50 kr.	One-h. fl. kr.	Two-h. fl. kr.
First 1/2 hr.	— 60	1 —
Each 1/4 hr. (or, for 2-h., each 1/2 hr.) more	— 20	— 50
To or from the Rail. Stations	1 —	1 50
- - at night	1 30	2 50
Box or portmanteau, each	— 30	— 40
To the Prater as far as the Baths and the second 'Rondeau'; to the Arscnal, Gaudenzdorf, Meidling, Fünfhaus, Sechshaus, Rudolfsheim, Neu-Lerchenfeld, Ottakring, Hernals, Währing, Weinhaus, Ober-Döhling, Simmering	1 20	2 —
To Schönhrunn, Hietzing, Penzing, Dornbach, Gersthof, Unter-Döhling, Zwischenbrücken	1 60	2 50
To Hetzendorf, Neuwaldegg, Grinzing, Lainz, Speising, St. Veit, Hacking, Baumgarten, Breitensee, Altmannsdorf, Pötzleinsdorf, Heiligenstadt, Central Cemetery, Nussdorf, Floridsdorf, Sievering, Lusthaus, Freudenau, Steamboat-quay in the Prater	2 20	3 —
Waiting and return-drive, per 1/4 hr.	— 20	
- - - per 1/2 hr.		— 50

Omnibuses (English Co.) run from the inner city through the main streets of the outer quarters to the suburbs of Döhling, Hietzing, Weinhaus, etc.; their central station is the Stefans-Platz. Charges, reckoned according to three zones: (1) as far as the Ring-Str., (2) to the Linienwall (toll-gate), (3) to the suburbs. Trip through one zone 6, through two in succession 9, through all three 12 kr. *Express Omnibuses* (15 kr.) also run every 5 or 10 min. from the Stefans-Platz to the railway stations. Omnibuses and private carriages with two or four horses may be had for excursions or hy the day. Travellers wishing to have an omnibus (3-4 fl.) to meet them at the railway station on their arrival in Vienna should telegraph to the manager of the Omnibns Company, Stefans-Platz 8. — Stands: for the *Arsenal* (12 kr.), Stefans-Pl.; *Central Cemetery* (20 kr.), Wollzeile 37; *Döbling* (in 1/2 hr., 12 kr.), Freyung, Am Hof, and Wieden Haupt-Str. 52; *Dornbach* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), Am Hof; *Gersthof* (20 kr.), Wipplinger-Str.; *Grinzing* (3/4 hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Heiligenstadt* (15 kr.), Hof; *Hietzing* (and *Schönbrunn;* 15 kr., after 10 p.m. 20 kr.), Neuer Markt, Peter, Stefans-Platz; *Meidling* (12 kr.), Stefans-Platz and Praterstern (15 kr.); *Neulerchenfeld* (12 kr.), Stefans-Platz; *Neu-Waldegg* (1 hr., 20 kr.), Hof; *Nussdorf*

(26 kr.), Hof; *Ottakring* (12 kr.), Hof; *Penzing* (½ hr., 15 kr.), Hoher Markt and Praterstern (20 kr.); *Schönbrunn* (same as Hietzing); *Sievering* (25 kr.), Hof; *Währing*, *Weinhaus*, and *Cottage-Verein* (12 kr.), Hohenstaufengasse and Praterstern. The omnibuses begin running at 6 a.m. (in winter 7 a.m.), and cease at 10 p.m. (in winter 9 p.m.). Smoking-coupés are provided.

Tramway round the interior of the city, by the Ring-Strasse and the Franz-Josefs-Quai (8 kr.); also across the Aspernbrücke, to the Praterstern (N. and N.W. Railway Stations), and thence in one direction to the Municipal Baths and in another to the Lagerhaus (8 kr.). Also to Döbling, Hernals, Fünfhaus, Rudolfsheim, Simmering, Währing, Weinhaus (fare 10 kr.). To Penzing and Dornbach 15 kr. (from Ring-Str. 12 kr., from the Mariahilf and Hernals Lines 10 kr.). To the Central Cemetery from the St. Marxer Line (10 kr.). Outside the Lines, 6 kr. — If the car does not go direct to the passenger's destination, he may obtain a 'correspondence' ticket, entitling him to change cars within an hour. The conductor will indicate the points where the routes cross each other. A blue lamp on a car signifies that it is the last for the day on that route. — The cars of the *New Tramway Company* ply on the *Gürtel-Strasse*, outside the Lines, from the Meidling Station to Döbling every 5-7 min. (10 kr.). Branch-lines diverge from the Neulerchenfeld-Linie to Alt-Ottakring; from the Westbahn-Linie to Breitensee; from the Währinger Linie to the Schotten-Ring; also from the Opernring to the Meidlinger Station, from Gaudenzhof (Hundsthurmer Linie) to Wiener-Neudorf, and from the Schotten-Ring to Nussdorf.

Steam Tramway from the Stefanie-Brücke to the Marchfeld, through *Floridsdorf* (p. 324), forking to *Stammersdorf*, and to *Aspern*, *Essling*, and *Gross-Enzersdorf*. Also from the Schönbrunner-Linie to *Schönbrunn*, *Hietzing*, *Lainz*, *Speising*, *Mauer*, *Kalksburg*, *Rodaun*, *Perchtoldsdorf*, *Brunn*, *Maria-Enzersdorf*, and *Mödling* (with a short branch from Hietzing to *St. Veit*). A third line from Gaudenzdorf (Schönbrunner or Hundsthurmer Linie) to *Meidling* and *Wiener-Neudorf* (E. of Mödling).

Loop Line from the *Praterstern* (with stations at Haupt-Zollamt, Rennweg, Arsenal, Favoriten) to *Meidling*, where it joins the Südbahn; then, diverging again, it runs by *Hetzendorf*, *Speising*, *Lainz*, and *St. Veit*, to *Baumgarten* and to *Hütteldorf-Hacking* on the Westbahn.

Steamboats. Office on the Danube Canal, beyond the Radetzky Bridge, Dampfschiff-Str. 2 (Pl. F, 3). As the larger steamers cannot enter the canal, passengers are conveyed to them by small steamboats. Those for Linz (R. 38) start from the Stefanie Bridge, by the Franz-Josefs-Quai (whence the local boats to Nussdorf and Kahlenbergerdorf also start); those for Budapest (R. 54) from a quay near the steamboat-offices.

Post-Office (Pl. 78; E, 3), Postgasse 10, open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Branch-offices in the Inner City, Habsburgergasse 9, Seilerstätte 22, Franz-Josefs-Quai (Esslinggasse 4), Maximilian-Str. 4, Minoriten-Platz 9, Nibelungengasse 6 (Schiller-Platz), Schotten-Ring 16, Börsen-Platz 1, in the Rathhaus, the Reichsrathsgebäude, and at all the railway-stations. Letter to any part of Vienna 3, to Austria or Germany 5, to Great Britain or the United States 10 kr.; post card 2-5 kr. — There are also several *Pneumatic Post Offices:* the inner town, Börsen-Platz 1, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Schotten-Ring 19 (letter 15 kr., card 10 kr., card with prepaid answer 20 kr.). The ordinary letter-boxes are painted yellow; those for the pneumatic post (smaller) are painted red.

Telegraph. *Central Office* (Pl. 97 a; D, 3), Börsen-Platz 1. Also many branch-offices. The *Private Telegraph Co.* for Vienna and the environs has offices in all the principal streets. It also sends dispatches to any of the government telegraph-stations. Telegrams are sent from all the branch post-offices.

Telephone. Public stations at Börsen-Platz 1, the Effekten- and Frucht-Börse, the Reichsrathsgebäude, Fleischmarkt 19, Kärntner-Ring 3, Wollzeile 16, II. Prater-Str. 54, IV. Neumanngasse 3, VI. Siebensterngasse 13; also at Döbling, Ottakring, Hernals, Liesing, etc. (at the post-offices). Use of wire for 5 min. 20 kr.

Police Office (Pl. 76; D, 3), Schotten-Ring 18 (night-entrance by the

Hohenstaufengasse). District Offices in the outer quarters and in the suburbs of Ottakring, Währing, Döbling, Floridsdorf, Meidling, and Sechshaus.

Theatres. Performances begin at 7 o'clock. (Fee of ½-1 fl. for booking seats beforehand. Charge for each article left in the cloak-room 10 kr.) Imperial Theatres (usually closed in July and August): OPERA (Pl. 99; D, 4), for operas and ballet only; front-row of boxes 5, second row 4, third row 3 fl.; stalls (parquet), first row 5, second to fourth rows 4, fifth to ninth 3½ fl., etc.; pit (parterre) 2½-3 fl., according to row (charges one-half higher for Italian operas). — HOFBURG-THEATRE (Pl. 98; D, 4), for tragedy, comedy, and classical dramas; stalls 5, front-row of boxes 5, front-row of pit 3, gallery 1½, admission to stand in pit 1 fl., etc. — Private Theatres: DEUTSCHES VOLKSTHEATER (Pl. 110; C, 3), for dramas, comedies, popular pieces; best boxes 3, stalls 2¼, pit 2 fl., etc. — THEATER AN DER WIEN (Pl. 101; D, 5), for dramas, comedies, operettas, etc.; boxes, orchestra-stalls, or dress-circle 3, parquet 2½ fl. — CARL-THEATER, in the Leopoldstadt (Pl. 102; E, 3); best boxes 2-3, parquet, etc. 1½-2, gallery 80 to 1 fl. 20 kr. — JOSEFSTADT-THEATER (Pl. 103; C, 3), popular plays and farces; boxes 2-3, stalls 2, pit 1½ fl. — In winter popular performances are given on Sunday afternoons at reduced prices. Tickets for popular performances are largely bought up by speculators. Those who make a long stay in Vienna should get Gutman's (Operngasse) guide to the theatres ('Logen- und Sitzeintheilung sämmtlicher Theater'; 50 kr.). — Summer Theatres: VOLKS-THEATER, in the Prater (seats 80 kr.-2½ fl.); *Third Café* in the Prater (see below); COLOSSEUM and VOLKS-THEATER, at Rudolfsheim (1½ fl.); PRINCE SULKOWSKI'S PRIVATE THEATRE (for rehearsals), Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 49 (50-70 kr.).

Concerts in the *Volksgarten* every afternoon in summer (military band or Strauss's orchestra, adm. 50 kr.; on Tuesday and Friday evenings 1 fl.; illumination on holidays; subscription for the season 20 fl.). On Tues., Sat., and Sun., in fine weather, in the *Augarten* (p. 229). Also at the *Three Cafés* in the Prater. At *Vogelsang's Garden Restaurant*, at the W. Railway Station, etc. *Popular Concerts* (military band) in the Rathhaus-Park (p. 210) in summer, on Mon. and Thurs. at 5.30 p.m. — In winter daily (and on bad days in summer) at *Schneider's Harmonie-Säle*, Schottenbastei 3; on Sundays in the *Volksgarten*, in the hall of the *Musikverein* (p. 225), and at the *Sophienbad* (see below); on Sundays and Thursdays in the *Cursalon* and the flower-saloons of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (p. 226). — Concerts of *Classical Music* in the rooms of the Musikverein, or in those of the piano-manufacturers, *Bösendorfer*, Herrengasse 6; *Ehrbar*, IV. Mühlgasse 6; and *Heizmann & Son*, Graben 15.

Popular Resorts. *Ronacher's Etablissement*, I. Seilerstätte 9 (on the site of the old Stadttheater); *Danzer's Orpheum*, IX. Wasagasse 33 (closed in summer), and numerous other cafés-chantants. Beyond the Lines: *Schwender's Colosseum* at Rudolfsheim, Schönbrunner-Str. 1; *Casino Hopfner*, at Hietzing (p. 240); *Zögernitz's Casino* and *Schwarzer Adler* at Oberdöbling; *Höllrigl* (zum Hirschen), *Elterlein's Casino*, *Stalehner*, *Töke's Neue Welt*, etc. at Hernals; *Hornick* (Hauptstr. 2) at Fünfhaus; *Bockkeller* at Nussdorf; *Güldene Waldschnepfe* at Dornbach. — Balls in winter at the *Sophienbad* and *Dianabad* (see below), and at the *Flower Saloons* (p. 226). Three masked-balls in the rooms of the *Musikverein* during the Carnival. — *Skating Rinks* at the Wiener Eislauf-Verein (p. 230) and in the Volksprater (p. 238).

Panoramas, II. Prater-Str. 49 (Battle of Gravelotte, by Hünten and Simmler). Also in the Prater, Ausstellungs-Str. 165 (Siege of Rome in 1849, Garibaldi defending the city against the French, by L. Philippet). Admission 50 kr.

Baths. I. District (inner city). **Centralbad*, Weihburggasse 20, in three departments: 1st, vapour (1 fl. 20 to 3 fl.), plunge (1-2 fl.), and shower-baths (60 kr.); 2nd, hydropathy (70 kr.) and massage (1½ fl.); 3rd, medical baths. Hours 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. — *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 5; D, 2), Franz-Josefs-Quai, near the Schotten-Ring, bath 35-80 kr. (also hydropathy and massage). — II. District: *Leopoldsbad*, Obere Donau-Str. 45; **Dianabad* (Pl. 3; E, 3), Obere Donau-Str. 93 (steam-launch from Franz-Josefs-Quai); swim-

ming-baths in summer for ladies and gentlemen (40 kr.). **Römisches Bad* (Pl. 4a; F, 2), Kleine Stadtgutgasse 9, opposite the N. Station. — III. District: *Sophienbad* (Pl. 4; F, 4), Marxergasse 13, 8.30 to 12 o'clock ladies only. — **Josephsbad*, Sophienbrücken-Str. 12; electric baths, massage, hydropathy, vapour. — IV. District: **Florabad*, Floragasse 7. — V. District: **Margarethenbad* (Pl. 5a; C, 6), Wildemanngasse 5; bath 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr. — VI. District: **Esterhazybad*, Gumpendorfer-Str. 59; **Russian Vapour Bath*, Liniengasse 5. — VII. District: *Marienbad*, Badhausgasse 9. — IX. District: *Brünnlbad*, Lazarethgasse 16. — **River Baths.** **Communalbad* on the right bank of the Danube, above the Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke (p. 239), 1st class bath 1 fl., plunge 10-30 kr. — **Military Swimming School & Baths*, on the right bank, below the Rudolf Bridge; *Holzer's River Baths*, on the left bank; *Concordiabad*, in the Danube Canal, Franz-Josefs-Quai, above the Stefaniebrücke. *Baths* at *Oberdöbling*, Haupt-Str. 70, in a shady park (also warm baths); at *Heiligenstadt* (Curpark); at *Meidling*, Matzleinsdorfer-Str. 22, 24 (mineral); at *Nussdorf*, Hauptplatz 8, etc.

Medical Advice gratis at the *Allgemeine Poliklinik*, Schwarzspanier-Str. 12, behind the Votivkirche, and at the *Mariahilfer Ambulatorium*, VI. Esterhazygasse 31. Surgical cases are well attended to at *Dr. Eder's Private Establishment*, Josefstadt, Langegasse 53. Dentists: *Brunn*, VIII. Lerchenfeldergasse 162; *Franz*, Johannesgasse 1; *Dr. Jarisch*, Freyung 6.

Commissionnaires *(Dienstmänner)*. Charge for an errand within a district (Bezirk) 10 kr. (incl. 22 lbs. of luggage); into an adjoining district 20 kr.; into each additional district 15 kr.; for luggage over 22 and under 55 lbs. these charges are doubled; for carrying luggage under 22 lbs. to a railway-station, in the same district 15, into another district 30-40 kr. Double fees at night (9-7 in summer, 8-8 in winter). The commissionnaires are all numbered, and are bound to carry a tariff of charges, which should be consulted in doubtful cases.

Shops. The best are in the Kohlmarkt, Graben, Kärntner-Str., Ring-Str. and Stefans-Platz. Exhibition of Vienna industries at the Museum für Kunst und Industrie (p. 228). Leather-wares and fancy-goods sold by *Aug. Klein*, Graben 20; *Rodeck*, Kohlmarkt 7; *F. Hiess & Sons*, Kärntner-Str. 25; *Weidmann*, Babenberger-Str. 7; *Sirk*, Kärntner-Ring 1; *Palais Royal* and *Vienna Louvre*, Kärntner-Str. — Carpets: *Haas & Sons*, Stock im Eisen 6; *Backhausen*, Opern-Ring 1. Oriental carpets and embroidery, *Jac. Adutt*, Fleischmarkt 7. — Jewellery and plate: *Klinkosch*, Kohlmarkt 26; *Mayer Sons*, Stock im Eisen 7; *Rozet & Fischmeister*, Kohlmarkt 11; *Hauptmann & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 3; *Hofstätter*, Kohlmarkt 7; *Brandeis*, Kärntner-Str. 35; *Goldschmidt*, Goldschmiedgasse, Aziendahof, first floor. — Electroplate: *Christofle & Co.*, Opern-Ring 5; Depôts of the *Berndorf Manufactory of Metallic Wares*, Wollzeile 12, Bognergasse 2, and (VII.) Mariahilfer-Str. 18. — Meerschaum: *Hiess & Sons*, Kärntner-Str. 25; *C. Hiess*, Graben 11. — Crystal wares: *Lobmeyer*, Kärntner-Str. 13; *Schreiber*, Tegetthoff-Str. 3; *Count Harrach's Depôt*, Freyung 3; *Wallisch*, Johannesgasse 3. — Porcelain: *Wahliss*, Kärntner-Str. 17; *Haas & Czjczek*, Kärntner-Str. 5; *Rädler & Pilz*, Breitegasse 26 (portraits on porcelain). — Galvanoplastic works of art: *C. Haas*, Dreilaufergasse 5. — Works of Art (old and new pictures): *E. Hirschler & Co.*, Graben 14. — Photographs: *Kramer*, Graben 7; *Czihak*, Graben 22; *Artaria*, Kohlmarkt 9; *Heck*, Kärntner-Ring 12. — Bohemian garnet-wares: *Kersch*, Graben 16. — Bootmaker: *Hahn*, Plankengasse 4. — Tailors: *Rothberger*, Stefans-Platz 8; *Grünbaum*, Graben 26. — Outfitters: *Jägermayer*, Kärntner-Str. 38; *Riedel & Beutel*, Stefans-Platz 9; *Trettenhahn*, Weihburggasse 4; *Schostal & Härtlein*, Kärntner-Str. 38; *Weldler & Budie*, Tuchlauben 13; *Bollarth* (Bobem. lace), Graben 29; *Steinbühler*, Freyung 9. — Perfumery: *Calderara & Bankmann*, Graben 18; *Filz*, Graben 13; *J. M. Farina*, Kohlmarkt 26; *G. Steinmetz*, Bauernmarkt 1; *K. Steinmetz*, Stefans-Platz 6. — Gloves: *Jaquemar*, Herrengasse 6; *Zacharias*, Spiegelgasse 2, Tuchlauben 18, and Kohlmarkt 12; *Adam's Sohn*, Wieden, Haupt-Str. 14; *Frz. Schubert*, Wieden, Paniglgasse 17.

Money Changers. *Union Bank*, Graben 13; *Escompte-Gesellschaft*, Kärntner-Str. 7; *Anglo-Austr. Bank*, Stefans-Platz 2; *Epstein*, Stock-im-Eisen-Platz 3; *Völcker & Co.*, Kohlmarkt 26; *Verkehrsbank*, Wipplinger-Str. 28.

Markets. The markets of Vienna deserve a visit in the forenoon. The largest is in the Schönbrunner-Str. at Fünfhaus. Excellent fruit in the *Fruit Market* in the Hof and at the Elizabethbrücke, Wieden (p. 232). Many varieties of fish at the *Fish Market* on the Franz-Josefs-Quai (Fridays): *e.g.* the Fogasch caught in the Plattensee (p. 353); Huchen, a kind of trout; Scbill; Sterling, resembling sturgeon, etc. — The spacious *Central-Markthalle* (Pl. 65b; E, 4), in the suburb of Landstrasse, opposite the Stubenthor bridge, is worthy of a visit. — *Horse Market* (*'Wiener Tattersall'*), Schüttel-Str. 54 (Pl. F, 3).

The **Auskunfts-Bureau,** or inquiry-office, of the *Verein für Stadtinteressen*, I. Jasomirgott-Str. 2 (Stefans-Platz; open daily 8-2; closed on Sun. and holidays; no fees), gives information and help to strangers.

Embassies and Consulates. British Ambassador, *Sir Augustus B. Paget*, III. Metternichgasse 6; Consul General, *Mr. G. Nathan*, Schwarzenberg-Str. 3; Pro-Consul, *Mr. Feldscharek.* — American Ambassador, Colonel *F. D. Grant*, IV. Schwindgasse 4; Consul General, *Mr. J. Goldschmidt*, IX. Wasagasse 2 (10-2); Vice-Consul General, *Mr. O. Maass*, at Unter-Sievering No. 81.

English Church Service at the Chapel of the British Embassy *(Christ Church)* at 11 a.m.; *Rev. William H. Hechler*, Chaplain to the Embassy, I. Elisabeth-Str. 14. — **Presbyterian Church Service** (British-American), Eschenbachgasse 9, Sun. at 11 a.m. from 1st Sept. to 31st May; *Rev. F. Gordon*, M. A., to be met with on week-days 10-1 at Landesgerichts-Str. 12 (see below).

Anglo-American Vienna Medical Association, and *English Library*, I. Landesgericbts-Str. 12 (open on week-days, from 1st Sept. to 31st May 10-1, from 1st June to 31st August 1-2 p.m.). — *Home for British Governesses*, I. Weihburggasse 16.

Collections. Admission to the Imperial Collections (Treasury, Nat. Hist. Museum, Museum of Weapons, Army Museum, and Picture Gallery) free. Fees are prohibited. Articles left in cloak-room 10 kr. each.

**Academy of Art* (p. 220): Picture Gallery, Sat. and Sun. 10-1 (or apply to custodian; generally enough to ring at the door); Plaster Casts 9-1 on the first five days of the week; in winter and on Sat. throughout the year 5-7 (closed on Sun. and holidays). Library daily, in summer 3-6, in winter 3-7.

Agricultural Collections (p. 208), I. Herrengasse 13, daily on application to the secretary.

**Albertina* (p. 203), Mon. and Thurs. 9-2 o'clock.

Ambras Collection, see Imp. Museum of Weapons.

**Army Museum* in the Arsenal (p. 231), from 1st Apr. to 30th Sept. Tues. and Thurs. 10-2, Sat. 1-5; from 1st Oct. to 31st Mar. Thurs. 10-2 (free).

Arsenal (p. 230). Army Museum, see above. Visitors to the *Artillery Workshops* require an order from the War Office.

Art-Industry Society, in the Museum of Art and Industry (see below).

Beelhoven Collection, at Heiligenstadt, in the Upper School-house, Pfarrplatz 4 (tramway from the Schotten-Ring in 1/2 hr., or by omnibus from the Platz am Hof), daily on application to the custodian (30 kr.).

Blind Asylum, Josefstadt, Blindengasse 31; public examinations, Tburs. 10-12. Permission may be obtained from the Director to be present at of the ordinary classes. Vacation in August.

Coins and Antiquities, in the Imperial Art-History Museum (p. 216), closed at present.

Deaf and Dumb Asylum (p. 232), Wieden, Favoriten-Str. 13; public examinations, Sat. 10-12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).

Educational Exhibition (p. 206), I. Wipplinger-Str. 8 (in the old Rathhaus); Wed. 10-12 and 2-4, in summer 2-5.

Exhibition of Exports, Wollzeile 37, week-days 9-4, Sun. 9-12.

Geological Institution (p. 230), daily 9-4.

Government Printing-Office, Singer-Str. 26 (p. 204), Tues. and Frid. 9-12, on application at the office.

Handels-Museum (p. 209), I. Börsengasse 3, week-days 10-4 (30 kr.). Sun. and holidays 9-1 (10 kr.; closed on Mondays).

Historical Museum of Vienna (p. 210) in the new Rathhaus, main staircase, No. 2. United with the civic *Museum of Weapons.* In summer on Sun. and holidays 9-1 (10 kr.), on Tues. and Thurs. 9-2 (30 kr.). At other times tickets at 1 fl. obtained from the director (staircase IV, 1st floor, Archives).

Hofburg (p. 199), ordinary rooms daily 3-6, on application to the Burghauptmann between 9 and 12.

**Imperial Library* (p. 201), daily 9-4, except Sun.; closed from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept. (large hall shown till 2 p.m. for a fee; visitors knock at a door on the first floor, to the right; MSS. not shown after 2 p.m.).

Imperial Stables (p. 220), tickets obtained at the office of the Oberstallmeister in the Amalienhof, daily 10-12; adm. on week-days 1-3.

**Imperial Treasury* (p. 202), from 1st May to 31st Oct. Tues., Thurs., Frid. 10-1. Tickets procured on written application at the office of the Schatzkammer (Hofburg, Augustinergang; entrance from Josefs-Platz, first door on the left, in the entresol, p. 200) on the day previous, 10-12, available only for the hours and persons specified. Strangers, however, may generally obtain tickets without previous application on presenting their cards.

Industrial Hygienic Museum, I. Reichsrath-Str. 23, Tues., Wed. Thurs., Sat., Snn. 10-4.

Industrial Technological Museum (p. 235), Sun 9-12, Mon., Wed., Thur., and Frid. 9-6; adm. 20 kr. (free on Mon.).

Miethke's Permanent Exhibition of Art, Neuer Markt 13, daily, 9-6 (30 kr.).

**Museum of Art and Industry* (p. 226), Sun. 9-1, and Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 9-4, gratis; on Tues. and Wed., 9-4, adm. 30 kr.

**Museum of Weapons of the Imperial House* (History of Art Museum, p. 216), Wed. and Sat. 10-2; tickets gratis on application the day before 10-12 a.m. at the office of the Art-Historical Collections, I. Burgring 5.

Musikverein, building (p. 225) daily, except Sunday, 9-5 (fee 20 kr.).

**Natural History Museum* (p. 213), Tues., Thurs., and Sat. 10-3, Sun. and holidays 9-1; free on Thurs., Sat., and Sun.; on Tues. 1 fl.; closed on Easter Sunday, Whitsunday, Christmas-Day, and Corpus Christi.

Opera House (p. 220), Opernring, during the June or July vacation, on application at the office.

Pathological Museum, in the Public Hospital (p. 234), daily 11-1.

Pictures (modern), *Permanent Exhibition* of the *Kunstverein* (p. 205), Tuchlauben 8, daily 9-5, in winter 10-4 (30 kr., Sun. afternoon 20 kr.).

Pictures (modern), *Permanent Exhibition* at the *Künstlerhaus* (p. 225), Lothringer-Str. 9, daily 9-5, in winter 9-4; adm. to the spring exhibition 50 kr., on Sun. and holidays 20 kr.; at other seasons 30 kr., on Sun. and holiday afternoons 10 kr.

**Picture Gallery, Imperial* (p. 219), closed at present.

—, *Czernin's* (p. 233), Mon. and Thurs. 10-2.

—, *Harrach's* (p. 206), Mon., Wed., Sat. 10-4 (closed in winter).

*—, *Liechtenstein's* (p. 235), in summer daily, except Sat., 9-4, Sun. and holidays, 2-4. In winter daily, on application to the Director.

—, *Schönborn's* (p. 207), Mon., Wed., Frid. 9-3; closed in winter.

**Rathhaus* (p. 210), Franzens-Ring, on week-days 2-6 (apply at the portal in the Lichtenfels-Str.; fee).

Reichsrathsgebäude (p. 212), shown out of session, on Sun. 9-1, on week-days 10-4. (Apply to the porter under the approach.) Adm. 20 kr., family or party of 3-5 pers. 50 kr.

Technical School (p. 232), at Wieden, week-day forenoons on application to the keeper (in first court to the right, left corner).

University (p. 209), week-days after 1, on Sun. and holidays the whole day (fee).

Vivarium (p. 238), Prater, main avenue, a collection of living animals; daily from 9 till dusk; 60 kr.; after 2 p.m. 30 kr.

Wagner Museum (Oesterlein's), IV. Alleegasse 19; daily, 10-6; adm., including printed description, 40 kr.

Diary. (Particulars see above.) DAILY: Agricultural Collections (on application); Beethoven Collection (40 kr.); Exhibition of Exports 9-4 (Sun. 9-1); Geological Institute 9-4; Pictures in Künstlerhaus 9-5 (winter 9-4); Pictures of Kunstverein 9-5 (winter 9-4); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery, in summer, 9-4 (exc. Sat.; Sun. and holidays 2-4); Hofburg 3-6 (application 9-12); Imperial Library 9-4 (exc. Sun.; closed from 1st Aug. to 15th Sept.); Imperial Stables 10-12; Miethke's Exhibition 9-6; Musikverein Building 9-5 (exc. Sun.); Pathological Museum (in the Public Hospital) 11-1; Rathhaus, after 2; Technical School 9-2; University, afternoons (Sun., whole day); Vivarium 9 to dusk; Wagner Museum 10-6; Military Parade with band, at 1, in the Inner Burgplatz (exc. Sun.).

SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS: Church-music at the Burgpfarrcapelle (p. 200), 11 a.m.; Handels-Museum 9-1 (10 kr.); Museum of Art and Industry 9-1; Natural History Museum 9-1; Industrial Hygienic Museum 10-4; Industrial Technological Museum 9-12 (20 kr.); Historical Museum of Vienna, in summer, 9-1 (10 kr.); Picture Gallery in the Academy 10-1.

MONDAYS: Academy (casts) 9-1; Albertina 9-2; Harrach's Pictnre Gallery 10-4 (summer); Czernin Picture Gallery 10-2 (summer); Schönborn Picture Gallery 9-3; Industrial Technological Musem 9-6.

TUESDAYS: Academy (casts) 9-1; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4 (30 kr.); Historical Museum of Vienna, in summer, 9-2 (30 kr.); Army Museum 10-2 (summer); Industrial Hygienic Museum 10-4; Handels-Mnseum 10-4 (30 kr.); Nat. Hist. Museum 10-3 (1 fl.); Govt. Printing Office 9-12; Treasury 10-1.

WEDNESDAYS: Academy (casts) 9-1; Imp. Museum of Weapons 10-2; Harrach's Gallery 10-4; Schönborn Gallery 9-3 (summer); Museum of Art and Industry 9-4 (30 kr.); Indust. Hygienic Museum 10-4; Indust. Technolog. Museum 9-6 (20 kr.); Handels-Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); Museum of Weapons 10-2; Educational Exhibition 10-12 and 2-4 (summer 2-5).

THURSDAYS: Academy (casts) 9-1; Albertina 9-2; Czernin Gallery 10-2; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Nat. Hist. Museum 10-3; Hist. Museum of Vienna 9-2, in summer (30 kr.); Indust. Technolog. Museum 9-6 (20 kr.); Indust. Hygienic Museum 10-4; Handels-Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); Army Museum 10-2; Treasury 10-1; public examination at the Blind Asylum 10-12 (closed in Aug.).

FRIDAYS: Academy (casts) 9-1; Schönborn Gallery 9-3 (summer); Govt. Printing Office 9-12; Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Indust. Technol. Museum 9-6 (20 kr.); Treasury 10-1.

SATURDAYS: Academy (pictures) 10-1, (casts, in winter) 5-7; Imp. Museum of Weapons 10-2; Harrach's Gallery 10-4 (summer); Army Museum 1-5 (summer); Museum of Art and Industry 9-4; Nat. Hist. Museum 10-3; Museum of Weapons 10-2; Indust. Hygienic Museum 10-4; Handels-Museum 10-4 (30 kr.); public examination in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum 10-12 (vacation Aug. and Sept.).

Most of these collections, when closed to the public, are shown to strangers on payment of a fee.

Principal Attractions, when time is limited: St. Stephen's Church (p. 197); Ring-Strasse (p. 208); Treasury (p. 202); Imperial Museums (pp. 213, 216); Liechtenstein Picture Gallery (p. 235).

Vienna (436 ft.), the capital of the Empire of Austria, and residence of the emperor, lies in a plain surrounded by distant mountains, on the *Danube Canal*, the southern arm of the river, into which the *Wien* falls within the city. Since 19th Dec. 1890, when the former suburbs were incorporated with the town, it is divided into 19 districts ('Bezirke'): I. Interior of the city, II. Leopoldstadt, III. Landstrasse, IV. Wieden, V. Margarethen, VI. Mariahilf, VII. Neubau, VIII. Josefstadt, IX. Alsergrund, X. Favoriten, XI. Sim-

mering, XII. Meidling, XIII. Hietzing, XIV. Rudolfsheim, XV. Fünfhaus, XVI. Ottakring, XVII. Hernals, XVIII. Währing, XIX. Döbling. According to the census of 1890 the interior of the city had a population of 65,750, the whole town 1,355,255 inhab., including a garrison of 22,651 soldiers.

Vienna was originally the ancient Celtic settlement of *Vindomna* or *Vindomina* (old Celtic *Vindóbona*), which the Romans seized and fortified about A. D. 14. Marcus Aurelius died here in 180. By the end of the third century Vindobona had become a municipium or town, and the seat of the Roman civil and military government, and continued to flourish until the invasion of the Avars about 588. From that date the Roman Vindobona disappears from history until 791, when Charlemagne conquered the Avars and made the tract between the Enns and the Wiener Wald the boundary of his empire. From the time of Emp. Otho II. (973-983) the fief of Austria (the 'Eastern Mark') was held by the *Babenbergers*, who exchanged their title of 'Markgraf', or count of the Mark, for that of duke in the reign of Frederick Barbarossa (12th cent.). The first mention of *Viennis* occurs in a charter of 1030; in 1137 it is spoken of as *Wiennensis Locus;* and in 1156 it became the residence of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott. During the Crusades Vienna increased so rapidly, owing to the traffic which flowed through it, that when the Babenbergers had become extinct, and Ottokar of Bohemia occupied the country (1251-1276), those fortifications were probably marked out which formed the boundary of the inner city down to 1857. Ottokar was defeated by Rudolph of Hapsburg in 1276, and Vienna then became the seat of the Hapsburg dynasty. In 1519 Emp. Maximilian I. entertained Wladislaw, King of Hungary and Bohemia, and Sigismund, King of Poland, at Vienna, and on that occasion concluded the marriages of his children, through which Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary fell to the crown of Austria, giving rise to the saying: —

'*Bella gerant alii, tu felix Austria nube;*
Nam quae Mars aliis, dat tibi regna Venus'.

Vienna was twice besieged by the Turks, under Soliman II. from 22nd Sept. to 15th Oct. 1529, and under Mohammed IV., by the grand-vizier Kara Mustapha, from 14th July to 12th Sept. 1683. In the latter case they were defeated by John Sobieski, King of Poland, and Margrave Lewis of Baden with an allied army of Poles, Austrians, Saxons, Bavarians, and Franks. After the disastrous battles of 1805 (Austerlitz) and 1809 (Wagram), Vienna was for a short period occupied by the French. The Congress of Vienna was held from 3rd Nov. 1814 to 9th June 1815. — The houses of historical interest are indicated by tablets.

Until 1809 Vienna was enclosed by a double girdle of fortifications, of which little now remains. The *external* works, constructed in 1704 as a protection against the incursions of the Hungarians under Francis Rakoczy, consisting of a rampart, 12 ft. high, and a fosse, are still maintained as the boundary-line of the city-imposts, but are shortly to be removed to the limits of the new districts (see above). This external fortification is called the *Linien-Graben* or *Linien-Wall*, or the '*Lines*', but the Viennese generally apply the word to the fourteen exits from the city (most of the gates being now removed) named after the suburbs adjoining them. The *internal* fortifications, consisting of rampart, fosse, and glacis, were levelled in pursuance of an imperial decree of 1858, and the space used for the erection of the *Ring-Strasse* (p. 208), a broad street encircling the interior of the city. Of the former gates the Burg-Thor and Franz-Josefs-Thor now alone remain. Outside of the Ring-Strasse, and parallel with it, runs the *Lasten-Strasse*, while the *Gürtel-Strasse* will, when completed, form a circle round the whole city beyond the Lines. — The Church of St. Stephen (Pl. D, 4) is the central point from which the numbers of the streets are reckoned, No. 1 being to the left, No. 2 to the right. The plates with the names of the streets leading towards the centre of the city are rectangular, of those running round the city oval.

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes

Meter 1:11.500 Engl. Mile

The coloured borders of these plates and of the house-numbers are red in the 1st district, violet in the 2nd, green in the 3rd, pink in the 4th, black in the 5th, yellow in the 6th, blue in the 7th, gray in the 8th, brown in the 9th, and orange in the 10th. The city contains many '*Durchhäuser*', or passages through the courts of houses, which often afford short-cuts to walkers; but they are rapidly disappearing before the march of modern building operations.

The great Religious Houses and Abbeys of Austria formerly possessed and still hold much valuable property in Vienna. They own several of those huge edifices called *Höfe*, which contain inmates enough to people a small town. One of the largest is the *Schottenhof* (p. 207), once belonging to Scottish Benedictines, who were invited hither by Heinrich II. Jasomirgott in 1158, but afterwards gave place to German monks. Opposite to it, and nearly as large, is the *Melkerhof*, owned by the Abbey of Melk (p. 253). The *Starhembergische Freihaus* in the suburb of Wieden contains upwards of 200 different dwellings, and the *Rothe Haus* in the Alsergrund is scarcely smaller.

Within the last quarter of a century Vienna has acquired an importance as a seat of ART of which nothing in its previous history gave promise. It has, indeed, possessed an Academy of Art since the end of the 17th cent., but this institution had no share whatever in promoting the modern revival of art in Germany. The honour of inspiring Viennese painting with new life, and of introducing an elevated and monumental style, is chiefly due to *Karl Rahl* (d. 1865), who settled in Vienna after the revolution of 1848; and with his name we must couple that of *Führich*, Overbeck's associate, whose powers were not fully revealed till the closing years of his life (d. 1876). To the success of their efforts, however, various circumstances contributed. Thus, about the middle of the century, artistic work was much in demand in connection with the building of the Votive Church (by Ferstel), and of the Arsenal. A still greater stimulus to art has been given since 1860 by the extension of the city, the institution of admirable museums of art and industry, the erection of many great public buildings (Reichsrathsgebäude, University, Rathhaus, Theatres), and the collection of pictures by enthusiastic amateurs. The chief modern exponent of Gothic architecture was *Fr. Schmidt; Hansen* and *Hasenauer* also gained high repute; and *Semper's* influence has been beneficially exerted. In the province of sculpture *Zumbusch* and other masters were not natives of Vienna, but a healthy and vigorous Austrian school soon sprang up, directing its efforts chiefly to portraiture (*Kundmann, Tilgner*). Painters abound, their zeal being stimulated by their Hungarian rivals, and not a little by influences from Paris and Munich. The late eminent *Hans Makart*, however, must be reckoned as a genuine product of Austrian soil.

I. THE INNER CITY AND THE RING-STRASSE.

a. *Church of St. Stephen. Graben. Kohlmarkt.*

The ***Church of St. Stephen** (Pl. 63; D, 4), or Cathedral, the most important edifice in Vienna, was erected between 1300 and 1510, when parts of the original building of the 12th cent. were utilised. Hence the Romanesque forms on the Gothic W. façade. After the original church, consecrated about 1147, had been burned down, its successor was begun in 1258; the choir was erected between 1300 and 1330, and was consecrated in 1340. Duke Rudolph IV. directed the architect, Meister Wenzla of Klosterneuburg, to prepare comprehensive plans, and he laid the foundation of the nave, and probably of the S. tower also, in 1359. The latter was completed

in 1433, but the N. tower, begun in 1450, was left unfinished in 1562. Among the other architects of the church are Ulrich Helbling, Hans von Prachatiz, who completed the tower in 1433, and Hans Puchsbaum, who vaulted the nave in 1446. The church, which is in the form of a Latin cross, and is built of limestone, is 355 ft. long; the nave and aisles are of equal height (89 ft.) and nearly equal width (35 and 29 ft.). The rich groined vaulting is borne by 18 massive pillars, adorned with upwards of 100 statuettes. The building is roofed with coloured tiles. Since 1853 the cathedral has been thoroughly restored by Fr. v. Schmidt (d. 1891).

Exterior. At the W. end are the Romanesque *Riesenthor*, or Giant's Door (opened only on occasions of great solemnity), the two towers called the *Heidenthürme* (210 ft. high), and a number of sculptures of the Romanesque era. On the S. side, adjoining the first entrance (Singerthor), is a tombstone said to be that of the Meistersänger Nithard Fuchs. Then follows the hay of the tower with the *Primthor* and the *Choir*, surrounded by tombstones. The first of the reliefs in stone, Christ taking leave of the Holy Women, dates from the 15th cent. On the N. side is the *Pulpit* of the Franciscan monk *Capistranus* (1451); adjacent is the entrance to the catacombs (see below). The entrance to the bay of the (unfinished) N. tower (213 ft.) is named the *Adlerthor* (Eagle's Door), the second is the *Bischofsthor* (Bishop's Door).

Interior. The Adlerthor forms the entrance to the Chapel of St. Barbara, the bay of the N. tower, containing a votive altar in memory of the escape of Emp. Francis Joseph in 1853. Next to this is the Frauenchor (N. side choir), with a new altar designed by Schmidt and many monuments, including those of Duke Rudolph IV. and Catharine, his duchess. In the Hauptchor (centre-choir), on the left, is the altar of St. John of Nepomuc; in the centre a high-altar of black marble, with an altar-piece of the Stoning of St. Stephen, by Bock; on the right the altar of St. Carlo Borromeo; richly-carved choir-stalls of the 15th century. In front of the steps to the vestry is a stone which closes the entrance to the old burial-vault of the sovereigns of Austria; but for the last 200 years the members of the imperial family have been interred in the church of the Capuchins. The Thekla Choir or Friedrichschor contains the **Sarcophagus of Emp. Frederick III.* (d. 1493), by *Lerch*, completed in 1513, a most elaborate work in red and white marble, surrounded by 32 coats-of-arms; in 8 sections below are Scripture scenes; at the feet of the figure various animals. In front of the steps of the altar is a *Monumental Brass*, with three coats-of-arms, and a Latin inscription, recording that three town-councillors repose here who were executed by Leopold the Proud in 1408, on account of their adherence to their lawful prince, the infant Albert V. To the right of the emperor's tomb is a fine winged altar, brought in 1885 from the Neu-Kloster at Wiener-Neustadt (p. 264). — In the bay of the S. tower is the Chapel of St. Catharine, the vestibule of which contains portraits of Austrian dukes and emperors. — The Nave contains the **Pulpit*, executed in stone in 1512 by the architect *Pilgram*; on the front four Fathers of the Church; under the stairs the figure of the master, looking through a window; on the landing, toads, lizards, and other animals. — On the N. wall immediately to the W. of the entrance, and forming the termination of a former organ-choir, is the **Stone Figure of the Architect Jörg Oechsel* (beginning of 16th cent.), holding a rule and pair of compasses in his hand, and looking through a small window. — By the W. Portal is the Savoy or Liechtenstein Chapel, with the tomb of Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736). Two of the stained-glass windows in the choir are old; the others, modern, by Geyling (three from designs by Führich). All the other windows are now filled with stained glass. — Below the church are extensive Catacombs, consisting of three vaults, one below another, filled with bones and skulls. Visitors not now admitted.

The ***Tower of St. Stephen's** (449 ft.), which affords an extensive view and a good survey of the battle-fields of Lobau, Wagram, and Essling, was erected in 1860-64 to replace the former tower, which had to be taken down owing to its unsafe condition. In the second stage hangs the huge bell. Cards for the ascent obtained at the sacristan's office, Stephans-Platz 3 (20 kr.). Best time about 3 p.m.

On the N. side of the Stefans-Platz, at the corner of the Rothenthurm-Str., is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, erected in 1632-41; in the court is a tasteful fountain; in the chapel an altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Opposite is the handsome *Thonet'sche Haus*. The S. continuation of the Stefans-Platz is called the *Stock-im-Eisen-Platz*.

No. 6, at the corner of Graben, is the richly-decorated house (rococo style) of *Ph. Haas & Sons* (p. 192). Opposite the Ricsenthor is the new *Rothbergerhof*. — At the corner of the Graben and Kärntner Str. is the '*Stock im Eisen*', the stump of a larch, full of nails driven into it in accordance with an ancient national custom (not peculiar to Austria), on account of its supposed sanctity. The stump is secured with an iron hoop and a lok hearing the date 1575. It is said once to have marked the end of the Wiener Wald. The 'Equitable' Assurance Office is now heing huilt here, and the 'Stock' will he placed in front of it. — At the corner of the Stefans-Platz and the Singer-Str. rises the handsome house 'Zum Goldenen Becher', adorned with frescoes,

The GRABEN (Pl. D, 4), with its attractive shops, now the principal business-street in Vienna, was the moat of the fortifications in the 12th cent., and the houses on the N. side occupy the site of the ancient wall. Its appearance has been entirely modernised of late years.

On the right, No. 31, is the *Aziendahof*, in the Italian Renaissance style, by Hasenauer; then (No. 29) the *Trattnerhof* (1776) and (No. 21) the *First Austrian Savings Bank* (1836). To the left (No. 8) is the *New York Insurance Co.* The *Lechleitner'sche Haus*, or 'Grabenhof' (on the left, Nos. 14, 15) has a rich façade by Wagner and Thienemann. In the centre of the Graben rises the **Trinity Column** (Pl. 28), a confused group of figures among clouds, erected hy order of Emp. Leopold I. in 1694, on the cessation of the plague. The figures of SS. Joseph and Leopold on the two *Fountains* are by J. M. Fischer (1804).

The Jungfernstrasse leads N. from the Graben to the Peters-Platz. The **Church of St. Peter** here (Pl. 60a), with its handsome dome, was erected in 1702. It was restored in 1839-44 and again recently. Ceiling-paintings by *Rothmayer* and *Bibiena*, and altar-pieces by *Altomonte*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

The KOHLMARKT (Pl. D 3, 4), another busy street, leads from the end of the Graben to the left to the Burg. To the left in the Michaeler Platz is the **Church of St. Michael** (Pl. 59), originally erected in the Romanesque style in 1219-21, with a Gothic choir of the 14th cent., but greatly altered in the 17th century. Over the high-altar, the Fall of the Angels, in stucco. Many tombstones of the 16th-18th centuries.

b. *The Imperial Hofburg and its Collections.*

The imperial **Hofburg** (Pl. 13; D, 4), usually called the *Burg*, residence of the Austrian princes since the 13th cent., is an extensive, irregular pile, dating from different periods. Approaching from

the Michaeler-Platz, we turn to the right and enter it by the gate in the Schauflergasse. In the centre of the *Innere Burghof*, or *Franzens-Platz*, rises the **Monument of Emp. Francis II.** (d. 1835; Pl. 31), in bronze, by *Marchesi* of Milan: the Emperor in antique garb; at the corners, figures of Religion, Peace, Justice, and Bravery; on the sides, eight bas-reliefs of Science, Commerce, Industry, Mining, Agriculture, Cattle-breeding, Arts, and War.

On the S.W. side of the Burghof, in the *Leopoldinische Trakt* (built by Leopold I. after the fire of 1668), rises the old *Residence*, containing the superb 'Rittersaal', the long 'Controlor' corridor in which Joseph II. granted audience to all comers, the apartments once occupied by Maria Theresa and Joseph II. (adm., see p. 194), and the *Military Office* of the emperor. On the right is the *Hauptwache*, or *Guard House* (parade with military music daily, except Sunday, at 1 p.m.). To the N. is the *Reichskanzlei-Palast*, containing the state-archives, the Obersthofmeister-Amt, or office of the major-domo, and the apartments of Emp. Francis Joseph (on the first floor). At the entrances are four Hercules groups (Antæus, Busiris, Nemean Lion, Cretan Bull) by *Mathielli*.

Adjoining the Franzens-Platz on the N.W. is the *Amalienhof*, erected at the end of the 17th cent., and sometimes occupied by the Empress Elizabeth. It also contains the office of the *Oberststallmeister* (tickets for the stables are obtained from 9 to 12 at the office to the right in the passage, p. 194). The passage to the left in the S.E. corner of the Franzens-Platz, with the coloured and gilded armorial bearings, leads across an old drawbridge and moat to the *Schweizerhof*, the oldest part of the Burg. On the bridge over the fosse are two small lions in stone with armorial bearings, on the left those of Hapsburg, on the right five larks (or properly eagles), the ancient crest of the Archduchy. To the left in the corner of the Schweizerhof is the entrance to the *Treasury*. On the right is the *Burgkapelle;* the end of the choir is the only relic of the original Gothic building of 1449. (Church-music, see p. 195.) A gateway leads hence to the Josefsplatz and the Augustinian Church. On the right side of the gateway, in the entresol, is the office where tickets for the Treasury are issued (p. 194).

In the *Josefs-Platz*, in the corner to the right, is the entrance to the Imperial Library and the Cabinet of Engravings. On the left are the *Redoutensäle* or *Ball Rooms* and the *Winter Riding School*, erected in 1735, with a gallery borne by 46 columns. In the centre of the Platz rises the ***Equestrian Statue of Emp. Joseph II.** (d. 1790; Pl. 32) by *Zauner*, in bronze; two large reliefs at the sides allude to agriculture and commerce; on the granite corner-columns are 16 small reliefs in bronze, scenes from the emperor's life. — The *Augustinian Church*, etc., see p. 203.

On the right, in the large *Outer Burgplatz*, or *Heldenplatz*, rises the equestrian ***Statue of Archduke Charles** (d. 1847; Pl. 33), in

the act of waving a flag, in allusion to the victory of Aspern (p. 232), designed by *Fernkorn*. To the left is the equestrian ***Statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy** (d. 1736; Pl. 34), also by *Fernkorn*.

The outer **Burgthor** (Pl. 14), with five passages, and adorned with twelve Doric columns, was erected by *Nobile* in 1822. On the side next the town is the motto of Emp. Francis II., *'Justitia Regnorum Fundamentum'*. Semper's design for the reconstruction of the Hofburg includes two large wings, extending from this gate, along the Hofgarten and the Volksgarten, to the central dome-covered new Hofburg.

The **Volksgarten** (Pl. 107; C, 4), on the N.W. side of the Burgplatz, laid out by Emp. Francis in 1824, contains pleasant grounds which attract numerous visitors (café; concerts every fine afternoon in summer, see p. 191). The so-called *Temple of Theseus* formerly contained Canova's marble group of the Victory of Theseus over the Centaur, now in the Imperial Museum of Art (p. 216). — To the left, near the café, is the ***Grillparzer Monument**, forming a semicircle, in the central niche of which is the sitting figure of the poet (d. 1891), over life-size, by *Kundmann;* the inner walls of the wings are embellished with scenes from his works, in relief, by *R. Weyr:* on the left the Ancestress, Dream a Life, King Ottokar; on the right Sappho, Medea, Hero and Leander.

The **Hofgarten,** on the S. side of the Burgplatz, with an equestrian *Statue of Francis I.* (d. 1765), husband of Maria Theresa, is closed pending the extension of the Burg (see above).

Collections in the Imperial Burg.

1. ***Imperial Library** (entrance in the S.E. corner of the Josefsplatz; adm. see p. 194). The building, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1722, occupies the S.W. side of the Josefsplatz. Roman antiquities on the walls of the staircase. In the centre of the richly decorated *Hall (85 by 18 yds.) are statues of Charles VI. and other princes of the House of Hapsburg. The massive dome is embellished with *Frescoes by *Daniel Gran*. The library contains upwards of 400,000 vols. and 20,000 MSS., including valuable Oriental documents collected by Baron v. Hammer-Purgstall (d. 1856), and 12,000 vols. of music. Among the 6800 *'Incunabula'* (*i. e.* books printed prior to 1500) are a Psalter of 1457 by Schöffer and Fust, and the oldest edition of the Biblia Pauperum, of 1430. The chief treasures of the library are exhibited in eight glass-cases. The following are perhaps the most interesting.

Case A. *Materials used for MSS.:* purple parchment with silver and gold letters of the 6th cent., being fragments of the Gospels; cotton, linen, and mulberry paper; palm-leaves. — B. *Greek MSS:* Fragments of the Book of Genesis of the 6th cent. on purple parchment; a work on medicinal herbs, with illustrations, of the 5th century. — C. *Latin MSS:* Fragments of the Roman history of Livy, the only MS. which contains the 5th Decade, brought by St. Suitbert from Scotland in the 7th century. — D. *German MSS:* Harmony of the Gospels, by Otfried, of 885; Tristan and Isolt, by Godfrey

of Strassburg, of about 1210; fragments of a MS. of the 8th century. — E. *Other Western Languages:* Illustrated French Bible with miniatures on gold ground, of the 14th cent.; Dante's Divine Comedy, beautifully written, with marginal illustrations, of the 14th cent.; same of the 16th cent., very minute, hardly legible to the unaided eye. — F. *Oriental Languages:* Small octagonal Koran of 1545, worn as an amulet; Chinese MS. on paper with golden letters on an azure ground, with illustrations on fig-leaves. — G. and H. MSS. with beautiful miniatures of the 8th-16th cent.; Hortulus Animæ by Seb. Brant, with 66 exquisite illustrations, scenes from the life of the Saviour and saints, by a Flemish artist; well-thumbed prayer-book of Charles V., with the names of several of his relations.

Connected with the Imperial Library is a collection, founded by Prince Eugene, of about 300,000 *Engravings* and *Wood-cuts*, embracing artists from the earliest period to the present time (about 1000 vols.; under the dome; entr. to the left of the main door). The *Collection of Portraits* comprises 34,000 plates.

2. ****Treasury** (adm. see p. 194), in the Schweizerhof, N.E. side, very rich and historically interesting. Catalogue 50 kr.

Entrance-Chamber. On the long walls the heralds' robes, comprising some beautiful specimens of heraldic embroidery, the Austrian standard, and the shield of the Grand Marshal. In the two niches of the windows are the silver caskets in which the gift of the Hungarian Landtag was presented to the emperor on his coronation in 1867 (100,000 ducats, devoted by the Emperor to the relief of impoverished Honveds). On a pillar an ebony casket containing the keys of the coffins of the ancestors of the imperial house (in the Capuchin Church, p. 205). — Cases I-VI. Clocks and automata (No. 33, by J. Bürgi, beginning of 17th cent., is interesting from the fact that the pendulum is here for the first time used as a regulator). — VII-XII. Objects in rock-crystal and smoky topaz. Here the development of the art of the lapidary may be traced from the 15th cent. down to modern times. In Case XII., *303. Crystal goblet richly set with jewels, in the late-Gothic style, from the treasury of Charles the Bold; also *298. Altar of coloured stones, the summit of the fountain consisting of a single emerald; background of the altar-piece in Florentine mosaic. — XIII. Jewellery, including some interesting portrait-medallions. — XIV-XXI. Articles in gold, silver, and precious stones; handsome tankards, vases, drinking-cups of lapis-lazuli and enamelled gold: XIV. *14, 15. Dish and tankard from Nuremberg; XV. 29-38. Goblets; 51. Dish from Augsburg, 52. Early Russian 'Brotherhood' drinking-cup; XVI. *66. Ewer, **67. The celebrated salt-cellar of Benvenuto Cellini, executed for Francis I. of France, *68. French drinking-cup (16th cent.), 69. Drinking-cup of Frederick IV. (15th cent.), *70. Dish by Chris. Jamnitzer. — XXII. Private jewels of the Austrian imperial family. 1-4. The Austrian regalia: crown, sceptre, and imperial globe, of the time of Rudolph II.; 5. Crown of the empress, reset in 1867. The collection of jewels is of enormous value. 38. The celebrated Florentine diamond, 133⅕ carats in weight, and valued at 57,449*l.*, once the property of Charles the Bold of Burgundy (it is said to have been found by a peasant after the Battle of Morat and sold to a Bernese merchant for 1 fl.; it was subsequently purchased by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and is now set in a hat-clasp). A collection of the decorations of different orders; *e.g.* an order of the Golden Fleece composed of 150 brilliants, with the so-called 'Frankfort solitaire' (42½ carats) in the centre; scarf with the Grand Cross of the Maria Theresa order, with 548 brilliants, with a pink diamond in the centre (26 carats); star of Joseph II.; magnificent ornaments with rubies, emeralds, etc. — XXIII. The imperial baptismal vessels. — XXIV. State-swords used at coronations and investitures. — XXV. Coronation-robes. — XXVI. Insignia of Napoleon I. as King of Italy; also the silver-gilt cradle of the King of Rome, weighing 5 cwt. — XXVII. Older coronation-robes. — XXVIII. Historical curiosities: 1. Staff of the president of the imperial

chamber, presented by Maximilian I. to his privy-counsellor and chancellor, Frederick, Count of Hohenzollern on 13th Oct., 1495. 5. Horoscope (talisman) of Wallenstein. 11. Snuff-box of Prince Kaunitz. — XXIX. Insignia and memorials of the Holy Roman Empire, once preserved at Aix-la-Chapelle, and afterwards at Nuremberg: the crown of Charlemagne, the sceptre, imperial globe, dalmatica, alb, stole, girdle, coronation-robe, book of the Gospels; swords of Charlemagne and of St. Mauritius; sabre of Haroun-al-Raschid(?); also the relics which were shown during the coronation (fragment of the 'true Cross', lance which pierced the Saviour's side, etc.).

c. *The S.E. Part of the Inner City.*

In the Josefsplatz (p. 201), opposite the statue, is the *Palais Pallavicini* (Pl. 74a; No. 5), built in 1784; colossal double Caryatides at the entrance by Zauner. No. 6, on the right, is the *Italian Embassy*. On the left is the *Stallburg*, containing the offices of the Oberstkämmerer and the Oberstmarschall, connected with the main building of the Hofburg by an arcade. In the Augustinergasse, which leads hence S. to the Opera House, is the **Augustiner-Kirche** (Pl. 47; D, 4; court-church), begun in 1330, a Gothic building with an unusually long choir (nave 61 ft., choir 75 ft. high). The tower, dating from 1850, replaces one burned down in 1848.

Opposite the entrance stands the beautiful marble **Monument of the Archduchess Maria Christina* (d. 1798, daughter of Empress Maria Theresa), by *Canova*. Farther on, to the left, is the door of the *Loretto-Kapelle*, which contains the hearts of all the emperors and empresses since Matthias. In a chapel, adjacent on the left, closed by a gate, is the monument of Emp. Leopold II. (d. 1792), in marble by Zauner. By the wall is the monument of Marshal Daun (d. 1766), erected by Maria Theresa to this '*patriae liberator*'. Van Swieten (d. 1772), the physician of the Empress, also reposes here. — Abraham a Sancta Clara (d. 1709) was preacher at this church.

Nearly opposite the church is the small *Lobkowitz-Platz* with the *Palais of Prince Lobkowitz* (1685-90), now the French Embassy. To the right, on the site of the old *Bürger-Hospital*, rise several fine modern edifices. The handsomest is the *Kärntnerhof*, with a large glass-covered court, and the imposing *Philipp-Hof*, in which the *Jockey Club* is located. Opposite, at the corner of the Augustinerbastei, rises the *Albrechts-Brunnen*, on the site of the old Kärntner-Thor, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1869, and adorned with marble statues by Meixner. In the centre the Danube with Vindobona; on the right the Theiss, Raab, Enns, Traun, and Inn; on the left the Save, March, Salzach, Mur, and Drave.

On the Augustinerbastei stands the *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. 82), built in 1801-4, altered in 1865-67, and containing the ***Albertina,** or library of the archduke, and a celebrated collection of engravings and drawings (adm. see p. 193).

This collection, one of the most valuable in Europe, is chiefly remarkable for its *Drawings*, 117,000 in number. Among them are about 50 by Raphael (including the study of the battle with the Saracens at Ostia, presented by Raphael to Dürer in 1515), 160 by Dürer, 152 by Rubens (nearly all genuine), and 147 by Rembrandt (100 authenticated; the largest existing collection of Rembrandt's drawings). Among the most interesting are the portrait of Emp. Max I., the so-called 'Green

Passion', the hare, the flowers, etc., by *Dürer*, and the numerous etchings and sketches by *Rembrandt*. The number of *Engravings* exceeds 220,000, the older masters being copiously represented (Coronation of Mary, a niello by *Finiguerra*, the works of *Marc-Antonio Raimondi* in beautiful specimens, etc.). The finest plates are framed and exposed to view in cabinets. — The *Library* of 50,000 vols. includes many superb old works, historical, military, and relating to the history of art. Also a collection of 24,000 *Maps* and *Plans*.

Opera House, *Ring-Strasse*, etc., see p. 220 *et seq.*

The Klostergasse leads to the E. from the Lobkowitz-Platz to the NEW MARKET (Pl. D, 4). The **Fountain* in the centre, by Raph. Donner (1739), represents the chief rivers of the Archduchy (Enns, Ybbs, Traun, and March) which fall into the Danube.

On the S. side of the Platz (No. 8) is *Prince Schwarzenberg's Palace*. On the W. side is the **Capuchin Church** (Pl. 49), a rococo edifice of 1622, containing the *Imperial Vault*. The latter is open to the public on All Saints' Day and All Souls' Day (1st and 2nd Nov.), and to strangers daily, from Easter to All Saints', 9-12 and 1-4, in winter 10-12. Apply to the porter, who rings in the sacristy passage for a guide (a Capuchin, who exspects a donation for the poor). A passage leads down the middle of the long vault, between the numerous coffins (115).

In front is the large double sarcophagus of Maria Theresa (d. 1780) and her husband Francis I. (d. 1765); then Joseph II. (d. 1790); Francis II. (d. 1835); Marie Louise, Empress of the French (d. 1847), and her son the Duke of Reichstadt (d. 1832); Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (d. 1867); Crown Prince Rudolph (d. 1889). In the side-vault on the left Archduke Charles (d. 1847); Leopold II. (d. 1792). In the side-vault to the right the older sarcophagi, most of them richly decorated: Charles VI. (d. 1740), Leopold I. (d. 1705), Joseph I. (d. 1711), Matthias (d. 1619). The last-named, with his empress, were the first members of the imperial family buried here.

The short Schwanengasse leads hence to the busy *Kärntner-Strasse*, one of the chief arteries of traffic in the inner city (now being widened). Opposite the end of the Schwanengasse, at the corner of the Johannesgasse, is the **Maltese Church** (Pl. 55), or *St. John the Baptist's*, attended by Hungarians. It contains an honorary monument in plaster to the Grand Master Lavalette, representing the fortress of Malta. — The **Church of St. Anna** (Pl. 46), in the adjacent Annagasse, rebuilt in the rococo style after a fire in 1747, formerly a church of the Jesuits, is now used by a French congregation (French sermon on Sundays); the frescoes and picture of the Virgin are by D. Gran. — To the N., Himmelpfortgasse 8, is the *Office of the Minister of Finance*, in a rich rococo style, with a handsome vestibule and staircase, erected by Hildebrand and Fischer von Erlach in 1703; it was originally the palace of Prince Eugene of Savoy, who died here in 1736. — To the E., in the *Seilerstätte* (Pl. E, 4) is *Ronacher's Establishment* (p. 191), in the former *Stadt-Theater* (burned in 1884), and the *Palace of the Duke of Coburg* (p. 226).

From the N. end of the Seilerstätte we return through the *Singer-Strasse* to the Graben. The **Imperial Printing Office** (*Staats-*

druckerei, Pl. 40; adm., see p. 193), on the left side of the Singer-Strasse, embraces every kind of graphic reproduction (printing, stereotyping, lithography, etc.). The *House of the Teutonic Order* (No. 7) occupies the site of a commandery and chapel of 1200; the church, richly adorned with coats-of-arms, banners, and monuments, erected in 1326, was rebuilt in 1730 and restored recently.

From the Stefans-Platz the busy *Rothenthurm-Strasse* runs N.E. to the Leopoldstadt. No. 10, on the right, is the grand new 'Germaniahof'. The second cross-street to the right *(Lugeck*, then *Bäcker-Str.)* leads to the small *Universitäts Platz*, in which rises the **University Church**, erected by the Jesuits in 1628-31 in the rococo style. The frescoes in the dome, executed by Andr. Pozzo early in the 18th cent., were restored by P. Krafft in 1834; high altar-piece by Kupelwieser. Adjacent (No. 2) is the old building of the University, occupied since 1857 by the *Academy of Sciences* (founded in 1846).

In the Fleischmarkt, the next side-street to the right of the Rothenthurm-Str., stands the **Greek Church** (Pl. 52; E, 3), built in 1804. The new Byzantine façade, designed by *Hansen*, was added in 1858 at the cost of Baron Sina (d. 1876); the frescoes on gold ground are by Rahl. The vestibule contains paintings by Bitterlich and Eisenmenger, and the rich interior is adorned with frescoes by Thiersch. — The *Church of St. Barbara* (Pl. 48), in the neighbouring Postgasse, carefully restored in 1852, belongs to the 'United Greek' congregation. In the same street are the *Office of the Minister of Commerce* (No. 8), the *Post-Office Savings-Bank* (No. 9), and the *General Post Office* (Nos. 10 & 12).

d. *The N.W. Part of the Inner City.*

From the N.W. end of the Graben the Naglergasse and Bognergasse (observe memorial-tablet on No. 1) lead straight to the Hof and the Freyung, while the *Tuchlauben* to the right (No. 8 the *Austrian Kunstverein*, p. 194) leads to the Hohe Markt (Pl. D, 3), said to have been the forum of the Roman Vindobona (p. 196). The *Sina Palace* (No. 8), restored by Hansen and decorated by Rahl, is part of the *Berghof*, the oldest house in Vienna, where the Roman Prætorium is supposed once to have stood (inscription). In the centre rises a **Votive Monument** designed by Erlach, representing the marriage of the Virgin, erected by Charles VI. in 1732 to commemorate the bravery of Emp. Joseph I. at the siege of Landau, and restored in 1852. On each side of it is a fountain. Between the Hohe Markt and the Danube lay the old *Jews' Quarter*. From the N. angle of the Markt the new Marc-Aurel-Str. and Vorlauf-Str. lead to the Salzgries and the Danube. — No. 8 Wipplinger Str., a little to the W., is the **Old Rathhaus** (Pl. 80), the oldest part of

which, next to the Salvatorgasse, dates from 1455, and the façade in front from 1706. It now contains the *Educational Exhibition* ('Lehrmittel-Ausstellung'; adm. see p. 193; interesting to teachers). In the court is a *Fountain* with Perseus and Andromeda by Donner. Opposite, No. 11, at the corner of the Judenplatz, are the offices of the *Minister of the Interior*, erected by Fischer von Erlach in 1716.

Adjoining the old Rathhaus is the *Salvator-* or **Rathhaus-Kapelle** (Pl. 61), consisting of two chapels united by an archway, the older dating from 1360, the other, and the fine Renaissance portal, from 1540. Tower added in 1867. The chapel is used by an Old-Catholic congregation.

The church of **Maria-Stiegen** ('*Maria am Gestade*'; Pl. 58) in the Salvatorgasse, attended by the Bohemians, dates from 1340-65, the best Gothic period, and was restored in 1820. Handsome altars and old and modern stained glass. The narrow and lofty nave, without aisles, joins the choir in a slightly oblique direction. The heptagonal tower (190 ft.) terminates in an elegant open-work dome.

We now return to the Wipplinger-Str., where we have a glimpse, between Nos. 22 and 24, of the 'Tiefe Graben' below. The Färbergasse leads hence to the Hof (*Platz am Hof;* Pl. D, 3), the largest square in the interior of the city, where stood, as an inscription on No. 14 (see below) records, the old castle of the margraves and dukes of the house of Babenberg (p. 196). In the centre rises a *Mariensäule*, erected by Leopold I. in 1664. In the S.E. corner of the Platz is the *War Office* (No. 14). Adjoining it is the *Church am Hof* (Pl. 45), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, of the 15th cent., with a rococo façade added in 1662. The handsome building opposite is the *Austrian Credit-Anstalt* (Pl. 25; No. 6), adorned with six statues by Gasser. The *Civic Arsenal* (Pl. 109), in the N.W. corner of the Platz, built in 1562, with a façade of 1732, has yielded its collection of weapons to the New Rathhaus (p. 210).

The Freyung, the adjoining Platz on the W., is adorned with a **Fountain* by Schwanthaler, a column wreathed with oak-leaves, bearing a figure of Austria; below, the Danube, Elbe, Vistula, and Po.

On the left (No. 3) is *Count Harrach's Palace* (Pl. 87), built in 1689, containing a fine winter-garden and the **Harrach Picture Gallery** (on the second floor; adm. see p. 194; entrance by the door on the left; two stairs up). The 400 pictures are well arranged in three rooms and two cabinets, and lighted from above. Catalogues obtainable.

I. Room. Flemish and Dutch Schools. 1. *Fyt*, Fruit; 4. *Heda*, Still-life; 11-15. *Valkenburg*, Still-life; 16. *Jac. van Es*, Fishmonger; 17. *Paul Potter* (?), Cows; 21. *Berchem*, Forest-scene; 22. *F. Snyders*, Stag-hunt; 169. *Flemish School*, Three girls with musical instruments; 45. *Weenix*, Abraham's migration; 46. *Style of Holbein*, Portrait (Moritz v. Ellen?); 53, 56. *D. Teniers the Younger*, Boors smoking, Writer and violin-player; 69. *Ryckaert*, Plunderers; 72. *Flinck*, Portrait of a young man; 73. *Beek*, Portrait of a man; *Oven*, 75. Girl with a dead hen, 76. Girl with grapes; 78. *Griffier*, Greenwich; 82. *W. van de Velde*, Malta; 86. *Griffier*, Windsor; 111, 114. *Cornelis*

de Waal, Camp in the Thirty Years' War. — II. Room. French and Italian Schools. *118. *Claude Lorrain*, Sunset; 121. *J. Vernet*, Landscape (injured by a bullet during the bombardment of 1848); 125. *And. del Sarto* (?), Holy Family; 130. *A. Sabbatini*, Holy Family reposing; 139. After *Veronese*, Christ washing the feet of his disciples; *Tintoretto*, 142. Crucifixion, 144. Temptation of St. Anthony; 153. *M. de Vos*, Descent from the Cross; 157. After *Veronese*, The widow of Darius before Alexander the Great; 165. *Albani*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; 170. *Ciro Ferri*, Adoration of the Shepherds; *187. *Raphael Mengs*, Nativity; *188. *Balloni*, Susanna in the bath; 205. *J. Vernet*, Landscape; 202. *Maratta*, Repose on the Flight into Egypt; *201, 208, 210-216. *J. Vernet*, Landscapes. — III. Room. Italian, Spanish, and French Schools. 233. *Mattia Preti*, Murder of Amnon; 239. *Fabr. di Sanlafede*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anna and St. Cajetan; 240. *Solimena*, Adam and Eve; 265, 267. *Salvator Rosa*, Rocky landscapes; 259. *Caravaggio*, Lucretia; 260. *Ribera*, St. Jerome; 261. *Salv. Rosa*, St. Jerome; 264. *Ribera*, Queen of Heaven; *268. *Salvator Rosa*, St. Bartholomew; *270. *Murillo* (?), Esau selling his birthright; *P. da Cortona*, *272 Capture of Samson, *276. Abraham's sacrifice; *280. *Luca Giordano*, Isaac blessing Jacob; 281. *Cav. Massimo*, Massacre of the Innocents. — The 1st Cabinet or Tribuna contains the gems of the collection. 289. *Canalelto*, The Freyung, with the Palais Harrach; 290. *G. Schalcken*. Peter recognised by the high-priest's maid; *292. *Careño*, Philip IV. of Spain; *294. *Hobbema*, Landscape; **296. *B. van Orley*, Adoration of the Magi; 298. *P. Brueghel*, The Seven Works of Mercy; *303. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 304. *Rubens*, Head of a child; *306. *Velazquez*, Infanta of Spain in the dress of a cardinal; *314. *Dom. Ghirlandajo*, Nativity; 315. *Jac. Ruisdael*, Landscape; 317. *Veronese*, St. Lawrence; 318. *Careño*, Maria Anna d'Austria, widow of Philip IV.; 322. *Rembrandt* (school-piece), Niece of the Duc de Nivernois; *323. *Everdingen*, Rocky landscape; 324. *Rubens*, Heads of Moors; 325. *Dürer* (?), Portrait; 326. *Cuyp*, Cows; 327. *Van Gouda*, Portrait; *330. *Titian*, St. Sebastian; 337. *Murillo*, Crucifixion; 340. *Alfaro*, Nun; 341. *Seb. del Piombo*, Bearing of the Cross. — 2nd Cabinet (minor works). 350. After *Pietro Perugino*, Madonna enthroned, with the Child and two saints; 363. *Correggio* (?), Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 364. *Luini*, Madonna.

Beyond the Herrengasse (No. 4) is the *Palace of Prince Kinsky*, with a rich façade, built by Hildebrand in 1710 for Count Daun. Opposite, between the Freyung, Schottengasse, and Schottensteiggasse, lies the spacious *Schottenhof* (p. 197). The **Schottenkirche** (Pl. 62), built in 1638-62, with a superb high-altar, restored by *Ferstel*, and paintings by *Sandrart*, contains the tombs of Count Starhemberg (d. 1701), the brave defender of the city against the Turks in 1683, and of Duke Heinrich Jasomirgott (d. 1177; handsome sarcophagus in the vault).

At the N.E. corner of the Platz, Renngasse 4, is **Count Schönborn's Palace** (Pl. 91), with its **Picture Gallery** (first floor; adm., see p. 194; door to the right in the entrance). Catalogues on sale.

I. Room. 5, 7. *Cranach*, Portraits; 9. *J. Brueghel*, A village fair; 12. *Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 13. *Giorgione*, Man in armour; 15. *Wynants*, Landscape; 17. *Rubens*, Faun with a basket of fruit; 18. *F. Bol*, Hagar in the desert; 19. *Van Dyck*, Cupid. — II. Room. 25, 28. *Weenix*, Game; 27. *Teniers the Younger*, A savant; 31. *Dan. Gran*, The Prodigal Son; 32. *Van Goyen*, View of Dort; 36. *Carlo Dolci*, Portrait; *41. *Holbein*, Portrait of a man; 42. *Verschuring*, Seaport-town; 43. *Metsu*, The letter-writer; 45. *Mignon*, Madonna surrounded with flowers; 46. *Guido Reni*, Diana; 47. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 48. *Cignani*, Venus and Cupid; 49. *Domenichino*, A general. — Room III.: 52. *Ostade*, Peasants merry-making; 55. *Flemish Master*, Adoration of the Magi; 56. *Unknown Master*, Joseph in prison; 68. *Rugendas*, Cavalry skirmish; 69. *Brouwer*, Village leech; 73. *J. Ruysdael*, Landscape; 74. *Dou*, A savant; 76. *J. Ruysdael*, Château of Bentheim; 79. After *Rem-*

brandt, Descent from the Cross; 83. *Early German School*, Eve; 86. *Rubens*, Study of a head for the Lion Hunt at Munich; 90. *Van Dyck*, Virgin and Child; 92. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; *93. *Rembrandt*, The blinding of Samson; 96. *Van Goyen*, Landscape; 97. After *Guido Reni*, Ecce Homo. — IV. Room: 100. *Early German School*, Adam; 103. *Griffier*, Rhenish scene; 106. *J. Weenix*, Dead birds; 109. *Teniers the Younger*, The Temptation; 111. *A. van der Neer*, Winter-scene.

Adjoining the Harrach Palace on the left is the **Bankgebäude** (No. 2), erected by *Ferstel* in 1856-60 in the Italian Renaissance style. The passage contains a pretty fountain in bronze with a nymph of the Danube by Fernkorn. — The court of the *Montenuovo Palace* (now the *Anglo-Austrian Bank*), Strauchgasse 1, is adorned with a fountain-group of *St. George and the Dragon by Fernkorn.

The Herrengasse leads to the left to the Michaeler-Platz (p. 199). No. 13 is the **Niederösterreichische Landhaus**, or hall of the Diet of Lower Austria, erected by *Pichl* in 1839, with a good façade.

Interior. Observe the old chapel with an altar-piece by Geyling (designed by L. v. Schnorr) and a fine mosaic pavement. Assembly-hall, with a fresco by A. Belucci. Room of the Prelates and Barons. MSS. Room with beautiful ceiling-paintings of 16th cent. (battles between Roman Catholics and Protestants) and two fine marble portals. Library Hall with handsome old timber roof and curious door opening either way. — The Landhaus contains the collections of the *Imperial Agricultural Society* (adm., see p. 193).

On the right (No. 11) is the **Statthalterei,** with a ceiling-painting in the great hall by *Kupelwieser*. The back of the Landhaus adjoins the *Minoriten-Platz*. The **Minorite Church** (Pl. 60), that of the Italians, built in the 14th cent., with a handsome E. portal, contains an admirable *Mosaic (30 ft. long, 15 ft. high) of Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, by *Raffaeli*, executed in 1806-14, by order of Napoleon, at a cost of 400,000 fl., and placed here in 1846. On the right is the monument of the poet *Metastasio* (d. 1782), a sitting figure in marble, by Lucardi. — A little to the S., on the N. side of the Burg, is the *Ballhaus-Platz* with the *Foreign and Crown Office*.

By the Löwel-Str. and the Bankgasse (No. 9 in which is the imposing *Palace of Prince Liechtenstein*, erected in 1694) we may now return to the Herrengasse to the right, or proceed to the left to the Franzens-Ring (see below).

e. *The Ring-Strasse.*

The ***Ring-Strasse,** 62 yds. in breadth, which with the *Franz-Josephs-Quai* (see p. 228) encircles the inner city, has been constructed since 1858 mainly on the site of the old ramparts and glacis. From the Aspern Bridge to the end of the Schottenring it is 2 M. in length. Apart from a number of disfiguring buildings erected by speculators, it is architecturally one of the finest streets in Europe.

Beginning at the *Franz-Josephs-Quai* (p. 228) is the Schotten-

Ring (Pl. D, 3). On the left rises the ***Exchange** (Pl. 11a), built in 1872-77 in the Renaissance style, by *Hansen* and *Tietz*, a rectangular edifice (108 by 100 yds.). The vestibule and great hall are worth seeing. On the first floor (entrance from the Börsengasse) is the ***Handels-Museum** (adm. see p. 193), a rich collection of natural products, manufactures, models, etc., E. Asia being well represented. Reading Room with Oriental and other journals. — Behind the Exchange, Börsen-Platz 1, is the *Central Telegraph Office* (Pl. 97a). Farther on we observe the *Police Office* (Pl. 76) on the right; then, at the corner of the Hessgasse, the *Stiftungshaus* (Pl. 95a), a charitable institution, with an 'expiatory chapel' on the first floor, erected by Fr. Schmidt, at the cost of the Emperor, on the site of the Ring Theatre, which was burned down with appalling loss of life in 1881.

In the triangular *Maxmilians-Platz*, between the Währinger-Str. and the Universitäts-Str., rises the ***Votivkirche** (*Heilandskirche;* Pl. 54; C, 3), a beautiful Gothic church, erected from designs by *Ferstel* in 1856-79, in memory of the Emperor's escape from assassination in 1853. Fine façade, with two slender open towers, 325 ft. high, and numerous statues. Interior lavishly enriched with gilding and painting, and adorned with 78 stained-glass windows. (Open daily 6-11 and 4-6.) The Salmkapelle, adjoining the N. transept, contains the monument of Marshal Niklas Salm (d. 1530), the defender of Vienna against Soliman II. in 1529. The monument was brought from Raitz, near Brünn, in 1878. Opposite is the superb font.

The Schottenring is continued to the S. by the *Franzens-Ring (Pl. C, 3, 4), where a number of grand new buildings make this section of the Ringstrasse the finest part of Vienna. On the right rises the ***University** (adm., see p. 194), a vast quadrangular structure in the early Tuscan Renaissance style, built by *Ferstel*, containing the university collections, the library, and most of the lecture-rooms. A flight of steps ascends to the portico, which is adorned with sculptures, and opens on the vestibule of the lofty Aula. The centre of the W. façade is occupied by the *University Library*, built on the model of that of Ste. Geneviève at Paris, and containing 320,000 vols. and a fine reading-room, divided according to faculties (296 seats; open in summer 9-5, in winter 9-1 and 5-8). — On the right side of the arcades in the quadrangle are placed the busts of distinguished professors: *R. v. Eitelberger*, *J. B. Quarini*, *F. Schuh*, *G. B. van Swieten*, *J. Hyrtl*, *A. J. v. Stifft*, *Joh.* and *Th. v. Oppolzer*.

The University, founded in 1365, reorganised under Maria Theresa by the celebrated physician Van Swieten, and now attended by about 6000 students, has a staff of 347 professors and lecturers. The medical faculty enjoys a European reputation. To the University belong also the *Observatory* (p. 238); the *Physical Institute* (IX. Türken-Str. 3); the *Botanical Garden* with herbaria (III. Rennweg 14, see p. 230); the *Chemical Laboratory* (p. 234); the *Pathological Museum* (in the General Hospital, p. 234);

the *Protestant Theological Faculty* (IX. Mariannengasse 25, Alsergrund); the *Anatomical Institute* (IX. Währinger-Str. 13; see p. 234), etc.

No. 7 Universitäts-Str., beyond the University, is the *General-commando* (Pl. 35a), or *Offices of the Commander-in-Chief*, in the Renaissance style, erected in 1872-74 by Doderer. Portal embellished with Atlantes by Pilz. — Opposite the University, on the left side of the Ring-Str., where the Melker Bastei joins it, a monument has lately been erected to *Liebenberg* (burgomaster of Vienna during the Turkish siege of 1663), by Silbernagel.

From the S. side of the University to the Reichsraths-Gebäude extends the attractive *Rathhaus-Park*. (Concerts on summer afternoons, see p. 191.) On the W. side of the park, about two hundred paces from the Franzens-Ring, rises the ****Rathhaus** (adm., see p. 194), built in 1873-83 by *Schmidt* in the Gothic style, at a cost of 15 million florins, and lavishly enriched with statues. The stately tower, 320 ft. in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. On three sides the tower is adorned with reliefs of Emp. Francis Joseph I., Rudolph of Habsburg, and Duke Rudolph the 'Stifter' (by *Zumbusch*, *Kundmann*, and *Gasser*). The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades, and six smaller courts. Observe in particular the Magistrates' Courts; the imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by *Müller;* the 'Volkshalle' under the tower; the two main staircases, with their marble columns and gilded railings; and the lofty Reception Hall, containing statues of ten former Burgomasters of Vienna. The balconies afford a good view of the grand edifices enclosing the Rathhaus-Park. On the first floor are the *Municipal Library* (valuable books relating to Vienna, etc.; open daily, except Sun., 9-1); and the ***Historical Museum of the City of Vienna,** united with the Municipal Museum of Weapons (reached by main staircase No. II.; adm., see p. 193).

I. Section. Monuments from St. Stephen's: 1-116. Statues of Austrian dukes and saints of 14th and 15th cent.; Sun and Moon which crowned a tower of 15th cent.; stained-glass of 15th cent.; remains of wall-paintings of 13th cent.; 117-136. Coffins, votive stones, relics of Roman bath, capitals of columns, coins; 137-186. Pre-Christian antiquities from the environs; mediæval and modern stone monuments. — II. Section: 187-222. Plans of Vienna; studies of Roman Vienna and of mediæval extensions (Nos. 188-199); original plan of 1438-55 (No. 200); others of 1547 by *Hirschvogel* and *Wolmut* (201-3), by *Sutlinger* of 1684 (205), by *Anguissola* and *Marinoni* of 1706 (206), by *Nagel* of 1770 (207), etc. Nos. 223-595. Views; 223. Oldest view, of 1483; 225, 226. By *Hirschvogel*, 1547; 227. By *Lautensack*, 1558; 229. By *J. N. Vischer* and *Hufnagel*, 1640; 230-232. By *M. Vischer*, 1675; 233, 234. By *Suttinger*, 1676; 235. By *Folbert van Alten*, 1680-82; 249-252. By *Delsenbach*, 1719; 253, 254. By *Pfeffel* and *Kleiner*, 1730-37; 255. Large bird's-eye view by *J. D. Huber*, 1774; views of 18th and 19th cent. in oils and water-colours (observe those by *Jacob*, *Franz*, and *Rudolf Alt* (Nos. 488-491. Makart's studio and the Old Rathhaus); by *Varonne;* by *Charlemont* (468-470. Interior of Amerling Museum); and *Emil Hütter*; engravings by *Pfeffel*, *Kleiner*, *Schütz*, *Ziegler*, and others. Views of the fortifications from 16th cent. down to their recent demolition. Nos. 596-761. Historical events; 601. Panorama by *Meldemann*, showing the position of the Turks in 1529; 604-617. Turkish officers and

soldiers of 1529; 626-670. Scenes from the Turkish siege of 1683, including a large oil-painting by *Wyk:* entries of emperors, doing of homage, weddings, memorials of Maria Theresa and Joseph II., French invasions of 1805 and 1809, Revolution of 1848 (in oils, water-colours, engravings, etc.). Nos. 762-897. Costumes and fashions of 18th and 19th cent. Nos. 898-944. Festivals, balls, concerts. Nos. 945-1165. Eminent persons of 16th cent. downwards, in oils, miniatures, wood-cuts, etc. — III. Section: 1166. Guild signs of 15th cent.; 1168-1178. Emblems of ancient jurisdiction, instruments of torture and execution; 1167, 1184, 1201, 1202, 1218. Flags and banners of guilds; 1193-1195, 1223, 1273, 1274. Guild cabinets; 1185-1192, 1197-1206, 1209, 1210, 1219-1222, 1228-1263, 1269-1272, 1276, 1277. Militia of Vienna from 16th to middle of 19th cent.; 1278-1328. Original weights and measures; 1332, 1333. Masons' and architects' signs; 1376-1482. Portraits of poets, musicians, actors, and interiors of theatres; 1451, 1458. Pianos of Mozart and Schubert; 1483-1581. Autographs of Gluck, Mozart, Haydn, Grillparzer, and Raimund; pictures, costumes, flags, and groups from the Vienna Festival of 1887; model of the inner city with the bastions and glacis (1852-54). — *Grillparzer Room:* in the antechamber portraits of the poet, his parents, and the Fröhlich family; adjoining room and cabinet containing his furniture and library; glass-cases containing his MSS., honorary diplomas, etc.

IV. Section (*Museum of Weapons*): 1460 objects in 7 rooms.

I. Ante-Room. Escutcheons from the obsequies of Emp. Frederick IV.; Milan armour; Gothic equestrian accoutrements (16th cent.); escutcheons of 15th-16th cent.; artistically painted targets, with the rare Ahlspiesse, or pikes of the 16th cent., a specialty of the collection. — II. Room. Two-handed and other swords, daggers, arquebuses (15th and 16th cent.). — III. Room. Spears, pikes, lances; armour, some of it finely chased (Nos. 592, 593 of 16th cent.). In glass-cases fire-arms (15th and 16th cent.), cross-bows, wheel-lock muskets and revolvers, rifles, catapults. By the walls groups of armour, shields, pikes, etc.; flag of Vienna used during both the Turkish sieges. — IV. Room. Iron-gray and black suits of armour; equestrian suits; Hungarian breast-plate; numerous trophies from the second Turkish siege (1683), flanked with busts of Charles of Lorraine and Starhemberg; the skull of the Grand Vizier Kara Mustapha (?), with the silken cord with which he was strangled at Belgrade in 1683 after his unsuccessful siege of Vienna; his grave-clothes with Arabic inscriptions (the body was exhumed after the taking of Belgrade, and the head cut off and brought to Vienna); the 'Banner of Blood', captured from the Turks in 1684; other Turkish flags, horse-tails, arms, implements, etc. On the walls lint-stocks, wheel-lock muskets, banner of the bakers' guild. From the ceiling hangs the fine standard of Count Herberstein, a knight of St. John. — V. Room. Turkish weapons from the wars of Prince Eugene and Marshal Laudon; French weapons of 1805-9, grouped round a bust of Emp. Francis I. Weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards of Vienna; blunderbusses. The cases contain ornamented swords, daggers, and Turkish 'hanjars'. — VI. Room (Corridor). Hofer's Alpenstock; muskets of the Vienna National Guard of 1848; weapons and banners of the Municipal Guards; six cannon presented to the citizens by the emperor in 1809; uniforms worn by Emp. Francis I. at the Battle of Leipsic und the Entry into Paris. Busts of Wrbna and Saurau. — VII. Room. Weapons of the Vienna National Guard; banners of the Students' Corps of 1848 and the Tyrolese riflemen of 1848 and 1859; models of the Vienna Volunteers (1859 und 1866).

Opposite the Rathhaus, on the E. side of the Ring-Str., is the new ***Hofburg Theatre** (Pl. C, 3), in the later Renaissance style, designed by *Semper* and *Hasenauer*, and opened in 1888 (2000 seats).

Exterior adorned with sculptures by *Kundmann* (Apollo and the Muses of Comedy and Tragedy, above the attic of the central part), by *Weyr* (Triumph of Bacchus, bas-relief over the entrance), by *Edm. Hofmann* and *Tilgner* (Busts of Calderon, Shakespeare, Molière, Lessing, Goethe, Schiller, Hebbel, Grillparzer, Halm), by *Benk* (Allegories), by *Costenoble*,

Gasser, and others. — The ceiling-paintings of the two *STAIRCASES, by *Matsch* and the brothers *Klimt*, pourtray the development of the drama. Each staircase is embellished with two allegorical figures by *Benk* and statues of famous actors. Ceiling-paintings in the vestibules by *Karger*, in the Foyer by *Charlemont*. The walls of the latter are adorned with portraits of actors; in the lunettes and domes, paintings by *R. Russ* and *Charlemont*. — The INTERIOR of the theatre itself is enriched with sculptures by *Weyr* and *Tilgner*, and with paintings by *Hynais*. Observe in the sumptuous rooms leading to the imperial boxes the frieze (figures of children and animals) by *Eisenmenger* and a statue of Klytia by *Benk*.

Next, on the right side of the Ring-Str., facing the Volksgarten, is the imposing ***Reichsrathsgebäude**, or *Houses of Parliament* (adm., see p. 194), in the Greek style, by *Hansen*. A broad approach leads to the portico, borne by columns. Adjacent is the atrium, from which we enter the magnificent peristyle, borne by 24 monolithic marble columns and adorned with a frieze of historical events. The Chamber of Deputies on the left and the Upper House on the right form two independent buildings, adorned with marble statues and basreliefs and crowned at the corners with bronze quadrigæ. The lower wings uniting these buildings contain the offices, committee-rooms, etc.

Beyond the Houses of Parliament, to the left, in the Volksgarten-Str., is the *Justizpalast* or ***Palace of Justice**, built in the German Renaissance style by *Wielemanns* in 1875-81, and containing the supreme courts of the Austrian empire. In the magnificent hall in the centre rises a marble statue of Justice by *Pendl*, 10 ft. in height. — Beyond the Justizpalast is the ***Deutsche Volkstheater** (Pl. C, 4), in the Italian Renaissance style, designed by *Fellner* and *Helmer*. Sculptures on the chief façade by *Vogl*, those in the interior by *Friedl*. Ceiling-paintings and curtain by *Veith*. — The Platz in front of it is embellished with a monument to the poet *Ferd. Raimund* (d. 1836).

In the Maria-Theresia-Platz, in the BURGRING (Pl. C, 5), opposite the Burgthor, rises the grand ***Maria Theresa Monument**, erected by Emp. Francis Joseph in 1888, in bronze, designed by *Zumbusch*. Pedestal by *Hasenauer*.

Enthroned on a marble pedestal 43 ft. in height, is seated the bronze figure of the Empress (19 ft. high), at the age of thirty-five. The right hand is outstretched in an attitude of salutation. In the left she grasps the sceptre and the Pragmatic Sanction, emblem of the unity of the empire. Below, on projecting plinths, are the equestrian figures of (r.) Laudon and (l.) Daun, and at the back (r.) Traun and (l.) Khevenhüller. Between these stand four tall figures: in front the Chancellor, Prince Kaunitz, at the back Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein, organiser of the army, on the left Haugwitz, the jurist, and on the right Van Swieten, the physician. In niches on the upper part of the plinth are placed portrait-groups of distinguished men of the period: above Kaunitz are Starhemberg, Bartenstein, and Mercy; above Liechtenstein are generals Lacy, Hadik, and Nadasdy; above Haugwitz are placed Bruckenthal, Grassalkovits, Rieger, Martini, and Sonnenfels; and above Van Swieten we observe Eckhel, the numismatist, Pray, the historian, then Gluck and Haydn holding young Mozart by the hand. Still higher are ideal figures of Strength, Wisdom, Justice, and Clemency, which lead up to the crowning statue of the illustrious empress.

Flanking the Maria-Theresia-Platz are the new ***Imperial Museums,** two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance style, erected by *Hasenauer*, partly from designs by *Semper*, in 1872-89. That on the W. side contains the natural history, and that on the E. side the art-history collections belonging to the imperial family.

The ***Natural History Museums** forms a vast rectangle (175 by 77 yds.), the corners and centre of which are relieved with slightly projecting *avant-corps* adorned with columns. Of the four stories, the first and second, with their lofty arched windows, contain the chief part of the extensive collections, which originated with the purchase, by Emp. Francis I. in 1748, of the collection of J. v. Baillou of Florence. The present intendant is Franz v. Hauer, the distinguished geologist. (Adm., see p. 194; sticks and umbrellas must be given in charge.)

The figures which enrich the EXTERIOR indicate the object of the building. On the dome is a colossal figure of Helios in bronze, by *J. Benk*, while the four canopies flanking the dome contain Hephæstus, Poseidon, Gæa, and Urania, by *Silbernagel*. In the spandrils of the dome and on the attic of the central *avant-corps* are Victories by *Haerdtl* and *Kundmann*. On the balustrade are portrait-statues of 34 pioneers of natural science, each 10 ft. in height. Over the windows of the 2nd floor are portrait-heads of 64 naturalists; then in 12 medallions of the 2nd floor, in 44 spandrils of the great windows, and in 12 niches of the *avant-corps* are allegorical figures which the official guide explains (p. 214). Between the colnmns of the central projection, on the ground-floor, are sculptnres: in front Europe and America with Australia, by *Kundmann;* at the back Asia and Africa by *P. Wagner*.

The ENTRANCE is under the dome, in the centre of the façade. The dome of the VESTIBULE is adorned with 8 medallion-portraits of former directors of the museum by *Jos. Lax*. A short flight of steps leads thence to the Hochparterre or raised ground-floor to the right, while the grand staircase ascends straight to the *foyer* or corridor of the first floor. The large ceiling-painting of the STAIRCASE (Life's career) and the 12 allegorical figures in the lunettes are by *Canon;* 8 portrait-statues on the wall-pillars by *Tilgner*, etc. The niches of the dome of the *foyer* are filled with allegorical figures by *Tilgner;* above these runs a pleasing frieze with animals, by *Benk*. The spandrils of the windows contain reliefs by *Weyr*.

The collections are arranged as follows: —

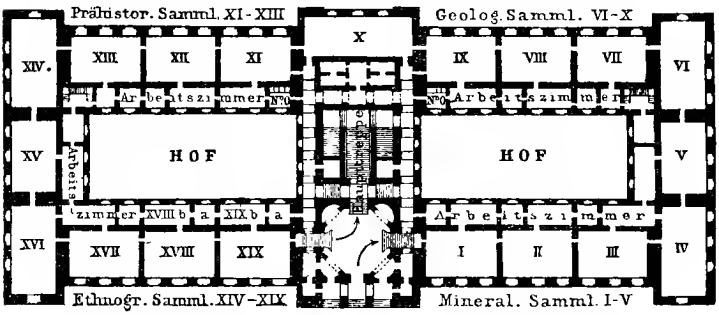
A. **Hochparterre.** ROOMS I-V. MINERALOGICAL-PETROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Terminological collection of minerals explanatory of characteristics (Room I; central cases); 2. Laboratory crystals (Rooms I, II; back of cases in the middle); 3. Dynamic collection of minerals (R. I; wall-cases); 4. Systematic collection of minerals according to the chemical system of Groth (R. II-IV; central cases; see also in R. I, central table; in R. II, III, the cases on the transverse walls); 5. Technical collection, mining products (R. II, III; cases on the back wall); 6. Precious stones (R. III; tables in the window-niches); 7. Objects of art in mineral substances (R. III, IV; end of middle-cases); 8. Technical collection, building materials (R. IV; wall-cases); 9. Rock collection (R. V; wall-cases); 10. Meteorites (R. V; central cases and tables by the windows). — ROOMS VI-X. GEOLOGICAL-PALÆONTOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT. 1. Physico-Palæontological Section (R. VI; wall and central cases); 2. 'Hieroglyphs', or marks left by animals etc. on rock-strata (R. VI; cases 86-92); 3. Dynamic-geological collection (R. VII; cases 1-12); 4. Rocks and fauna of the palæozoic, mesozoic, and cænozoic periods (R. VII-IX); 5. Larger mammals and birds of the cænozoic formation (R. X). — ROOMS XI-XIII. PRE-

Historic Collection. R. XI: Earlier flint or palæolithic period, later flint period, bronze period; XII: Bronze and 'Hallstatt' periods; XIII: Hallstatt or first iron period, La Tène or second iron period, Roman period, and period of the migrations. — Rooms XIV-XIX: Ethnographical Collection. XIV: W., N., and E. Asia; XV: India and the Malay archipelago; XVI: Malay archipelago, Melancsia; XVII: Australia, New Zealand, South-Sea Islands; XVIII: S. America, (part of) N. America; Side-Rooms XVIII, a, b, XIX, a, b: N. America, American antiquities; R. XIX: Africa.

B. **First Floor.** Zoological Department. R. XXI: Sponges, infusoria, sea-urchins, worms; R. XXII: Insects; R. XXII, c: Crabs, spiders, etc.; R. XXIII: Mollusca; R. XXIV-XXVI: Fishes; R. XXVII, XXVIII: Batrachia and reptiles; R. XXIX-XXXI: Birds; R. XXXIV-XXXIX: Mammalia.

C. **Second Floor.** Botanical Department. R. L-LI: Herbarium; R. LIV: Choice specimens. The other rooms on this floor, containing zoological, geological, anthropological, and ethnographical *Special Collections*, are not open to the public.

Visitors with 2-3 hrs. only at command had better confine their attention to the two principal floors. The following description notes the chief objects of interest. For fuller information see the official 'Allgemeine Führer' (60 kr.; sold by the door-keeper and the attendants).



From the Vestibule we ascend the short flight of stairs to the right to the —

Hochparterre. The 19 chief rooms are adorned with 112 * *Wall Paintings* by the best Austrian artists, illustrative of the different collections (with inscriptions above them of the subject and the painter). A. *Mineralogical-Petrographical Collection.* Room I: Large rock-crystals and other specimens by the 2nd window-pier and on the central table; artificial crystals at the back of the central cases. — Room II: Large and choice specimens in the cases on the transverse walls (No. 101, 102. Diamonds and precious metals). — Room III: In the central case the famous *Jewel-bouquet in a vase of rock-crystal, presented by Empress Maria Theresa to her husband Francis I. (valued at 6000 *l. stg.*). Adjacent, on the left, *Opal from Czerwenitza in Hungary, perfectly pure (valued at 200,000 *l.*). Opposite, in the tables of the central window, jewels, raw, polished, and set, particularly diamonds of various colours. — Room V: In the central cases, collection of *Meteorites, the finest in Europe, from about 430 different places. Thus, in the 1st case, a meteoric from Knyahinya in Hungary, 660 lbs. in weight (the finding of which is the subject of the central wall-painting). In the other cases, smaller meteorites. In the last central case, large fragments of meteoric iron and a piece of telluric iron from Ovifak in Greenland. By the central window, stalactites from the Adelsberg Cavern. — B. *Geological-Palaeontological Collec-*

tion. Room VI: To the right, by the door, Emp. Francis I. with the directors of his collections, an oil-painting by *F. Mesmer.* Wall-cases to the left of the door and at the back: Impressions and stems of coal-forming plants. — Room VII: By the window-wall, limestone slab with marks of erosion, from Divacca. — Room VIII: In frames on the walls, water-lilies (observe No. 103) and ichthyosauri from the Swabian lias. — Room IX: In frames by the door of exit, diluvial skeleton of mountain-goat. — Room X: *Skeletons of bears, lions, and a huge stag found in caverns; in the large central press, *skeletons of moas, the extinct giant-bird of New Zealand; in the two central presses, remains of large diluvial bones; in the middle of the wall-case at the back (Nos. 13-16) remains of pleiocene *mammalia from Maragha in Persia. — C. *Pre-Historic Collection.* Room XI: In the first central press, (No. 8) human skull of the earliest flint-period, from a cavern at Lautsch in Moravia; in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, (Nos. 20-34) relics from lake-dwellings of the later flint and the bronze periods. — Room XII: In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th central cases, and by the first window, *relics from tombs and mines at Hallstatt in Upper Austria (first iron or 'Hallstatt' period); by the second window-pier and by the exit, urns from a tumulus at Gemeinlebarn, Lower Austria; in the wall-case on the left, (Nos. 76-78, 55-60) rich yield of the Byciskala Cavern in Moravia. — Room XIII: Wall-cases right and left of the entrance, and 1st central case, implements of the first iron period from Waatsch in Carniola (observe No. 12, part of a girdle with embossed figures); in the 3rd central case, relics of the Celtic or second iron period (note Nos. 35-39). — D. *Ethnographical Collection.* Room XIV: By the window opposite the entrance, two Arabian *crystal lamps from Cairo; by the next window, a large Chinese bell; in the 2nd central case, (Nos. 19-21) Chinese bronze, cloisonné, and silver-filigree vases; in the 3rd central case, (No. 25) below, two ancient Chinese boxes of red lack, (Nos. 27, 28) silk mantles for ladies of the court; in the 3rd and 4th central cases, (Nos. 31-48) Japanese weapons and apparel (in part very ancient and valuable); by the window-piers, Japanese suits of armour; in the large case at the back, (Nos. 79-85) altars. — Room XV: In the 1st central case, (No. 2) old Indian ornaments; 4th central case, (Nos. 43-48) Javan weapons, some of them very old; wall-case at the back, (No. 2) magicians' wands of the Battas in Sumatra; wall-case by the third window, (No. 85) skull-trophies of the Dajaks of Borneo; by the adjoining window, neat figures of the Javan Wayang ('shadow') game. — Room XVI: Wall-case to the right, by the door, (Nos. 73-76) ancient vessels from the Philippines, some of them in pale-green porcelain; by the back-wall, (Nos. 88-93) spears from New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands; adjacent, to the right, towards the window (94, 95) and in the last central case (61-65) painted carvings from New Ireland; in No. 64, masks made of human skulls from New Britain. — Room XVII: First central case, (Nos. 10, 11) New Zealand axes and amulets of jade; over the 2nd central case carved model of a canoe, and by the back-wall (70-73) other carvings and implements from New Zealand; 2nd wall-case, (74) feathered helmets from Hawai. — Room XVIII: 2nd, 3rd, 4th central cases, feather-ornaments, etc., of Brazilian Indians. — The door to the left leads to the Side-Room XVIII, b: In the central case, N. American and early Mexican flint-weapons, idols, and ornaments. — Small Side-Room XVIII, a: In a frame by the back-wall, *feather-ornaments of Emp. Montezuma of Mexico; below, old Mexican sculptures; in the wall-case by the exit, (Nos. 4, 5) stone masks; below, on the right, a human figure in green jade. — Side-Room XIX, b: In the wall-cases, ancient vases; in the central case, offerings to the dead from ancient Peruvian tombs. — Side-Room XIX, a: In the separate glass-cases, ancient Peruvian garment, garnished with tapestry; adjacent, two Peruvian mummies with their burial-gifts. — We return to Room XIX: In the case by the first transverse wall, (Nos. 61-67) and in the 1st and 2nd central cases, objects from the negro countries on the Upper White Nile; 3rd and 4th central cases, objects from equatorial W. Africa.

The exit leads back to the vestibule. The main staircase to the left ascends thence to the —

First Floor. *Zoological Collections.* To the left, Room XXI: In the wall-cases, all kinds of coral (note Nos. 10, 11); at the back precious *corals; in Nos. 19-22, 30-33, by the cross-walls, reef-building coral. — Room XXII: Insects; in the wall-cases an interesting biological collection; in the 1st central case wasps' and bees' nests; by the window-piers ants' nests; in the 2nd central case, (No. 55) curious grasshoppers; No. 55. 'Walking leaf' or leaf-grasshopper; 65. Rhinoceros and cognate tropical beetles; 66, 69. Beautiful proboscis and coloured beetles; 71, 72. Huge stag-beetles; 74-84. Butterflies. — Side-Room XXII, c: Wall-case left of the door, large crabs; in No. 6 the enormous Macrocheira Kämpferi from Japan. — Room XXIII: In the first three central cases, a beautiful collection of snails' shells. — Rooms XXIV-XXVI: *Fishes, the most extensive and best-arranged collection in the world. — Room XXVII: Batrachia and reptiles; by the middle-window huge Indian serpents (note also skeleton by the wall, left of the entrance); in the 2nd and 3rd central cases, large exotic lizards. — Room XXVIII: In the cases by the cross-walls and above them, large tortoises and turtles; in the central cases crocodiles, alligators, etc. — Room XXIX: *Austrian birds, with their nests, eggs, etc.; by the middle-window a complete eagle's-nest. — Room XXX (where, as in the following rooms, the chief treasures of the collection are placed in the front part of the cases): Wall-case to the left, pelicans; 1st central case, flamingoes; 2nd, S. American screamers (palamedea) with spurred wings; 4th, humming birds. — Room XXXI: 1st central case, pheasants; 3rd, pepper-peckers; 4th, parrots. — Room XXXII: In the wall-cases by the doors, humming-birds; 1st central case, birds of paradise; 4th, lyre-bird; 15th wall case, weaver-birds with their nests. — Room XXXIII: 1st central case, falcons; 4th case, vultures; in No. 53, below, a condor. — Room XXXIV: *Skeletons of mammals; by the exit, right and left, apes; side next the windows, to the right of the skeletons of whales, huge barbs (whalebone) of the Japanese whale. — Room XXXV: 1st window-pier, marsupialia; wall-cases right of the exit, sloths, armadilloes, ant-eaters. — Room XXXVI: Two skeleton and two stuffed elephants. — Room XXXVII: By the back-wall, rodentia; in the central cases, antelopes and stags. — Room XXXVIII: Beasts of prey. — The door to the left leads into Side-Room *XXXVIII, c, which contains the spoils of the gun of the late Crown Prince Rudolph, tastefully arranged. — Room XXXIX: Apes; in the central case those most akin to man, admirable specimens.

The **Second Floor** is reached by a double staircase near Room XXX. Rooms L-LIII contain the famous Vienna Herbarium, but are not shown to the public. The botanical collection in Room LIV chiefly contains woods, fruits, and seeds, dried or preserved in spirit.

The **Imperial Art-History Museum**, the exact counterpart of the Natural History Museum, is crowned with a bronze figure of Athena. On the balustrade are figures of 24 famous artists. Figures of Architecture and Art-Industry by *Kundmann* adorn the chief portal. The *Imperial Museum of Weapons is now open (adm., see p. 194), but the arrangement of the other collections is not yet completed. This collection occupies twelve rooms in the 'Hochparterre'. (Present entrance, Burgring 5, left staircase.)

This incomparable collection was originated by Emp. Frederick III. and was largely increased by bequests of Maximilian I. and Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol. After the separation of the Spanish line, the weapons belonging to the House of Hapsburg were divided between Madrid and Vienna. After the death of Emp. Ferdinand I. (1564) that half of the residue which belonged to Emp. Maximilian II. remained in Vienna, the other, belonging to Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, was taken to Innsbruck, zealously extended by its owner, and deposited in Schloss Ambras. In 1606 his son sold it to Emp. Rudolph, who allowed it to remain at Ambras. In 1806 this and the other treasures of Ambras were removed

to Vienna, and in 1814 were placed in the lower Belvedere. The first-mentioned half, which had remained in Vienna, was afterwards largely enriched, but sustained severe losses in 1805, 1809, and in 1848, when the Arsenal was plundered. In 1856 it was re-arranged in the Arsenal and greatly enriched with additions from imperial châteaux, and in 1889 it was removed to the Imperial Art-History Museum and united with the Ambras collection.

Room XXV (Maximilian I.): 2. Armour of Count Palatine Philip (d. 1476); 3. Armour of Robert of Sanseverino (d. 1487); 5. Armour of King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (d. 1516); 7. Armour of Emperor Maximilian I. (d. 1519), with air-holes in the helmet; 8. Two-handed sword of end of 14th cent. ('Dietrich of Bern's); 9. Suit of King Philip I. of Castile (d. 1506) when a boy; 12. Norman helmet of about 1100; 41. Equestrian suit of Archduke Sigmund of Tyrol (d. 1496); 43. Suit of Maximilian I. (in which he entered Luxembourg in 1480); *45. Suit of Sigmund of Tyrol (one of the finest works of the period); 52. Heavy equestrian suit of Emp. Maximilian I.; 62. Equestrian suit of Maximilian I.; 66. Suit of Philip I. of Castile when a boy; 69. Suit of King Lewis II. of Hungary (d. 1525); 71. Helmet of George Castriota, Prince of Albania (Skanderbeg, d. 1467); 86. Sword of Maximilian I., with fine etching; *104. Shield of the same emperor, with beautiful raised etching (one of the earliest specimens of this work); 113. Sword of Philip I. of Castile; 121. Suit of Maximilian I. with 'death's head' helmet (an ancient form), elbow-guards, and broad shoes; 124. Suit of Francis Gonzaga (injured by fire); 126. Suit of Emp. Charles V., unfinished.

Room XXVI (Period of the Landsknechte, or mediæval infantry): 139. Armour of Duke Christopher of Württemberg (d. 1568); 141. Suit of Count Palatine Otto Heinrich (d. 1559); 142. Suit of Count Eitel Friedrich of Zollern; 146, 149. Suits of the Archbishops of Salzburg Matthäus Lang (d. 1540) and Max Sittich v. Hohenembs (d. 1553); 175. Gala-suit of Count Andreas v. Sonnenberg (d. 1511); 185. Lantern-shield (for night use), about 1525.

Room XXVII (Charles V.): 196. Finely decorated armour of Elector Palatine John Frederick of Saxony (d. 1554); 198. Suit of Rupert of the Palatinate (d. 1504); 199. Parts of a superb suit of Marshal Aless. Vitelli (d. 1556); 207. Half-suit of George v. Frundsberg (d. 1528); 226. Suit of Gen. Conrad v. Bemelberg (d. 1567); 231. Suit of Duke Ulrich of Wurtemberg (d. 1550), very large; 251. Calendar-sword, with six months etched on each side of the blade; 260. Pistols of Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol, carried by him at his wedding with Anna of Mantua in 1582; *276. Beautiful dagger with grooves for poison; 274. Sword of George of Frundsberg; 289. Morion of Niclas Zrinyi (d. 1566); *297. Large suit of Emp. Ferdinand I. (d. 1564; 'suit with the rose-leaves'); 331. Suit of Lazarus Schwendi (d. 1584); 337. Light equestrian suit of Ferdinand I.; 342. Riding suit of Charles V., etched and guilded, with figurative scenes; 345. Skanderbeg's (Castriota's) sword; *351. Casque of Charles V., in one piece, admirably embossed (scenes from the Æneid); *354. Superb shield of Charles V., with masterly scenes from the life of a hero; 363. Gala-sword, enriched with reliefs; 364. Sword, with an iron hilt embellished with delicate relief from religious history; *368. Campaign-suit of Charles V., with beautiful arabesques and figurative scenes; *379. State-sword of Charles V., one of the most superb weapons and finest specimens of the goldsmith's art of the 16th cent.; *380. Cutlass, very tasteful, of the best Renaissance period; 395. Campaign-suit of King Philip II. of Spain.

Room XXVIII (Archduke Ferdinand of Tyrol): 396. State-armour of Stephen Báthory (d. 1586); *303. Infantry-suit of *Giov. Bona*, the gigantic retainer of Archd. Ferdinand (nearly 9 ft.); 407. Suit of Archd. Ferdinand; *417. Half state-suit of the archduke, with masterly embossing; 422. 'Bohemian hat' of the archduke, of thick gray stuff with silver threads; *426. Gala-shield of iron, with beautifully embossed mythological scenes (German work); 473, 474. Complete caparison of man and horse for the archduke, 16th cent. style, imitating the antique; 476. Half state-suit, worn by him at his wedding with Anna of Mantua in 1582; 477. Saddle belonging to the last.

Room XXIX (Maximilian II.): 480. Armour of Joh. Jak. Fugger (d. 1575); 482. Half-suit of Andrea Doria (d. 1560); 483. 'Silver hussar-suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 490. Set of armour (six suits and two tournament-saddles) of Maximilian II. (d. 1576); 471. Casque and shield of Archd. Karl of Steiermark (d. 1590), with fine arabesques and figurative scenes; 521. 'Ash-gray suit' of Archd. Ferdinand; 529, 530. Swords and hats blessed by the Pope as a reward for services against the Infidels, sent to Archd. Ferdinand by Pius V. and Clement XIII.; 534. Hungarian sword of George v. Thury (d. 1571); 538. State-sword with exquisite hilt; 539. Fine Toledo rapier; *543. Casque and gala-shield with beautiful figurative scenes, from a lost drawing by Raphael.

Room XXX (Alessandro Farnese): 572. Parts of a suit of Don John of Austria (d. 1577); *627. General's baton of Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637), a fine work, at the top the emperor's head in enamel; 635. State-armour of Aless. Farnese (1592), richly decorated; 644. Trooper's suit of Archd. Karl of Steiermark (d. 1590), casque covered with velvet, the face protected by a 'beard' attached to the breast; 659. Suit of John Casimir, Rhenish Count Palatine (d. 1592).

Room XXXII (Rudolph II.): 667. Half-suit of Rudolph II. (d. 1612); 698, 699. 'Red and white' suit for man and horse of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 703, 704. 'Yellow and blue' suit of the archduke; *706. State-armour of Rudolph II. (an admirable work of art); *712. Half state-suit with round shield, a masterpiece of damascening; 737. Executioner's sword, etched with scenes of executions (1656); 743. Casque, collar, and breast-plate of Cristobal of Mondragone, curiously wrought, with allegorical scenes scratched on the blue ground; *745. Armour covered with exquisite damascened garlands in gold and silver.

Room XXXIV (Modern Period): 761, 762. Suits of Archd. Sigmund Franz of Tyrol when a boy (d. 1665); 765. Half gala-suit, so covered with ornamentation, partly repoussé and gilded, and partly damascened in gold, as to seem entirely encrusted (Spanish?); *805. State-sword, with admirably executed iron hilt; *811, 812. Gun and two pistols of masterly workmanship (gift of Emp. Joseph I. to Margrave Ludwig Wilhelm of Baden, whose portrait adorns the barrels and stocks); 822. Sabre, wooden club, and flag of the peasant-chief Stephan Fadinger (d. 1626); 828. Sabre etched with the names and dates of all the E. and W. Roman and German emperors down to Leopold I.; 835. Pair of pistols of excellent workmanship (gift of the Bey of Tunis to Emp. Francis Joseph I., 1857); 837. Marshal's baton of Emp. Francis I. (d. 1765); 846. State-armour of Emp. Mathias (d. 1619), very effective. On the ceiling: banner of Prince Franz Rakoczy II. (d. 1735). 883. Coat of mail and helmet of Prince Michael Apafi II. of Transylvania, with beautiful niello work on the crown; 890. Hungarian suit of Emp. Joseph I. (d. 1711); 895. Hungarian riding suit of Emp. Joseph II. (d. 1790).

Room XXXVI (Tournament Weapons and Implements): 897. Italian jousting suit of the Milanese ambassador Gasp. Fracasso (d. about 1510); *920. German suit of Emp. Maximilian I., with beautifully designed borders in late-Gothic style and admirable embossed work; 910. Bolster of linen stuffed with straw, with which the blindfolded horses were padded. On the pedestal of Case II, in front of the middle-window are placed 'favours' or gifts bestowed by ladies as a reward for skill. 996. Racing suit of Archd. Ferdinand of Tyrol; 998. Copy of armour of Francis I. of France (original taken to Paris by order of Napoleon in 1806).

We return to the 34th Room and thence enter —

Room XXXV (Oriental Weapons and Armour): 84. Hungarian sword with Turkish blade, and the halberd of Michael Apafi II. (d. 1713); these, together with the flag over Case II, formed the insignia of Transylvania under Turkish suzerainty; they were presented to the emperor in 1701. Nos. 94-106. Turkish accoutrements, presented by Lazarus Schwendi to Archd. Ferdinand. Above the wall between the windows, a large Turkish flag, captured with the horse-tail (109), quivers (22; wall-case on the left) and other objects (126-130; Case IV) at the siege of Vienna in 1683. Nos. 115-122. Oriental accoutrements.

Room XXXIII (Weapons and Gear of the Chase): 18. Hunting sword of Maximilian I., superbly wrought; 37, 38. Guns with stocks covered with a kind of asphalt, inlaid with Netherlandish arabesques in ivory; 126. Two guns of Charles VI. (d. 1740), with locks admirably engraved and carved; *155. Large set of hunting implements of exquisite workmanship; the ivory hilts enriched with beautiful and elaborate reliefs, and covered with thin layers of amber; the case also admirably executed; 158. Rifle and powder-flask of artistic iron-work, stock encrusted with silver and enriched with fantastic ornamentation in brilliant enamel.

Room XXXI contains cross-bows, hunting implements, and a collection of guns showing the development of fire-arms from the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th cent.

On the second floor is the *Imperial Picture Gallery, transferred hither from the Belvedere (p. 230) in 1891, but closed at present, as the new arrangement will probably not be finished before 1892.

The Imperial Picture Gallery may justly boast of possessing masterpieces of almost every school in the world, at once deeply interesting to students and delightful to amateurs; but its chief strength lies in its examples of the Venetian School, of Rubens, and of Dürer, in which it is unsurpassed. Most striking among the works by Early Italian Masters are the two by *Perugino; Fra Bartolommeo's* Presentation in the Temple, painted in 1506, remarkable for the noble simplicity of the grouping and for its tranquil dignity; *Andrea del Sarto's* Pietà, characterised by robustness of expression. *Raphael's* Madonna al Verde, an example of his Florentine period (1505 or 1506?), though inferior in life and expression to the similar Madonnas in the Louvre and at Florence (La Belle Jardinière and the Madonna del Cardinello), is interesting as indicating the influence of Leonardo da Vinci. Of the Masters of Upper Italy, Correggio and Mazzuola or Parmeggianino, who, though not his pupil, is closely related to him, chiefly claim our attention. *Correggio* reveals himself both as an impressive delineator of scriptural types and as a fascinating narrator of myths. *Parmeggianino* is best represented by his Cupid cutting his bow and the portrait of Malatesta Baglioni (perhaps Lorenzo Cibò?). Among the many excellent works by Venetian Masters it is difficult to single out the most attractive. The far-reaching fancy of *Titian*, which enabled him to embody the most diverse themes in appropriate form, is perhaps nowhere studied to such advantage as here. With what a host of different emotions the mind passes from the Ecce Homo to the Calisto or the Danae, from the Entombment to the mysterious allegories of love, from the sweetness of his Madonnas to the austerity of his portraits of Italian savants, a Varchi, a Strada, or Parma the physician! In portraits the Vienna gallery is particularly rich, and it affords an admirable opportunity of comparing the Venetian works with those of Velazquez, the greatest Spanish portrait-painter, or with those of Van Dyck. The finest work of *Giorgione* is the 'Geometricians'. Among other noteworthy Italian works are the Visitation and Madonna of *Palma Vecchio*, the Madonna with saints of *Paolo Veronese*, the Madonna of *Lorenzo Lotto* of Bergamo, and the St. Justina of *Alessandro Buonvicino* of Brescia, surnamed *Moretto* (d. after 1560), one of the gems of the collection.

Turning to the Northern Schools, we find that *Jan van Eyck's* Portrait of an old man, the sketch for which is preserved at Dresden, is by far the most striking example of early Netherlandish art. By *Gerhardt van Haarlem* are a Pietà and the Burial of John Baptist, by *Rogier van der Weyden* a Crucifixion, and by *Memling* altar-pieces with the Virgin.

Dürer's masterpiece, the most perfect composition he ever produced, is the Trinity, painted in 1511. The best of the portraits by *Holbein the Younger* are those of Derick Tybis, a London merchant, and John Chambers, the physician. In spite of their unpleasing subjects, the miracles of St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier by *Rubens* rivet the attention by their dramatic expression and their skilful colouring. Other

fine works of the great Flemish painter are the Boar Hunt, St. Ambrose and the allegory of the four quarters of the globe, the Madonna with St. Ildephons and the Festival of Venus. A not unpleasing contrast to the exuberant spirit of Rubens is afforded by the refined, almost frigid, repose of *Van Dyck*, who is admirably represented by his two Madonnas, his Dalilah, and the portrait of Francesco de Moncada. The portraits by *Rembrandt*, of various dates, illustrate his change of manner: the portrait of a lady and its pendant are painted luminously and minutely, the portrait of himself belongs to his middle period, while the portrait of himself in a round hat shows the deep golden tone of his later years.

In the Hofstall-Str., beyond the Maria-Theresia-Platz, are the **Imperial Stables** (Pl. C, 4; adm., see p. 194), which contain an interesting gun-room, saddle-room, riding-school, etc.

The Burgring is continued to the E. by the Opern-Ring (Pl. D, 4). To the left, in the Albrechtgasse, are the offices of the *Palace of Archduke Albert* (Pl. 69), connected by a covered passage with the palace (p. 203) on the Augustinerbastei. Farther on rises the —

***Imperial Opera House** (Pl. 99), a magnificent Renaissance edifice, completed in 1861-69 by *Van der Nüll* and *Siccardsburg*.

The sumptuous decorations of the interior were executed by *Schwind*, *Engerth*, *Rahl*, and others. On the handsome staircase are medallion-portraits of the architects; the parapet is adorned with marble statues of the seven liberal arts, by *Gasser*. Adjoining the 'foyer', which is richly embellished with operatic scenes by *Schwind* and busts of celebrated composers, is an open 'loggia' or balcony towards the street, also decorated with frescoes by *Schwind* (scenes from the 'Zauberflöte') and bronze figures of Heroism, Tragedy, Fantasy, Comedy, and Love by *Hähnel*. The winged horses on the pedestals to the right and left above the balcony are also by *Hähnel*. The interior, with seats for 2350 spectators, is richly gilded and painted. Ceiling-painting by *Rahl*; curtain for tragedy (legend of Orpheus) designed by *Rahl*, for comedy by *Laufberger*. The fronts of the boxes are embellished with medallions of thirty distinguished members of the Viennese opera during the last hundred years. Admission to the interior, see p. 194.

In the Opernring, opposite the Opera House, is the *Heinrichshof* (Pl. 39), erected by Hansen in 1861-63, the property of Baron von Drasche. On the upper floor are frescoes on a gold ground by Rahl. At the back of it is the Elisabeth-Str., leading to the *Schiller-Platz* (Pl. D, 4, 5), with the ***Schiller Monument**, by *Schilling*, unveiled in 1876. The bronze statue of the poet stands on a lofty bronze pedestal, at the corners of which are sitting figures of the four ages. At the sides are figures of (in front) Genius, (right and left) Poetry and Science, and (behind) Philanthropy. On the pedestal are medallion-reliefs of Pegasus, the pelican, the tragic mask, and the head of Minerva. — On the W. side of the square is the *Ministry of Justice;* on the S. side is the **Academy of Art** (Pl. 1; D, 5), a Renaissance edifice built by *Hansen* in 1872-76. The upper stories are enriched with terracotta ornamentation. The windows of the façade alternate with niches containing copies of celebrated ancient statues.

The Academy, founded by Leopold I. in 1692, and frequently reorganised, has occupied its present position as a school of art since 1872. In 1876 it was transferred to the new building in the Schiller-Platz. The

flight of steps in front leads into the Vestibule, borne by columns, whence we enter the *Aula*, the chief room of the *Museum of Casts* (adm., see p. 193), a rich collection of copies (1450 in number) of ancient, mediæval, and modern sculptures, and also several good originals. Observe the *Torso of Hera, of the best of Greek period, the leaden model of Fischer's Anatomy, and reliefs, busts, and statues by Raphael Donner, Beyer, Zauner, etc.

The Entresol on the S. side (entrance by the W. corridor) contains the *Library* (catalogue of 1876; 3 fl.) and the collection of *Engravings and Drawings* (about 17,000 drawings and water-colours, 61,000 engravings and wood-cuts, 5000 photographs; open daily 3-7, in summer 3-6). The most interesting drawings are those of Koch (landscapes from Italy, illustrations of Dante, etc.), Führich's scenes from the Prodigal Son, those by Genelli, and admirable works by Schnorr, Steinle, Schwind, Wächter, Schwanthaler, and others. Among the engravings note the Hüsgen collection of Dürer's works (with a lock of Dürer's hair).

The ***Picture Gallery** (adm., see p. 193) is on the first floor, No. 152, on the right (entrance by the W. corridor). The greater part of this valuable collection (1132 works) was presented by Count Anton Lamberg in 1812. Almost every school of painting is represented, but the chief treasures are the Dutch masters of the 17th cent.: thus, Pieter de Hooch (one of his best works), Van Goyen, Ruysdael, Willem van de Velde, and the architectural and flower-painters. The Graces and the Rape of Oreithyia by Rubens, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet by Titian, and Boys playing at dice by Murillo deserve special mention. — In 1838 Emp. Ferdinand presented 88 pictures, mostly of the Venetian school. The rest of the collection consists of modern works purchased by government, portraits and compositions by H. Füger, bequeathed by his son, presentations by Prince Liechtenstein, etc.

The gallery consists of a Hall (No. V) facing the S., divided into 17 compartments, parallel with which is a corridor (No. IX) lighted from the N.; also two large corner-rooms (E. No. VI, W. No. IV, each in 3 compartments); a hall (copying-room, No. VII) in the E. and 3 rooms (Nos. III, II, and I) in the W. wing of the building. From Room I. is entered Room VII, with minor 19th cent. works by Schödlberger, Hackert, Wutky, etc. The arrangement is chronological, beginning in the 1st Room with the early Italian schools, which are followed by the Spanish, Flemish, and German schools, and a few French works, down to modern times. The Corridor (No. IX), reserved chiefly for the Dutch and German schools, contains some of the gems of the collection (on the back-wall and on 14 revolving stands). In Rooms I-III several inferior pictures are placed in dark niches. The Rector's room and the hall for meetings contain a few portraits of former professors and patrons of the Academy. Catalogues (1 fl.) and photographs on sale in the gallery.

We first enter Room V, but we turn to the right and go back to —

Room I. No. 22. *Venetian School* of 15th cent., Small altar with scenes from the Passion; 50. Style of *Vivarini*, Annunciation; *Florentine Sch.*, about 1400, 71. Effusion of the Holy Ghost, 74. Moses, 75. Abraham, 73. Christ with the book of life, 72. Trinity; 48. *Bartolommeo di Manfredi*, Scene from the Apocalypse; 531. *Lombard Sch.* of 16th cent., Three Apostles' heads; 493. *Gal. Campi*, Presentation in the Temple; 24. Style of *Aloise Vivarini*, Female martyr; 45. *Venetian Sch.* of 15th. cent., St. Clara; 51, 52. *Venetian Sch.* of 16th cent., Small altar; 15. Same Sch., Empress Helena and two saints; 505. *Francia*, Madonna enthroned, between SS. Luke and Petronius; 1133. *Botticelli*, Madonna and Child with two angels; 1097. *Gentile da Fabriano*, Coronation of Mary; 1095. *Umbrian Sch.* of 15th cent., Madonna with saints and donors; 1134. *Florentine Sch.* of 16th cent., Madonna and Child with St. John; 76. *Florentine Sch.*, about 1400, Christ at the Mount of Olives; 252. *Dom. Puligo*, Madonna; 509. *G. Pedrini*, Christ bearing the cross; *Florentine School*, about 1400, 55. Christ and the woman of Cana, 60. Christ and the woman of Samaria at the well.

Room II. No. 17. *Marco d'Angeli del Moro*, Circumcision; 17. *Venetian Sch.* of 15th cent., Pilate; 53. *L. Sebastiani*, St. Veneranda; 61. *Stef. dall'*

Arzere, Madonna and saints; 276. After *Correggio*, Repose during the Flight to Egypt; 1084. *Paduan Sch.*, about 1400, Madonna enthroned.

Room III. No. 85. Assumption, a ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese.* — *Carpaccio*, 43. Annunciation, 49. Death of Mary; 452. *Giac. Bassano*, Moses striking the rock; 77. *Cariani*, Madonna enthroned. — 87. *Belliniano*, Martyrdom of St. Mark; 1126. *Venetian Sch.* of 16th cent., Scenes from ancient Venice (fresco); 1128. *Upper Italian Sch.* of 15th cent., Martyrdom of St. Sebastian; 30. *Lanzani*, Christ parting from his mother; *P. Veronese*, 471. Annunciation, 57. Transfiguration; 468. *Tintoretto*, Christ and the adulteress; 529. *L. Bassano* (?), Temple of Jerusalem; 19. *Muziano*, Madonna enthroned with saints.

Room IV, Compartment i: No. 86. Annunciation, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese.* — 1. *P. Veronese*, SS. Geminianus and Severus; 495. *Mazzolino*, Madonna; 14. *Busati* (?), St. Mark enthroned between SS. Andrew and Louis; 463. *Venetian Sch.* of 16th cent., Finding of Moses; 1098. *G. Bellini* (?), Portrait of a man. — Compart. ii: No. 83. St. Francis receiving the stigmata, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese.* — *Jac. Tintoretto*, 8, 21. Procurators of St. Mark, 33. Doge Trevisani, 13. Procnrator Al. Contarini, 32. Ottavio Grimani, 34. Doge Priuli, 7. Procurator Leon. Mocenigo, 2, 3. A brotherhood of Venice; 12, 13. *Dom. Tintoretto*, Portraits; *466. *Titian*, Cupid sitting on a stone parapet; 508, 510. Style of *Bonif. Veronese, Elder*, Recreation in the open air. — Compart. iii: No. 84. Nativity, ceiling-painting by *P. Veronese.* — *Bonif. Veneziano*, 9. SS. Jerome, Louis, and Andrew, 10. SS. Mark and James the Elder, 11. SS. Romanus, Francis of Assisi, and Melchior; 6. *Sch. of Titian*, Nativity; 5. *P. Veronese*, St. Lawrence. — Long-wall: 18. *Leandro Bassano* (?), Adoration of the Shepherds.

Room V, Compart. i: No. 168. *M. A. Caravaggio*, Cato the Younger; 472. *Varotari (Padovanino)*, Venus reposing; *Luca Giordano*, 116. Prometheus bound, 291. Judgment of Paris, 310. Mars and Venus caught by Vulcan; 26. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna. — Compart. ii: No. 456. *Guido Reni*, Assumption; 237. Style of *Salv. Rosa*, Cavalry skirmish; 527, 528. *Canaletto*, Venice and the Piazza of St. Mark; 603, 451, 504, 503, 604, 450, 455, 502. *F. Guardi*, Views of Venice; *Tiepolo*, 484. Dawn, 517. St. Bruno; 1031. *Locatelli*, Piazza Navona at Rome. — Long-wall: 660. After *G. Reni*, Cupid with bow and arrow. — Compart. iii: No. 511: *Juan Careño*, Foundation of the Trinitarian Order; *Murillo*, 516. Ecstasy of St. Francis, *515. Two boys playing at dice; 513. After *Velasquez*, Philip IV. on horseback; *514. *Flemish Sch.*, beginning of 17th cent., Portrait of a lady; *Spanish Sch.* of 17th. cent., 518. Vision of St. Anthony, 512. Christ among the scribes. — Long-wall: *G. Recco*, 268. Kitchen, 292, 770. 780. Still-life.

Compart. iv: *Rubens*, 635. St. Cecilia, 634. Ascension, 636. St. Jerome, 625. Bearing of the Cross, 652. Esther and Ahasuerus, 633. Annunciation, 648. Christ in the house of Simon the Pharisee, 638. Adoration of the Shepherds, *626. Boreas carrying of Oreithyia, 645. Peasants, 628. Apotheosis of James I., 630. Day-break, *646. Three Graces, 606. Sucking tigress. 756. *Sch. of Rubens*, Bacchanalian; 644. Style of *Van Dyck*, Judgment of Paris; 654. *L. van Uden*, Evening landscape with hunters and herd.

Compart. v: Nos. 569, 566. *Pourbus, Younger*, Portraits of a lady and a man; 641. *Mierevelt*, Portrait of a lady; 610. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a man; 663. *Jordaens*, Paul and Barnabas at Lystra; 617. *Cuyp*, Portrait of a lady; 650. *Gonzales Coques*, Young lady at the piano; 629. *Van Dyck* (?), Image of the Madonna borne by angels. — 700. *W. van Vliet*, Portrait of a man; *Van Dyck*, 649. Souls in purgatory, 686. Youth, *651. Warrior.

Compart. vi: Nos. 664, 678, 665. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers and fruit; 677. *Huysum*, Flowers; *612. *De Heem*, Still-life; 757. *P. Boel*, Still-life; 801, 831, 839. *Joh. Fyt*, Fruit and animal pieces; *632. *Weenix*, Dead fowls; 760. *Beyeren*, Fish-woman.

Compart. vii: Nos. 692, 693, 733. *Van Aelst*, Flowers, Still-life; 895. *Nikkelen*, Flowers; *722. *Heyde*, Still-life; *Weenix*, *702, 703. Still-life, *631. Dead poultry and fruit; 819, 758, 781, 620, 783. *Hondecoeter*, Dead game, Poultry. — Long-wall: 662. *Honthorst*, Tavern.

Compart. viii: Nos. 854, 850, 919, 923, 913, 914. *Bourguignon*, Battle-pieces; 845. *N. Poussin* (?), Landscape with Diana and Actæon; *Claude*

Lorrain, 846. Forest-path, 847. Sheep-pen in the Campagna; 924. Style of *N. Poussin*, Massacre of the Innocents; 941. *French Sch.* of 17th cent., Emp. Leopold I.; 943. Same Sch., Empress Eleonora Magdalena; 932. *Bourdon*, Tobias burying the Jews slain by Sennacherib. — Long-wall: 554. *Rottenhammer*, Last Judgment.

COMPART. IX: Nos. 915, 849, 916, 863, 853, 937, 935, 860, 859, 858, 852. *Cl. J. Vernet*, Landscapes; 151. *Duvivier*, Watering place; 911. *Manglard*, Harbour; 337. *Loutherbourg*, Shipwreck; *Volaire*, 872. Eruption of Vesuvius, 910. Landscape in a storm. — Long-wall: 97. *J. G. Auerbach* and *J. v. Schuppen*, Charles VI.

COMPART. X: No. 349. *Tamm*, Flower-piece with figures; *Subleyras*, 841. Mass of St. Basilius, 844. His own studio; 917, 918, 920, 921. *Grenze*, Portraits; 856, 909. *Vanloo*, Allegory of war and peace; 878. *Lairesse*, Diana; *Ducreux*, 206. F. E. Weirotter, 207. Maria Theresa. Several pictures by *Pfeiler*. — Long-wall: 333. *Seybold*, Portrait of a girl; 299, *Tamm*, Flower-piece with cupids.

COMPART. XI: Nos. 325, 335. *Faistenberger*, Landscapes; 795, 796, 807, 330. *Roos*, Landscapes; 316. *Ruthart*, Donkey-driver; 300, 301. *Brand*, Harbour, Landscape; 148, 149. *Köpp v. Felsenthal*, Landscapes (in mosaic); 326. *Wutky*, The Solfatara near Naples. — Long-wall: 313. *Ch. W. E. Dietrich*, Landscape.

COMPART. XII: *J. M. Schmidt* (of Krems), 160. Judgment of Midas, 161. Venus and Vulcan; 100. *Quadal*, Office of the old Vienna Academy; 314. *Dietrich*, Landscape; 392. *Wuzer*, Hunting scene; *Quadal*, 369. Hunting scene, 294. Count Lamberg-Sprinzenstein (p. 221), 354. Dead boar, 329. Group of lions, 336. Portrait of himself, 362. Two lions resting. — Long-wall: 1091. *Caucig*, Phocion and his wife; 146. *Giebele*, Landscape with waterfall.

COMPART. XIII: *Maulpertsch*, 95. Allegory of the fate of art, 356. St. Narcissus; 135. *Platzer*, Architectnal piece with the murder of Semiramis as accessory; 131. *Braun*, Charm of music; 114. *A. de Pian*, Gothic crypt with aisles; 139. *V. Fischer*, Moses treading under foot Pharaoh's crown; 205. *Lampi, Elder*, A general; 132. *G. M. Kraus*, Roysterers; 1068, 1069. *Rahl*, Sketches of the Battle of the Cimbri; 361. *Tischbein*, Painting and music; 130. *Abel*, Dædalus and Icarus; 134. *Aigen*, Preaching of John Baptist; 125. *Däringer*, Hercules and Cacus. — Long-wall: 115. *Abel*, Cato the Elder.

COMPART. XIV: *Füger*, *170. Death of Germanicus, 1028-47. Sketches for Klopstock's Messiah, 1019. The Brother of the artist, 1022, 1024, 1059. His son, 1025, 1053, 1066. His father, 1056, 1062. His wife, 1067. His mother, 1020, 1026, 1054, 1061. Himself, 1021, 1049-52, 1055, 1058, 1060, 1063-65. Portraits, 1023. Death of Virginia, 1027. Death of St. Catherine; 1048, 1072. Zauner the sculptor, 1057. Archd. Joseph, Palatine of Hungary. — Long-wall: 293. *Lampi junr.*, Canova; 108. *Lampi senr.*, Joseph II.

COMPART. XV: Nos. 1116, 1117. *L. F. Schnorr v. Carolsfeld*, Knight's farewell and return; 171. *Ender*, Rio de Janeiro; 344. *Schödlberger*, Vintage; 340, 343. *Scheyerer*, Landscapes; 141. *Jos. Fischer*, Mountain-landscape; 386, 383, 162. *Schödlberger*, Ideal landscapes; 123. *Molitor*, View on the Danube Canal; 334. *Wutky*, The Solfatara and Gulf of Baiæ; 324. *Hackert*, Rising ground; 152. *Heideloff*, Vienna from the Prater.

COMPART. XVI: *Danhauser*, Portrait; *Waldmüller*, 180. The convent soup, 985. Portrait of himself; 1092. Nicolo, 1101. His mother, *1135. Journey delayed. 987. *Friedländer*, After the lottery; 954. *Amerling*, Portrait of himself; 1130. *Führich*, Christ parting from his disciples; three pictures by *Pettenkofen;* 998. *Lud. Mayer*, Christ and the Samaritan woman at the well. — Long-wall: 186, *Jordan*, Maternal joy; 969. *Rob. Russ*, Scene from Eisenerz; 959. *Lach*, Still-life; 955. *Friedländer*, The new comrade; 1122. *Rotta*, The last scion; 1018. *Wurzinger*, His wife; 1076. *Gauermann*, Sheep; 999. *Novopacky*, Camaldoli.

COMPART. XVII: No. 972. *Munsch*, Study from Schluderns in Tyrol; 965. *Seelos*, Valley of the Eisack; 973. *Hansch*, Study from the Eggenalpe in Tyrol; 1010. *Kriehuber*, Forest scene; 1007. *Halauska*, Ruined church; 974. *Russ*, Study from Mals in Tyrol; *Makart*, 1113. Sketch of a ceiling-

painting, 1114. Design for the curtain of a theatre; 1118. *Canon*, Family scene; 953. *Eichler*, Scene from the Peasant's War. — Long-wall: 957. *Hansch*, Scene from the Salzkammergut. — Transverse wall: 309. *Kollonitsch*, Count Lamberg-Sprinzenstein, founder of the gallery.

Room VI, Compart. i: No. 952. *Schindler*, Waldfräulein's birth; 956. *Schönn*, Turkish bazaar; 1073. *Lichtenfels*, Landscape; 975. *Schauss*, Calisto; 990. *Haushofer*, Lake of Lucerne; 992. *Tidemand*, Return from the bear-hunt; 953. *Voltz*, Herd returning home; 951. *J. Hoffmann*, Remains of the Temple of Venus at Eleusis; 1111. *Defregger*, The painter on the Alp; 1103. *Lefebvre*, Fiammetta; 182. *Leu*, The Obersee; 174. *Voltz*, Evening on the pasture.

Compart. ii: No. 991. *Gude*, Fishing at night in Norway; 1110. *Bühlmeyer*, Herd on the sea-shore; 175. *Schleich*, Moonlight landscape; *1071. *L. C. Müller*, Market-place at Cairo; 979. *Fritsch*, Summer landscape; 966. *Neugebauer*, Still-life; 176. *Steinfeld*, Old Gastein; 1000. *Schlesinger*, Approaching storm; 993. *Leu*, The Labrofos in Norway; 1006. *Jettel*, The Hintersee; 1131. *G. Mayer*, Findeisen the actor; 1075. *A. Achenbach*, Inundated mill-dam; 988. *Langko*, Moor scene at Seeshaupt.

Compart. iii: No. 977. *Eugen Blaas*, Scattered blossoms; 967. *Jettel*, On the Hintersee; 961. *Schleich*, Landscape; *1123. *Russ*, Early spring in the Penzinger An; 978. *Löffler-Radymno*, Duke of Alba at Rudolstadt; 179. *Osw. Achenbach*, Church festival in Italy; 971. *Geyling*, Sacrilege in the Thirty Years' War; 962. *Gude*, The Chiemsee; 177. *Hansch*, Landscape on the Salzach; 1104. *Schampheleer*, The Scheldt at Wetteren; 183. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Sunset among the mountains; 1001. *Schaeffer*, Autumn evening in the forest; 950. *Halauska*, Mountain-stream. — Long-wall of Room VI: 1008. *Holzer*, Beeches; 181. *Adam*, Horses on the Pusta; 1002. *Riedel*, Reader; 984. *Lud. Mayer*, Jerusalem after Christ's death; 968. *L. C. Müller*, 'Carità, Signore'; 964. *Schönn*, Market at Cracow; 994. *Holzer*, Forest scene; 1004. *Löffler-Radymno*, Return from captivity.

Room VII: No. *1102. *Ferd. Keller*, Hero and Leander; 970. *O. v. Thoren*, The wolf near; 948. *Brunner*, Red pines; — 1085-1090. *Berger*, Sketches and designs for the hall of the Justizpalast of Vienna; 958. *Alb. Zimmermann*, Lake of Lugano; 976. *Brandt*, War scene, 1658; 996. *Heinlein*, After the storm; 982. *Jos. Hoffmann*, Landscape in ancient Greece with the tomb of Anacreon; 997. *Till*, Return of crusaders; 980. *Ranzoni*, Before the storm; 178. *Morgenstern*, Landscape in Upper Bavaria; 986. *C. Swoboda*, Charles V. escaping from Moritz of Saxony.

Corridor IX is entered from Room V. We turn to the left in order to begin at the W. end. The stands revolve. No. 568. *L. van Leyden* (?), Sibyl of Tibur; 579-581. *Van Acken (Bosch)*, Winged altar-piece: Creation, Fall, Expulsion from Paradise, Last Judgment, Hell; 557. *L. Cranach, senr.*, Lucretia; 545. *H. Baldung (Grien)*, Repose on the Flight to Egypt; 35. *A. Dürer* (?), Entombment; 542. *L. Cranach, senr.* (disciple of), Holy Family; 572. *H. Fries* (?), Portrait of a man with a skeleton on the right; 548, 561. *H. met de Bles*, Landscapes with scenes from the Passion, the history of John the Baptist and Christ; 582. *Floris*, Fall of Adam; 558. *D. Bouts*, Coronation of Mary; 583. *Van Balen*, Odysseus and Calypso; *715. *P. de Hooch*, Dutch family in a court-yard; 1096. *P. Codde*, Dancing and musical party; *611. *Rembrandt*, young Dutchwoman; *Dirk Hals*, 734. The solo, 684. A select party; *D. Teniers, junr.*, 820-822, 824, 825. The five senses, 690. Bust of a priest, *865. Witches' Sabbath; 805. *Arthois*, Landscape; *689. *Netscher*, Young lady; 696. *Duck*, Duet; 816. *Craesbeck*, Peasants in a tavern; 726. *Elsheimer*, Venus; 790. *Molyn*, Cavaliers in front of a tavern; 732. *Is. van Ostade*, Comic reader; 888. *A. Brouwer* (?), Peasants in a tavern; 639. *Fabritius*, Young man in shepherd's costume; 803. *Lingelbach*, Piazza del Popolo; 724. *A. v. Ostade*, Peasants; 688. *P. Wouwerman*, Cattle pasturing; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 691. Camp scene, 837 (?). Return from the hunt, 835. Cavalry fight; *Berchem*, 712. Rocky hills by a lake, 866. Winter landscape; 727. *Potter*, Sheep; 836, 879, 810, 869, 884. *Asselyn*, Landscapes; 802. *Hobbema* (?), Landscape; 793. *Dujardin*, Ox and goats; 873. *Both*, Evening effects; 874. *A. v. de Velde* (?), Cattle-market at Haarlem; 925. *Glauber*, Landscape with accessories; *Jac. v. Ruysdael*, *893. Landscape with planks,

*681. Landscape with pond, *877. Oak-forest, *889. Landscape with brook; 694, 714, 735, 828. *Pynacker*, Landscapes; *823. *Everdingen*, Waterfall; 883. *Sal. v. Ruysdael*, Landscape; *Van Goyen*, 814. Dordrecht, 736. Dutch harbour; *W. van de Velde, junr.*, 868. Dutch harbour; 792, 788. Sea-pieces; 876. *S. de Vlieger*, The roads; 761. *Weenix*, Sea-piece; 794. *Backhuysen*, Sea-piece; 708, *711. *Heyde*, Views in a town; 679. *Witte*, Interior of Dutch church; 716, 717. *Van Vliet*, Interiors of Dutch churches; 707. *Gheringh*, Interior of church; 680, 682, 719. *P. Neefs, senr.*, Church-interiors; 786. *Blieck*, Church-interior; 618. *Crayer* (?), St. Paul. — By the last window is a case containing miniatures, chiefly by *Füger*.

In the vicinity, Esehenbachgasse 9 and 11, is the fine Renaissance building of the *Engineers' and Architects' Union* and the *Industrial Society* ('Gewerbeverein'), ereeted by Thienemann in 1870-72. The entresol of No. 9 is occupied by the *Scientific Club* and the *Club of Austrian Railway Officials*. The ground-floor of No. 11 contains the show-rooms and library of the Gewerbeverein.

The Kärtner-Strasse leads N. from the Opera to the Stefans-Platz. (No. 51, the *Palais Todesco*, built in 1861 in the Renaissance style, is adorned with frescoes by Rahl.) The street towards the S. ends at the deep channel of the *Wien*, over which the ***Elisabeth-Brücke** (Pl. D, 5) leads to the district of *Wieden* (p. 232).

The bridge, built in the Renaissance style by Förster in 1850-54, is 92 ft. in breadth. On the parapet are eight marble statues: Duke Henry Jasomirgott, by *Melnitzky;* Leopold the Glorious, by *Preleuthner;* Duke Rudolf IV., by *Gasser;* Rüdiger von Starhemberg, by *Fessler;* Bishop Kollonits, by *Pilz;* Count Niklas Salm, by *Purckershofer;* Joseph von Sonnenfels, by *Gasser;* Fischer von Erlach, by *Cesar*.

We return to the Ringstrasse. In the KÄRNTNER-RING (Pl. D, 4, 5) are a number of handsome dwelling-houses. No. 9 on the left is the *Grand Hôtel* (p. 185). To the right in the Academie-Str. is the **Handels-Academie** (Pl. 37b), erected by *Fellner* in 1862. At the entrance are statues of Columbus and Adam Smith by Cesar. Opposite, facing the Lothringer-Str. on the Wien, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. 65a), built in the Italian Renaissance style by *A. Weber* in 1865-68 and enlarged by *Schachner* and *Slreil* in 1881 (exhibitions of pictures, see p. 194). Beyond it, in the Künstler-Gasse, is the **Musikvereinsgebäude** (Pl. 37), in the Renaissance style, erected by *Hansen* in 1867-70. In the tympanum the myth of Orpheus in terracotta, designed by *Rahl;* in the niches of the façade statues of ten famous musicians by *Pilz*. Superb concert-rooms in the interior; the chief hall is decorated with ceiling-paintings of Apollo and the Muses by *Eisenmenger*. The society possesses a library of 20,000 musical works, and a valuable collection of old instruments, portraits of composers, MSS., busts, medals, etc. (adm., see p. 194; concerts, see p. 191).

We regain the Kärntner-Ring by the Canovagasse. The corner-house on the left is the old Palace of Duke Philip of Wurtemberg, now the *Hôtel Impérial* (p. 185). To the right, in the *Schwarzenberg-Platz* (Pl. D, 5), rises the equestrian **Statue of Prince Charles Schwarzenberg** (Pl. 34b; d. 1820), 'the victorious

leader of the Allies in the wars of 1813 and 1814', designed by *Hähnel*, and erected in 1867. On the left is the *Palace of Archduke Ludwig Victor* (Pl. 69a; No. 1), erected by Ferstel in the Italian Renaissance style in 1865 (rich façade). The *Schwarzenberg Bridge*, 92 ft. broad, built in 1864, crosses the Wien to the *Summer Palace of Prince Schwarzenberg* (Pl. 75) with a pleasant garden (open to the public). In front of the palace is a large basin and a fountain with a jet 100 ft. high, supplied by the Vienna waterworks ('Hochquellenleitung'; usually dry in summer).

The KOLOWRAT-RING (Pl. E, 4, 5) begins at the Schwarzenberg-Platz. To the right in the Christinengasse is the *Academic Gymnasium* (Pl. 37a), with handsome Gothic façade, erected by Schmidt in 1863-66. In front of it is the Beethoven-Platz, embellished with a ***Monument to Beethoven,** by *Zumbusch* (1880). On a lofty granite pedestal is the sitting figure of the great composer in bronze, $8^3/_4$ ft. high; to the left is Prometheus Bound, to the right Victory with a wreath of laurels; at the front and back are youthful genii.

In the Ring, farther on, is (r.) the *Adelige Casino* (club of the noblesse), with a long balcony. — Near the Stadtpark is the elegant iron *Tegetthoffbrücke*. To the right, at the corner of the Johannesgasse and the Lothringer-Strasse, stands the *Palais Larisch*, a fine French Renaissance building by Van der Nüll.

The ***Stadtpark** (Pl. E, 4), with its pleasant grounds and shady walks, is a favourite resort on summer-evenings. The elegant *Cursalon*, in the Italian Renaissance style, was built in 1865-67 from designs by Garben (concerts, etc., see p. 191). A little to the N.E. is the *Karolinenbrücke*, leading to a part of the garden on the right bank of the Wien (large play-ground for children). To the left, before it is crossed, is a fountain with a figure of the Danube by Gasser. A hill by the pond ('Schwanenteich') is crowned with a pretty pavilion or kiosque. Nearer the Ring-Str. are **Schubert's Monument* (d. 1828), by Kundmann, and a bronze bust of Burgomaster *Zelinka* (d. 1868), by Pönninger.

In the PARK-RING, opposite the Stadtpark, is the building of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft*, or *Horticultural Society* (Pl. 35), containing spacious saloons for flower-shows, concerts, etc. (p. 191). Behind it is the large *Palace of the Duke of Coburg* (Pl. 72), with a long balcony, and Ionic and Corinthian columns. Farther on rises the **Palace of Archduke William* (Pl. 69b), erected by Hansen in the Renaissance style in 1865-67. Handsome façade with Ionic columns, adorned with statues and trophies above, and a fine staircase. At the back of the palace (Stubenbastei 5) is the *Detailmarkthalle*, or *Retail Market* (p. 193). — At the end of the Stadtpark the *Stubenbrücke* (Pl. E, 4), dating from the 16th cent., leads to the right to the suburb of Landstrasse (p. 230).

In the STUBEN-RING, on the right, are the ***Austrian Museum of Art and Industry** (Pl. 90) and the *School for Art-Industry*

('Kunstgewerbeschule'), two Italian Renaissance edifices in brick, erected in 1868-71 and 1875-1877 from designs by Ferstel. The articulation of the museum is of stone, that of the school is in terracotta. The museum is embellished with two friezes in sgraffito by Laufberger, and with majolica medallion-portraits of 33 celebrated artists and art-workers. The two buildings are united by a corridor, on which is a colossal figure of Pallas Athene in mosaic, by Laufberger, rising above a fountain. In the interior of the museum is an arcaded quadrangle, flanked with four exhibition-rooms on each side. On the first floor are the library, lecture, business, and other exhibition-rooms. This museum, founded in 1863 on the plan of the S. Kensington Museum, encourages the industrial arts by oral and written instruction, practical training, and object-lessons. The collections are arranged (subject to occasional alterations) with a view, as far as possible, to show the development of technical perfection and style. Adm., see p. 194.

The ARCADED COURT contains (on the ground-floor and in the gallery) sculptures, chiefly casts of ancient and modern works. (Every object is labelled. 'Wegweiser', or guide, 20 kr.) — Right: ROOM I. *Specimens of the Goldsmith's Art* and kindred branches. E. wall, Cases 1-3: Shields, dishes, vases, goblets, etc., of German, Italian, Spanish workmanship; 4, 5. Ecclesiastical objects owned by the Duke of Cumberland; 8. Galvanoplastic copies; 9. Enamels by P. Courteys of Limoges; 10, 11. Enamels; 12, 13. Armour and weapons; 14. Galvanoplastic copies. In the large Cases 15-23 in the middle are Japanese, Chinese, Indian, and other Oriental works in gold and enamel, enamels of the 18th cent., and galvanoplastic copies. In the desk-cases trinkets of every country and period. — ROOM II. Wall-cases, beginning with the N. wall: 1. German pottery (from Siegburg, Creussen, Bunzlau, etc.); 2, 3. Delft ware; 4. French porcelain of 17th and 18th cent., Swedish ware; 5. Austrian ware; 6. Wedgwood ware; 7. Danish, Swedish, English biscuit-porcelain, Meissen porcelain; 9, 10. Berlin and Sèvres; 11, 12. Chinese, Japanese, Siamese porcelain, stone-ware, and lackered work. — E. wall: 13. Ancient Mexican terracottas; modern Egyptian, Spanish, and Portuguese works. — S. wall: 14. Work executed by Austrian and Hungarian peasantry; 15. Modern Turkish and Morocco pottery; 16-18, 27, 29. (in the centre) Antique terracottas, vases, figures, heads, etc. — W. wall: 19. Italian fayence; Neapolitan rustic majolica. — N. wall: 20. Oriental vases and tiles; 21. Spanish-Moorish and Sicilian-Moorish fayence. Cases in the middle: 22. Show-pieces from the manufactories of Alt-Wien, Sèvres, Satsouma, etc.; 23-25. Italian majolica of 16th cent.; *26-28. Antique painted vases; 29. Chinese, Japanese, Caucasian, Russian works; 30. Modern Indian vases and tiles; 31. Palissy dish; imitation of Palissy's ware; 32. Modern English and French porcelain; 33. Porcelain of various kinds; *34. Old Vienna porcelain. Standing alone: Ancient Italian and modern busts in terracotta, huge antique and Renaissance vases. — ROOM III. *Glass.* Antique glasses, Venetian, Bohemian cut, German painted, Oriental, modern Austrian, English, French, Russian, etc.; glass-mosaics; glass-windows. — ROOM IV. *Furniture, Tapestry.* The open space in the middle is flanked with three sections on each side, each giving a compact survey of a distinct period. On the left: 1st. Oriental section; 2nd. French and German Renaissance of 16th cent.; 3rd. Furniture of 16th and 17th cent. On the right: 1st (approached from Room II). Italian work of 15th and 16th cent.; German Gothic of 15th cent.; 2nd. German, Italian, Spanish work of 17th cent.; 3rd. Work of 18th cent. (Buhl, inlaid wood by Roentgen of Neuwied, etc.). On the upper part of the walls, tapestry, chiefly 16th cent. — ROOM V. *Metals* (other than the precious). In the centre three cases with Oriental works.

On the left a fountain-top in gilded bronze (Ital., 16th or 17th cent.); reliefs by Donner. Cases 1-3. Small antique bronzes; mediæval book-bindings, etc., in bronze and brass; 4. Greek, Roman, and Etruscan bronzes (mirror-case with elaborate reliefs; antique goblets with pewter lids, etc.); 5. Bronze, copper, and brass utensils of 15th-17th cent; 6. Bronzes, chiefly Italian Renaissance (statuette of St. Sebastian, Bolognese work of 17th cent.; Nessus and Dejaneira); 8. Works in lead and pewter (chiefly German and Austrian, 16th-18th cent.); 11. Modern cast-iron objects; 12-14. Mountings and ornaments in hammered iron; 15, 16. Modern Austrian, English, Italian, and French workmanship; 17. Modern metal works; 18. Bosnian; 19, 20. Keys and locks (15th-19th cent.); 21. Chinese works in tin, Indian brass vessels; 22, 23. Ornamental locks of 16th-17th cent.; 24. Persian bronze and copper. — Room VI. Exhibition of home and foreign industries alternately. — *Connecting Passage.* Casts on sale. — Room VII. Cases 1-7, 8-11. Book-bindings of 15th-19th cent.; 7. 12. Leather-work; 13. Decorative paintings from Pompeii and Upper Italy; 14. Straw and bast-plaiting, chiefly Oriental; 15. Tyrolese leathern girdles, wood-carving by H. Posonyi; 17, 18. Modern leather and lackered work; 19. Collection of albums and fans; 20, Indian lackered work; 21-23. Small furniture, caskets, inkstands, etc. Walls hung with tapestry. — Room VIII. *Sculptures* in wood, marble, stone, alabaster, ivory, and wax, and casts. The W. wall is divided into three sections: 1. Sculptures in marble and stone, chiefly Italian Renaissance; *2. Sculptures in wood; 3. Casts. E. wall, 1-10. Smaller plastic works in originals and casts, chronologically arranged; 11, 12. Collection of frames. In the middle: 13. Smaller sculptures in wax, ivory, and horn; 14. Wood-carvings; 15. Wax-works; 16. Marble, stone, mother-of-pearl, etc.

First Floor. Gallery: Casts, chiefly of Renaissance works. — Room IX. Exhibitions vary. *Reading Room* adjacent. — The Library (open in summer on week-days, except Mon., 9-2, on Sun. 9-1; in winter on week-days 9-1 and 6-8.30, on Sun. 9-1) contains a rich collection of old and modern designs, drawings, and photographs, and over 10,000 technical books. To the right of the entrance is the *Oriental Room.* Farther on is the richly decorated *Sitzungssaal* or meeting-room.

Rooms X-XIV contain the permanent collection of the **Kunstgewerbeverein,** or Art-Industry Society (adm., see p. 193), a selection, changed in spring and autumn, of the newest products of the Austrian art-industries. (Room X: Glass, porcelain, and enamel painting, gold, silver, iron, leather, textile goods, engraving, carving, etc. Rooms XI-XIV: Furniture, upholstery, stained glass, etc.) The exhibition is intended to show the latest developments of Austrian industry. All the objects are on sale. (Specialties of Vienna 1-10 fl. each.)

The School for Art-Industry, founded in 1868, embraces a preparatory school (in the Hegelgasse), and departments for instruction in architecture, sculpture, and painting in their industrial relations, chasing, wood-carving, enamelling, painting on porcelain, etc., and a chemical laboratory.

On the left lie the spacious drilling-grounds, beyond which is the *Franz-Josefs-Thor,* with two large *Barracks* (Pl. 17). To the right, just above the influx of the Wien into the Danube Canal, the *Radetzky Bridge* (Pl. E, 3) leads to the Landstrasse suburb (p. 229).

The Ringstrasse ends at the *Aspernbrücke,* a chain-bridge erected in 1864. The buttresses are adorned with allegorical statues by Melnitzky. The **Franz-Josefs-Quai** leads hence to the left along the canal, passing the *Ferdinands-Brücke,* the *Stephanie-Brücke,* and the *Kaiserbad,* to the *Schotten-Ring* (p. 208) and the *Maria-*

Theresienbrücke. This suspension-bridge, with buttresses adorned with statues, opposite the large *Rossauer* or *Rudolfs-Kaserne*, leads to the *Leopoldstadt* quarter and the *Augarten* (see below).

II. The Outer Districts.

Of the 19 municipal districts of Vienna, **Leopoldstadt**, the second (II. Bezirk), lies on the N. side of the Danube Canal. The chief artery of traffic is the Prater-Strasse (formerly *Jägerzeile*; Pl. E, F, 2, 3), through which the tramway runs from the Aspernbrücke to the *Prater-Stern* (p. 238), thence in a straight direction to the *Kronprinz-Rudolfsbrücke* and the *Communalbad* (p. 238), to the left to the stations of the *N.* and *N. W. Railways* (p. 185), and to the right to the back of the Rotunda in the Prater (p. 239). In the Prater-Str. are situated the *Carl Theatre* (Pl. 102; No. 31) and the **Church of St. John** (Pl. 56), built by *Rösner* in 1842-45, and decorated with frescoes by Führich, Schulz, and Kupelwieser. Near this, Tempelgasse 5, is the **Synagogue** (Pl. 96), a brick edifice in the Moorish style by *Förster* (1853-58), with an atrium tastefully decorated with mosaics; and in the Circusgasse, beyond the *Circus Renz*, is the **Synagogue of the Turkish Jews** (Sephardist community), by *Wiedenfeld*, with atrium, handsome dome, and sumptuous interior. In the Prater-Stern is the **Tegetthoff Monument**, erected in 1886, consisting of a bronze statue of the hero of Lissa and Heligoland (d. 1871), by Kundmann, on a marble column (36 ft. high), adorned with ships-prows in bronze, with Battle and Victory below, in chariots drawn by sea-horses.

On the E. the Leopoldstadt is bounded by the *Prater* (p. 238). On the N.W. lies the **Augarten** (Pl. D, E, 1, 2), a park of 125 acres laid out in the French style, and opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II. in 1775. The small *Augarten Palace* is now the official residence of the Obersthofmeister, or High Chamberlain, Prince Hohenlohe-Schillingsfürst. (Café, see pp. 188, 191.)

The Augarten is bounded on the N. by the **Brigittenau** (Pl. D, 1), which contains extensive factories and a handsome early-Gothic **Church*, with two towers, built by Schmidt in 1867-73. The richly painted interior is adorned with frescoes by *C.* and *F. Jobst*. Altar-sculptures by *Erler*; stained glass by *Geyling*. — The *Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Brücke*, constructed in 1872-76, crosses the main arm of the Danube from Brigittenau to Floridsdorf (p. 319).

The III. District, **Landstrasse**, lies on the right bank of the Wien and the Danube Canal, and extends W. to the Heugasse and S. to the Belvedere-Linie. Opposite the Aspernbrücke the Wien is crossed by the *Radetzky-Bridge* (1854). On the right are the *Goods Post Office* and the *Custom House* (Pl. 66), on the left the *Steamboat Offices* (Pl. 27). The Radetzky-Str. and the Löwengasse lead straight to the ***Weissgärberkirche** (*St. Othmar's*, Pl. 63a), erected by *Schmidt*, in the early-Gothic style (1866-73), with a tower 250 ft. high.

On the Wien, to the S. of the Custom House and beyond the Stubenbrücke (p. 226), are the grounds of the *Vienna Skating Club*, including a large skating-rink and a lawn-tennis ground (adm. 50 kr.). Opposite stands the *Grossmarkthalle* (Pl. 65b). In the Invalidengasse, a little to the E., beyond the railway-viaduct, is the **Imperial Invalidenhaus** (*Pensioners' Hospital;* Pl. 41), containing two large paintings by *Krafft* of the battles of Aspern and Leipsic (adm. on application to the Commandant). — Heumarkt No. 1, a little to the S., is the *Imperial Mint* (Pl. 68). Near it, in the Linke Bahngasse, is the **Veterinary Institution** (*Thierarznei-Institut;* Pl. 105), attended by 1000 students, interesting to experts and farmers.

The **Geological Institution** (Pl. 36; F, 4; adm. see p. 193) in the Liechtenstein Palace, Rasumoffsky-Gasse 23, founded in 1849, possesses important collections. At the E. end of the Rasumoffsky-Gasse the *Sophien-Brücke* crosses the Danube Canal to the Prater. On the right bank of the Canal, lower down, are the *Gas-works*, which boast of the biggest gasometer on the continent.

Farther S., in the Boerhave-Gasse, is the *Rudolf Hospital* (Pl. F, 5), built by Horky in 1862-65. Then the large *Artillery Barracks* (Pl. 15), and, outside the St. Marxer Linie, the *Slaughter Houses* (Pl. 92), with the *Central Cattle Market*, covering 18 acres of ground, with room for 37,000 head of cattle. From this point the *Rennweg* leads N.W. to the *Schwarzenberg-Brücke* (p. 226), passing the new *Government Printing-Office* ('Staatsdruckerei'; comp. p. 204), the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. 12), with the *Botanical Museum* of the University, the *Palais Metternich* (right; No. 27), built by Romano in 1840, the *Lower Belvedere*, and large *Barracks*. What was once Prince Metternich's park (Pl. E, 5) is now covered with a handsome new quarter, including the palaces of the *German* and *British Embassies* (Metternichgasse 3 and 6) and of the *Grand-Duke of Luxembourg*.

The **Belvedere,** an imperial château, erected for Prince Eugene of Savoy (d. 1736) in 1693-1724, and occupied by him till the time of his death, consists of two buildings, the *Lower Belvedere*, which contained the Ambras and other collections down to 1889, and the *Upper Belvedere*, or château proper, which contained the picture-gallery, removed to the Imperial Art Museum in 1891, and not yet reopened (p. 219). Between them extends a terrassed garden, laid out in the French style; in the lower part are shady avenues; the upper part, with its grass-plots, flower-beds, and fountains, is embellished with figures of children, representing the twelve months, by Gasser.

To the S. E. of this point, near the State Railway Station and beyond the Lines, is the ***Arsenal** (Pl. 2; F, 7; adm. see p. 193), erected in 1849-55, enclosed within a spacious quadrangle, more than $^1/_3$ M. in length, and $^1/_4$ M. in breadth, at the corners and on

the sides of which are barracks. Entrance through the *Commandantur-Gebäude;* over the entrance are the different handicrafts connected with war, in the centre Austria, statues in sandstone by Gasser. Within the precincts are the Army Museum, the Gun Factory, Smithies, Carpenters' Yards, a Cannon Foundry, etc.; at the back is the Romanesque church, containing a Madonna over the altar, which remained uninjured when the arsenal was stormed in 1848.

The ***Army Museum** ('Heeresmuseum'; adm., see p. 193), erected by Hansen in a rich composite Romanesque and Moorish style, contains on the first floor the *Ruhmeshalle*, and on each side of it the *Waffensäle*. On the ground-floor are the model-rooms, and part of the great depôt of fire-arms. Superb vestibule, borne by twelve groups of pillars, and adorned with 56 marble statues of Austrian heroes. The staircase, supported by four clustered columns, is decorated with allegorical frescoes by *Rahl*, and a group in marble, Austria protecting her children, by *Benk*.

The ***Austrian Ruhmeshalle** ('Hall of Fame') consists of a central hall covered with a dome, 75 ft. in height, and two smaller saloons adjoining it. Frescoes by *Blaas*: in the central hall, on the left, the Battle of Nördlingen 1634, St. Gotthard 1664, Zenta 1697, Turin 1700. In the dome are scenes from the earlier history of Austria. In the saloon on the left the central picture is the Foundation of the Maria Theresa order; on the left Piacenza 1746, Kolin 1756, Hochkirch 1758, Belgrade 1781. In the saloon on the right the central picture represents the Entry of Francis II. into Vienna in 1815; on the left Caldiero 1805, Aspern 1809, Leipsic 1813, Novara 1849. The gallery of the central hall (ascent in the corner to the left) affords a good survey of the frescoes in the dome and the twelve smaller scenes in the corners. The marble walls of these three rooms bear tablets recording the names of Austrian generals and colonels who have fallen in battle since 1618.

The Weapon Rooms on the right and left, which formerly contained the Imperial Collection of Weapons (now in the Art-History Museum, p. 216), has recently been fitted up under the direction of Archduke William as an **Austrian Army Museum.** In the weapon-room on the left, ranged along the walls in stands, in chronological order, are the weapons and accoutrements of the Austrian army from the Thirty Years' War down to the death of Empress Maria Theresa. Above, in large groups, are other Austrian weapons with contemporaneous foreign weapons, banners, and other trophies captured in war. The glass-cases in front of the windows and by the walls contain the sword of *Tilly;* the collar of *Gustavus Adolphus*, covered with bullet-marks and blood-stains, which the king wore when he fell at Lützen; *Wallenstein's* written orders to *Pappenheim*, general of cavalry, found soaked in blood on his dead body after the battle of Lützen; hat of Marshal *Aldringen*, torn from his head by a bullet at the battle of Rain (1632); swords of *Emp. Ferdinand III.* and *Gen. Spork*; hussar's helmet of *Gen. Zrinyi*; *Montecuccoli's* coat of mail; hat of *Gen. Heister*, which was pinned to his head by the arrow-head lying by it at the siege of Vienna (1683); interesting collection of medals relating to the siege of Vienna; two general's batons, a cloth waistcoat with sleeves of mail, a cuirass with bullet-marks, and a lock of hair of *Prince Eugene of Savoy;* swords of *Guido Starhemberg* and *Marshal Daun;* hat, sword, scarf, and lock of hair of *Marshal Laudon;* adjoining this case is the monument dedicated to *Prince Wenzel Liechtenstein*, general of artillery, by Empress Maria Theresa. — The room on the right contains, similarly arranged, Austrian weapons and trophies (including Montgolfier's balloon, captured at Würzburg in 1786) from the year 1780 down to the present time. In the cases observe the crosses of the Order of Maria Theresa of

all the knights since 1763; memorials of the self-sacrificing spirit of the Austrians in the years of war 1792-94; the swords of *Wurmser* and *Clerfayt;* the dragoon's sabre of *Emp. Joseph II.;* the uniforms, weapons, and works on military science of *Archduke Charles;* adjoining the case are the colours of the Zach regiment, which the Archduke seized at the decisive moment at the battle of Aspern and with them led the Austrians to the charge and to victory (comp. Monument in the Outer Burgplatz, p. 200); also the hat, sword, stick, and scarf of the marshal *Prince Carl Schwarzenberg;* weapons, orders, and uniforms of *Emp. Francis I.*, of Generals *Ferraris*, *Unterberger*, *Bianchi*, *Nugent*, *Windischgrätz*, *Haynau*, and *Hentzi*, of field-marshal *Count Radetzky* (with numerous insignia of honours conferred on him), of *Col. Kopal* and *Admiral Tegetthoff;* adjoining the case is the gift of honour presented to the admiral by the city of Trieste after the battle of Lissa (Neptune hurling a man-of-war into the abyss).

In front of the Museum Building is a collection of cannons: on the left Austrian guns from the year 1400 down to modern times, on the left foreign pieces, mostly captured.

The *Elizabeth Bridge* (p. 225) forms the chief approach to **Wieden**, the fourth municipal district of Vienna (IV. Bezirk), in which, on the right, beyond the deep channel of the Wien, lies the *Fruit Market* (p. 193). To the left is the *Protestant School* (Pl. 93), a brick edifice in the Renaissance style by Hansen (1861). Adjacent is the **Polytechnic Institution** (Pl. 77; adm. see p. 194), containing collections of Austrian products, models of machinery, mathematical and mechanical instruments, large laboratory, botanical, zoological, and mineralogical collections, &c. In the grounds in front of the building is the *Statue of Ressel* (Pl. 34a), inventor of the screw-propeller, in bronze, designed by Fernkorn (1863). The *Technological Collection* (adm. see p. 194), connected with the Polytechnic, is divided into four sections: 1. Tools and machinery; 2. Raw materials and manufactures in various stages; 3. Finished manufactures; 4. Models.

The **Karlskirche** (Pl. 50), erected in 1716-37 in the reign of Emp. Charles VI., after the cessation of the plague, by *Fischer von Erlach*, is a lofty structure with a dome, in the Italian baroque style, and is preceded by a Corinthian portico of six columns. The effects of the plague are pourtrayed in relief in the tympanum. Flanking the portico are two colossal *Columns*, 108 ft. in height, and 13 ft. in diameter, with reliefs from the life of St. Carlo Borromeo by *Mader*, and clock-towers at the top (to which staircases in the interior ascend). To the left in the church is a monument of the poet *H. v. Collin* (d. 1811).

The quarter to the S. E. of the Karlskirche now contains many handsome new buildings. In the Allee-Str. (Pl. D, E, 5, 6) is the *Palace of the Grand-duke of Tuscany*, and in the Theresianumgasse (Pl. D, E, 6) is the *Palace of Baron Nathaniel von Rothschild* (No. 14), with a beautiful garden. The adjacent Heugasse contains the palaces of *Miller von Aichholz* (No. 30), *Baron Albert von Rothschild* (No 26), by Destailleurs, and others.

In the Favoriten-Strasse, to the W., are the *Deaf and Dumb*

Asylum (Pl. 97; D, 6), founded by Maria Theresa in 1779 (adm., see p. 193), and the *Theresianische Ritter-Akademie* (Pl. 104; formerly Schloss Favorite, whence the name of the present 10th District), with a large garden. — The **Church of St. Elizabeth** (Pl. 50a; E, 6), in the Karolinen-Platz, is a Gothic edifice in brick, built by *Bergmann* in 1860-66.

The V. DISTRICT, **Margarethen** (which does not adjoin the Ringstrasse), lies to the S. E. of the fourth. To the S. of the latter, outside the Favoriten-Linie, lies the new suburb of **Favoriten** (X. BEZIRK), which contains the stations of the *Südbahn* and the *Staatsbahn* (Pl. E, 7).

In **Mariahilf**, the VI. DISTRICT, on the left bank of the Wien, Magdalen-Str. No. 8, is the *Theater an der Wien* (Pl. 101; p. 191), built by Schikaneder in 1798-1801, with room for 1780 persons. In the Gumpendorfer-Str. lies the *Esterhazy* or *Kaunitz Garden* (Pl. C, 5), the property of the city, with the *Real-Gymnasium*. The marble *Statue of Joseph Haydn*, by Natter, in front of the Mariahilf church (Mariahilfer-Str. 55-57), was erected in 1887. The **Gänsemädchen*, a fountain-figure by J. Wagner, which formerly stood here, is now in front of the Rahlstiege, beyond the Mariahilfer-Str. — Nearer the Gumpendorf Line are the *Textile School*, Marchettigasse 3, and the Romanesque **Protestant Church** (Pl. 53; B, 6), built by Förster and Hansen in 1846-49. Adjacent, on the S., is the large *Gumpendorf Slaughter House*, built in 1861.

The **Church of Fünfhaus*, Gürtel-Str., outside the Mariahilf Line, is an octagonal Gothic edifice with two towers and a lofty dome, built in 1864-74 by *Schmidt;* fine polychrome painting in the interior. — Near it is the station of the *Kaiserin-Elisabeth-Westbahn*, the vestibule of which contains a marble statue of the Empress Elizabeth by Gasser.

Within the Mariahilf Line, in the Kaiser-Str., in **Neubau**, the VII. DISTRICT, stands the **Lazaristenkirche*, built in the Gothic style by *Schmidt* in 1860-62. — In the Lerchenfelder-Str., on the N. side of the district, is the **Altlerchenfeld Church** (Pl. 44; B, 4), a finely-proportioned brick structure in the Italian mediæval style, with two towers and an octagonal dome above the cross, built from *Müller's* designs in 1848-61. It is tastefully decorated with frescoes by *Binder*, *Führich*, *Kupelwieser*, and others.

In the **Josefstadt**, the VIII. DISTRICT, at the corner of the Lerchenfelder-Str. and the Auersperg-Str., rises the handsome *Palace of Prince Auersperg* (Pl. 71; C, 4), built in 1724 by Fischer von Erlach. — Farther N., Landesgerichts-Str. 7, is the **Military Geographical Institute** (Pl. 67; C, 3), a handsome building, in which the ordnance and other government maps are executed. — Adjacent, Landesgerichts-Str. 9, is **Count Czernin's Palace** (Pl. 85), containing the *Czernin Picture Gallery* (adm. see p. 194; 343 pictures), exhibited in four saloons and the private apartments. Catalogue 30 kr.

1st Room (the farthest back): (l.) 1. *Maratta*, Holy Family; 5. *Sassoferrato*, Holy Family; 9. *Luini*, Madonna; 19. *Titian* (?), Alphonso of

Ferrara; 20. *A. del Sarto*, Holy Family; 22. *Early Florentine Sch.*, Altar-piece in 24 sections (1344); 27. *J. van Eyck*, Presentation in the Temple; 38. *Titian*, Portrait of the Doge Francesco Venieri; 45. *M. Zenego*, Repentant Magdalene; *48. *Murillo*, Christ on the Cross; 50. *Guercino*, St. Sebastian; 54. *Tintoretto*, Doge; 57. *Spagnoletto*, Philosopher; 58. *P. Moja*, Portrait; 59. *Greuze*, Magdalene. On the easels: 230. *Brouwer*, Village-leech; 231. *Ostade*, Smoker; 232. *Rembrandt*, Portrait of his mother; 73. *Teniers*, Bagpiper; 91. *W. van de Velde*, Calm. — 2nd Room: 93. *Snyders*, Vulture fighting with snakes; **117. *Van der Meer*, His own studio; 118. *Wouwerman*, Return from the chase; 119. *Cuyp*, Cattle reposing; 128. *Van Dyck*, Cupid; 132. *Renesse*, His own family at an evening-entertainment; 133, 134. *Everdingen*, 144. *Wynants*, 145. *Pynacker*, Landscapes; 146. *Claude Lorrain (?)*, Landscape; 147. *Ruysdael*, Storm at sea; 149. *Velazquez*, Boy's head; 152. *Mierevelt*, Portrait; 154. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 160, 161. *Callot*, Bambocciata; 162. *Baroccio*, Portrait of himself; 164. *Dürer*, Portrait; 169. *Wynants*, Landscape; 170. *Huysum*, Flowers; 171. *Weenix*, Game; 172. *Hondecoeter*, Poultry; 173. *Snyders*, Fox hunted by dogs. On the easels: *Dou*, *175. Players, 176. Portrait of himself; 183. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; *187. *Paul Potter*, Cows coming out of a stable; 118. *Van der Neer*, Conflagration at night; 190. *Ruysdael*, Landscape. — 3rd Room: 191. *Murillo*, Sleeping child; 193. *Callot*, Temptation of St. Anthony; *205, 206. *Van der Helst*, Portraits; *Ryckaert*, 221. Musical party, 220. Peasants in a tavern; 222. *Lampi*, Portrait of the founder of the gallery; 231. *Rubens*, 233. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Ruthard*, 235. Bear-hunt, 236. Stag-hunt; 244. *Le Brun*, Venus and Cupid; 248. *Ruysdael*, Landscape. — In the centre a statue of Archduke Charles. — 4th Room (entrance-room): *Guido Reni*, 254. Female head, 255. Madonna; 257. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 261. *Van Goyen*, Dutch Scene; 279. *Schalcken*, Sleeping girl. — The private apartments, containing a number of other pictures, are only shown when the family is from home.

Farther on, Landesgerichts-Str. 19, is the **Criminal Court** (Pl. 26), a large building with two corner-pavilions, erected in 1830-34, and recently enlarged by an addition fronting the Alser-Str. The court-room for jury-trials is very handsome (adm. during the assizes).

The Alser-Str. separates the Josefstadt from **Alsergrund**, the IX. District. Immediately to the right, in the Maximilians-Platz, rises the **Votive Church* (p. 209). Farther W., in the Alser-Str., are large *Barracks* (Pl. 23), and beyond them the vast **Public Hospital** (*Allgemeine Krankenhaus*, Pl. 64; C, 2, 3), the largest in Europe (2000 beds). At the back is the so-called *Narrenthurm*, or 'Fools Tower', built by Joseph II. for insane patients. To the W., No. 14 Lazarethgasse, is the **Lunatic Asylum** (Pl. 42; B 2), built by Fellner in 1848-52, and enlarged in 1878, fitted up for 700 inmates, with extensive gardens.

To the E., opposite the Votive Church, towards the Schotten-Ring, is the dome-covered *Maria-Theresienhof*. In the Währinger-Str. (Nos. 10 & 13) are the *Chemical Laboratory* (Pl. 24a; C, 2, 3; to the right) and the *Anatomical Institute*, built in 1886 (No. 13, to the left). Farther on, to the right, are the *Palaces of Count Chotek* (No. 28) and *Prince Dietrichstein* (Pl. 73; No. 30), the latter with a large garden. — The **Josephinum** (Pl. 43; C, 2), Währinger-Str. 25, a medical college founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II. for the education of military physicians, is connected with the hospital of the garrison. In the court a Hygieia as a foun-

tain-figure. — At Währinger-Str. 59, near the Währinger Linie, is the **Technical Industrial Museum**, with collections of electric apparatus and articles in wood and metal (adm. see p. 194).

The ***Liechtenstein Picture Gallery** (adm. see p. 194; catalogue obtainable from the porter) in the old summer-residence of the prince (Pl. 88; C, 2), No. 1 Fürstengasse, $^1/_2$ M. from the Schotten-Ring, containing about 800 valuable works, besides others of less importance, is by far the most extensive of the private collections at Vienna.

The gallery is rich in important works by *Rubens*, *Van Dyck*, and *Teniers*. The six pictures illustrating the story of Decius bear witness to Rubens's sympathetic study of the antique, and, though certainly not entirely the work of his own brush, must yet be numbered among the best examples of the master in existence. The Daughters of Cecrops and the portraits of his sons also deserve special attention. Van Dyck's portrait of Maria Louisa de Tassis is one of the finest female portraits of the 17th century. The early Netherlandish works will also repay careful inspection.

Room I. Large mythological scenes by *Franceschini*.

Room II. *Guido Reni*, 1. David with the head of Goliath, 2. St. Jerome, 3. Bacchus and Ariadne in Naxos; 6. *Sassoferrato*, 7. *Titian*, Madonnas; 8. *Polidoro da Caravaggio*, Holy Family (grisaille, after Raphael); 10. *Guido Reni*, Magdalene; 13. *Moretto*, Madonna and Child, with St. Anthony; 14. *Pellegrino Tibaldi*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 17. *Cagnacci*, Jacob and Laban; 19. *Passinelli*, Magdalene; 20. *Perugino*, Virgin and Child (replica of the picture in the Pitti Palace); *21. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family.

Room III. 22. After *Raphael*, John Baptist in the Desert; 23. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; *24. *Cotignola* (?), Holy Family; 26. *Guido Reni*, Infant Christ sleeping on a cross; 27. *School of A. del Sarto* (*Dom. Puligo* ?), Head of John Baptist; 29. *Maratti*, Bathsheba; 31. *Michelangelo Caravaggio*, Lute-player; 32. *Leonardo da Vinci* (?), Portrait; 33. *School of Correggio*, Venus with the sleeping Cupid; 34. *Giac. Francia*, Madonna; *36. *Fran. Francia*, Portrait; 37. *Guido Reni*, John Baptist; 38. *G. Ferrabosco*, David with the head of Goliath; 39. *Procaccini*, Calling of St. Peter; 40. *G. Reni*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 41. *Spagnoletto*, Crucifixion of St. Peter; 44. *Venetian School*, Portrait of a woman; 45. *G. Reni*, St. John; 46. *Guercino*, Abraham's offering.

Room VI. *47-52. *Rubens*, History of Decius, six large pictures with numerous figures. Bronze busts and statuettes after antiques.

Room V. 55. *Dirk Barentsen*, Oldenbarneveld; 56. *A. van Dyck*, St. Jerome; 57. *M. J. Mierevelt*, Portrait; *A. van Dyck*, *58. Maria Louisa de Tassis of Antwerp, *61. Wallenstein (?); *Rubens*, 59. Allegory, 60. Crucifixion; *Van Dyck*, 62. Entombment, 63, 65, Portraits; 64. *Rubens*, Entombment; *Van Dyck*, 66. Portrait; 67. Virgin and Child, 68. Lady in Spanish dress, 69. Ryckaert the painter (copy); 70, 71. *Rubens*, Old man and woman; *Van Dyck*, 72. Archduke Ferdinand of Austria (copy), 73. Clergyman, 74. Old man, 76. Young lady; *75. *Frans Hals*, Haarlem citizen; 77. *Pourbus*, Portrait; 78. *Rubens*, Rome triumphant.

Room VI. 79. *F. van Leux*, Risen Christ appearing to the women; 80. *Rubens*, Assumption; 81. *Zegers*, The Magi; *Rembrandt*, *82. Portrait of himself at an advanced age, 83. Diana and Endymion, *84. Portrait of himself (1635); 86. *Dou*, Portrait; 87. *Rubens*, Portrait; 90. *Erasmus Quellinus*, Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; 91. *Bockhorst*, The five Foolish Virgins; *Van Dyck*, 94. Count John of Nassau, 98. Archduchess Clara Isabella Eugenia, 102. Crucifixion (grisaille); 103. *W. van Vliet*, Young woman; 104, 106, 108. *Van Dyck*, Portraits; *Rubens*, 105. Head of a boy, 109. Apollo (a sketch), *111. Daughters of Cecrops with the infant Erichthonius, 113. Rombouts the painter, *114. Rubens's two sons, 115. Tiberius and Agrippina, 116. St. Anna and the Virgin, 117. Jupiter enthroned on clouds (sketch); 118. *Jordaens*, Man at table; 119. *Bronckhorst*, St. Bartholomew; *120. *Rubens*, Toilette of Venus (a portrait of his second wife).

Room VII. 122. *Rubens*, Ajax and Cassandra; 126. *J. van Delft*, Portrait of a boy; 127. *Le Brun*, Portrait of a general; 129. *Sir A. More (Moor)*, Portrait; 130, 132. *Seybold*, The painter and his daughter; 133. *F. Bol*, Girl's head; 137. *B. van der Helst*, Young man; 140. *Coxcie*, Bearing of the Cross; 142. *N. Berchem*, Death of Dido; 144. *Sandrart*, Archimedes; 146. *Tamm*, Game; 150. *Van Dyck*, Portrait; 151. *Van Schuppen*, Portrait of himself; *Van Dyck*, 125. The painter Frans Snyders, 153. The painter G. de Crayer, 154. Portrait; 156, 157. *Pourbus*, Old man and woman; 159. *Quellinus*, Old man.

Upper Floor. Room I. 161. *Battoni*, Hercules' Choice; 162. *Guercino*, St. John; 163. *Battoni*, Romulus and Virtue (or Venus?); 166. *Prete Genovese*, Christ at Emmaus; 169, 171. *Tempesta*, Landscapes; 170. *Pietro da Cortona*, Robber combat (antique style); 172. *Garofalo*, St. Christopher; 180. *Ann. Carracci*, St. Francis; 188. *Salvator Rosa*, Coast-scene; *N. Poussin*, 183. 88. Peter and John healing the sick, 186. Flight into Egypt, 189. Holy Family; 184, 185, 187, 188. *Gaspard Poussin (Dughet)*, Landscapes.

Room II. 191-193, 195, 196, 198, 199, 203-6. *Ant. Canale (Canaletto)*, Views in Venice; 194. *P. da Cortona*, Baptism of Constantine the Great; 197. *Domenichino*, Toilette of Venus; 201. *Padovanino*, Magdalene; 208. *Tiepolo*, Abraham's visitors; 209. *Ann. Carracci*, Diana; *Tempesta*, 210, Sodom and Gomorrha, 212. Landscape; 211, 216, 217. *Ant. Canale*, Views in Venice; *Bern. Bellotto (Canaletto)*, 215. View of Pirna, 218. The Königstein (on the Elbe); 220. *Locatelli*, Castle of S. Angelo; 222. *Procaccini*, Angel musicians; 223. *Longhi*, Cimarosa, the composer; 226, 229. *Veronese*, Marriage of St. Catharine; 227. *Palma Vecchio* (?), Holy Family; 230. *Tintoretto*, Father and son; 231. *M. A. Caravaggio*, Lucretia.

Room III. *Fr. Bassano*, 232. Fire, 234. Earth; 233. *Spagnoletto*, Allegory of time; 239, 240. *M. Ricci*, Landscapes; *S. Ricci*, 243. Battle between Romans and Sabines, 245. Rape of the Sabine women; 244. *Perino del Vaga*, Holy Family; 246. *Franc. Mola*, Hero and Leander; 247, 249. *Tempesta*, Landscapes; 251. *Guercino*, Virgin adoring the Child; 254. *Bugiardini*, Madonna with Christ and John Baptist; 256. *N. Poussin*, Holy Family; 257. *Turchi*, Madonna; 359. *Bassano*, Shepherds; 262. *C. Allori*, Scourging of Christ; 267. *Ciro Ferri*, The Woman of Samaria; 270. *Tiepolo*, Christ on the Mt. of Olives; 373. *Rafael Mengs*, Nativity.

Room IV. Landscapes by *Artois*, *Both*, *Hartman*, *Wynants*, *Molenaer*, *Cerquozzi*, *Vorstermans* etc.; 292. *Honthorst*, St. Jerome.

Room V. 312, 314. *Roos*, Landscapes; 313. *Kupetzky*, A smoker; 322. *Jan Both*, Rest on the Flight into Egypt; 324. *J. B. Weenix*, Italian coast; 326. *Casanova*, Peter the Great; 327. *Van Uden* and *Rottenhammer*, Banquet of the Gods; 328. *Moucheron*, 329. *A. Cuyp*, Landscapes; 335. *Corn. Dusart*, Rustic merry-making; 342. *J. M. Molenaer*, Cottage interior; 346. *Karel Dujardin*, Landscape with cattle; 348. *Van der Meulen*, Open-air theatre; 349. *Blomaert*, Argus and Mercury; 350. *Gonzales Coques* (?), Family in a garden; 351. *Ryckaert*, Nativity; 352. *Lairesse*, Allegory; 353. *Auerling*, Thorvaldsen; 355. *Casanova*, Thunder-storm; 356. *Lampi*, Portrait of Canova.

Room VI. 358, 360. *Artois*, Landscapes; 359. *Glauber* and *Lairesse*, Landscape; 361, 366. *Huchtenburgh*, Battle-pieces; 363. *Bourguignon*, Cavalry engagement; *Chardin*, 369. Cook, 371. Mother and son, 376, 379. Cooks; 374, 375, 380, 381. *J. Vernet*, Sea-pieces; 390. *Bourguignon*, Battle; 393. *J. van der Meer van Haarlem*, Landscape; 404. *Rubens*, Perseus and Andromeda; 410. *Vries*, 412. *Rubens*, *414. *De Vlieger*, Landscapes; 415. *Honthorst*, Dentist.

Room VII. 420. *Poelenburg*, Landscape; *Ph. Wouwerman*, 430. Robbers attacking, 432. Bathers, 443. Hawking; 431. *Berchem*, Judgment of Paris; 434. *Brekelenkamp*, Oyster-seller; 437. *El. van den Broeck*, Luncheon; *J. B. van der Meiren*, 444. Attack, 446. Cavalry skirmish, 448. Emigrants, 450. Harbour, 454. Naval battle; 447. *J. M. Molenaer*, Bean-feast; 494. *Wouwerman*, Landscape; 455. *Dirk Hals*, Lady and gentleman; 461. *Van der Werff*, Venus; 465. *Lampi*, Prince John Liechtenstein; 469, 474, 481, 484, 493. *Teniers the Younger*, Peasant-life; 480. *Teniers*, Pilgrims; 473. *G. Dou (Verelst?)*, Boys; 477. *J. Brueghel*, Landscape, with Tobias; 475. *Egbon van*

der Neer, Lady in a silk dress; *Craesbecke*, 476. Lute-player, 478. Returning home by night; 479. *Aart van der Neer*, Landscape by moonlight; 483, 494. *A. van Ostade*, Rustic scenes; 486. *Slingeland*, Money-changer; 491. *J. van Mieris*, Harper. Landscapes by *Pynacker* (464, 468, 471), *Joh. Brueghel* (477, 492), *N. Berchem* (482), and *L. v. Uden* (487-490). — 492. *Ph. de Champaigne*, Pietà; 503. *Snayers*, Cavalry fight; 505. *Thomas*, Alchemist; 510. *Terburg*, Portrait; *Palamedes*, 511. Cavalry battle, 512. Guard-room; 514. *Duc*, Officers gambling; 523. *Jordaens*, Satyrs; *Teniers*, 518. Landscape, 523. Rustic scene; 524. *Limborch*, Musical party. — Landscapes by *J. Swanevelt* (504), *J. Ruysdael* (*513), *Sachtleven* (515), *G. Berckheyde* (520), *Leducq* (521), *N. Berchem* (522, 526), and *Van der Does* (527).

Room VIII. 529. *Carré*, Fair; 530. *Geeraerts*, Children and Cupids; 533, 535. *Egb. van der Poel*, Conflagrations; *534. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Battle; 537, 538, 560. *Poelenburg*, Landscapes; 539. *A. Brouwer*, Dentist; 540, 543. *Huysum*, Flowers; 541, 542. *Teniers the Younger*, Rustic scenes; 544. *Craesbecke*, Night scene; 545, 547. *Torenvliet*, Portraits; 548. *Elsheimer*, Flight into Egypt; 550, 558. *Bakhuisen*, Sea-pieces; *Teniers the Younger*, 552. St. Anthony, *553. Stable; *554. *Ryckaert*, Musical Entertainment; 555. *Palamedes*, Guard-room; 561. *Brueghel*, Landscape; *Ruthart*, 569. Stag, 571. Herdsmen; 570. *Francken the Younger*, Apollo and the Muses; 577. *P. Neefs the Elder*, Church-interior; 580. *Er. Quellinus*, Achilles among the women; 582. *Torenvliet*, and 584, 588. *G. Schalcken*, Portraits; 583. *A. van de Velde*, Ruins beside water; 591. *Francken*, John the Baptist preaching; 592. *J. Bol*, Parting; 593. *F. de Vriendt*, Nativity; 594. *P. van der Leeuw*, Landscape; 595. *A. van de Velde*, Landscape; 596. *A. v. Ostade*, Peasants dancing; 597. *Backhuisen*, Stormy sea; 598, 602. *Rachel Ruysch*, Flowers; 599. *Fabritius*, Mountain scene; 605. *Ph. Wouwerman*, Two horsemen; 604, 606, 607, 608. *Toorenvliet*, Portraits; 609. *Asselyn*, Architecture; 611. *Molenaer*, Winter landscape; 612. *Mignon*, Fruit; 613. *Roos*, Herdsman's family; 615. *A. van der Werff*, Entombment. — 618. *Corn. van Haarlem*, Mythological scene.

Room IX. 625. *Ruthart*, Lion; 627. *Artois*, Beech forest; 629. *Moucheron*, Landscape; 631. *Cuyp*, Herdsman and herd-woman; 640. *Steenwyck*, Church-interior; 639, 642. *P. van Laar*, Night-scenes; *Brakenburgh*, 644. Judas in the Temple, 646. The unjust steward; 645. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Royal banquet; 647, 650, 651, 666, 674. *Boudewyns*, and 652, 654. *Moucheron*, Landscapes; 655. *Craesbecke*, Peasant and wife; 656, 660. *Diepenbeeck*, Arts and Sciences; 658. *Ruthart*, Mountain-goats and leopardess; 661. *Dirk Hals*, Backgammon; *Berckheyden*, 662. Farm-yard, 665. Bucolic scene; 663. *P. de Bloot*, Christ with Martha; 664. *Sal. Koning*, Christ opening the eyes of the blind; *Style of A. Elsheimer*, Ceres; 675. *J. M. Molenaer*, Rustic party; 684. *Ruthart*, Lion; 685. *J. van Huysum*, Italian coast-scene; 689. *A. van de Velde*, Argus and Io; 691. *J. van der Heyden*, Canal-scene; 692. *W. van Drillenburg*, Landscape; 695. *J. Ruysdael*, Silvan landscape; 696. *Rembrandt*, Calm sea.

Room X. 699. *Aldegrever*, Young man; 700. *M. Schaffner*, Madonna; 701. *J. van Hemessen*, Zacchæus; 702. *Altdorfer (?)*, Coronation of the Virgin; 706. *Metsch*, Portrait; 709. *Fr. Clouet* (school-piece), Portrait; 710. *Lucas van Leyden*, Hermit in the desert; 711. *Amberger* (?), 714. *Zeitblom*, 713. *J. Clouet (?)*, and 717. *Holbein the Younger (?)*, Portraits. — 720. *P. Brueghel the Elder*, Winter scene; 712. *Barth. de Bruyn*, Magdalene; 722. *Netherlands School*, The three Magi; 724, 726. *B. van Orley*, Altar wings; 725. *Memling*, Madonna; 728. *Netherlands School* (15th cent.), Crucifixion; 730. *Patinir*, Crucifixion; 733. *Memling*, Madonna and Child; 734. *Early Italian School*, Miniature Portraits; 735-737. *Hugo van der Goes*, Triptych; 739. *Cranach*, Abraham's offering; 741. *Franconian School*, Nativity. — 744, 745. *Gerhard van Haarlem* (Early Flemish School ?), Altarpiece; 746. *Aug. Braun*, Nativity; 748. *Josse de Momper*, Landscape; 749. *Aertszen*, Rocky landscape; 750. *Francken*, Crucifixion; 751, 753. *Coninxloo*, Landscapes; 752. *Vinckboons (?)*, Landscape.

Room XI. (to the right of the preceding). Animals, flower-pieces, and still-lifes by *Tamm*, *Jan Fyt*, *N. van Verendael*, *Weenix*, *Valckenburg*, *De Koninck*, *Angermeyer*, *Hondecoeter*, *De Heem*. *Savery*, *Strcek*, *Schlegel*, *J. Roy*, *J. van Es*, *Gillemans*, *Van Oversche*, and *Snyders*.

Room XII. Similar works by *Jan Fyt*, *Heda*, *Weenix*, *De Koninck*, *Tamm*, *Hondecoeter*, *W. van Aelst*, *F. Snyders*, *De Heem*, *Van Thielen*, and *Hamilton*. Sea-pieces by *S. de Vlieger*, *Bakhuysen*, *Silo*, *Willaerts* and *Dubbels*. Landscapes by *Loutherbourg*, *Van Huysum*, and *Jan Both*.

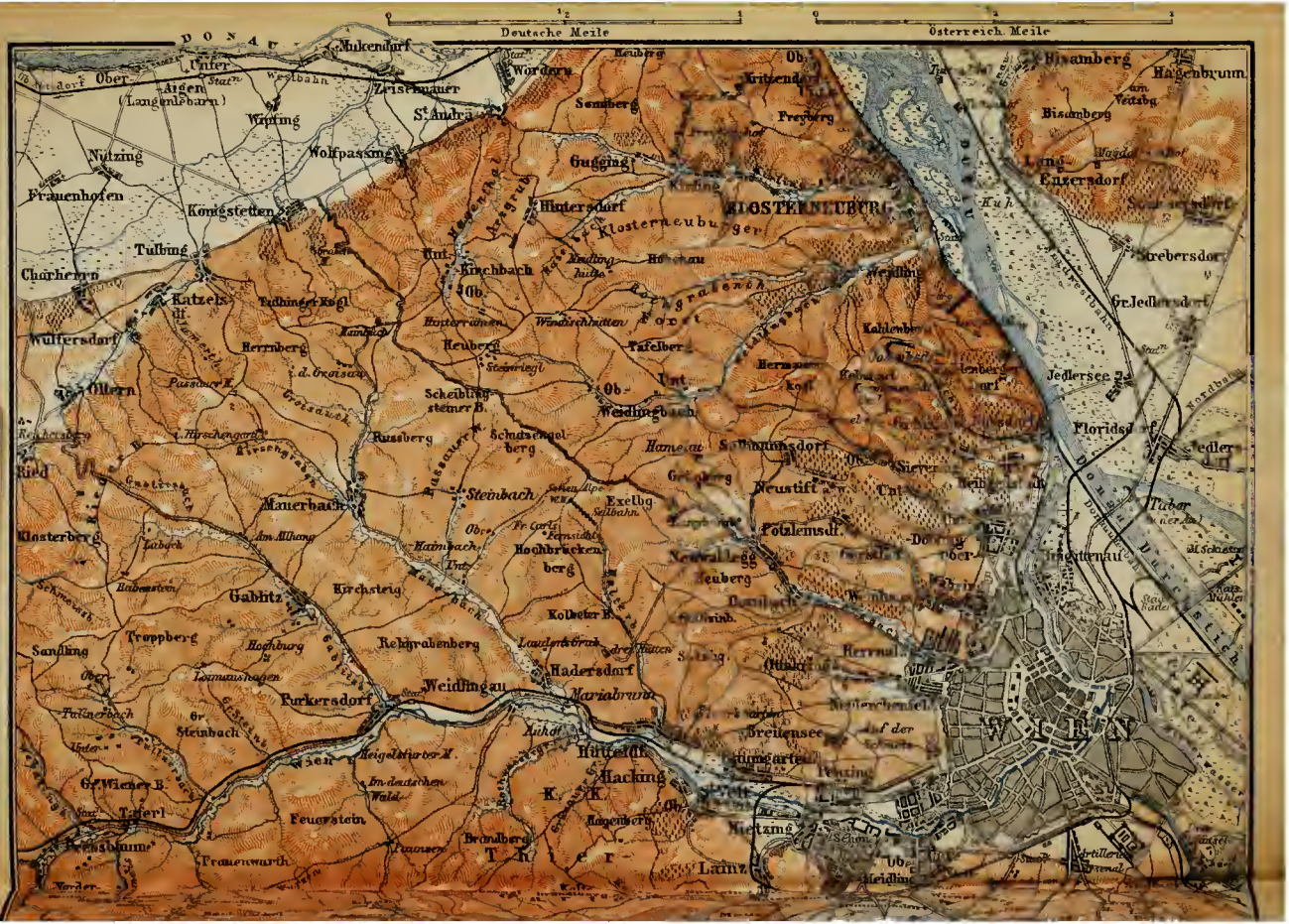
On the N. side of the pleasant park, which is generally closed, stands the handsome new palace built by Ferstel in the 'imperial' style. — A little to the N. is the *Station of the Franz-Josefs-Bahn* (p. 185), whence the *Brigitta Bridge* leads E. to the *Brigittenau* (p. 229).

The suburb of **Währing**, which lies to the W. of Alsergrund, outside the Währinger Linie, contains the tasteful villas and handsome casino of the *Wiener Cottage-Verein*, charmingly situated at the S.E. base of the *Türkenschanze*. On the top of the Türkenschanze is the new **Observatory**. — In the Gürtel-Str., outside the Währinger Line, is the *Jewish Hospital*, founded by the late Baron Anselm von Rothschild, and admirably fitted up.

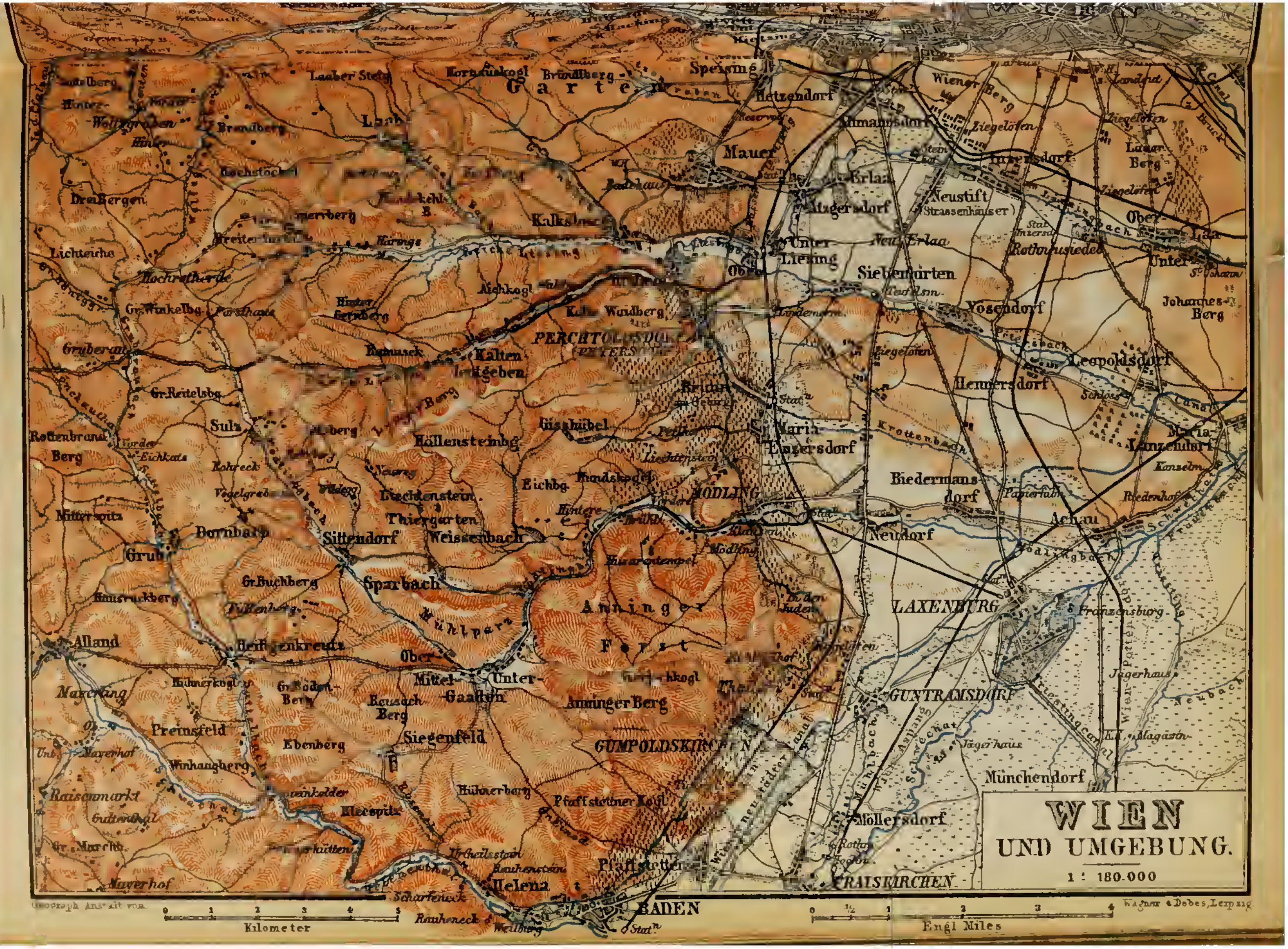
The ***Prater**, a park and forest on the E. side of the city, adjoining the Leopoldstadt, 4270 acres in extent, became the property of the imperial family in 1570, and was used as a *chasse* till 1766, when Emp. Joseph II. opened it as a public park. From the *Prater-Stern* (Pl. F, 2), a circular space at the end of the busy *Prater-Strasse* (formerly *Jägerzeile*, p. 229), radiate three great avenues, the *Haupt-Allee*, the *Feuerwerk-* or *Ausstellungs-Allee*, and the *Schwimmschul-Allee*, which divide the Prater into three fanshaped sections. The Haupt-Allee, or principal avenue, to the right, with a quadruple row of fine chestnut-trees, is a fashionable resort in spring, when many fine horses, elegant toilettes, and handsome faces will be observed. The chief gala-days are Easter Monday, 1st May, and 18th Aug. (the Emperor's birthday). The usual drive extends past the three *Cafés* (p. 191, military band daily in summer) as far as the (1½ M.) *Rondeau*, or to the *Lusthaus* (Restaurant), 1½ M. farther. Opposite the second and third cafés is the *Constantinhügel* (Sacher's Rest. and garden), an artificial hill, with a pond at its base. Nearer the entrance of the Prater (Haupt-Allee No. 1) is the *Vivarium* or menagerie (adm., see p. 194).

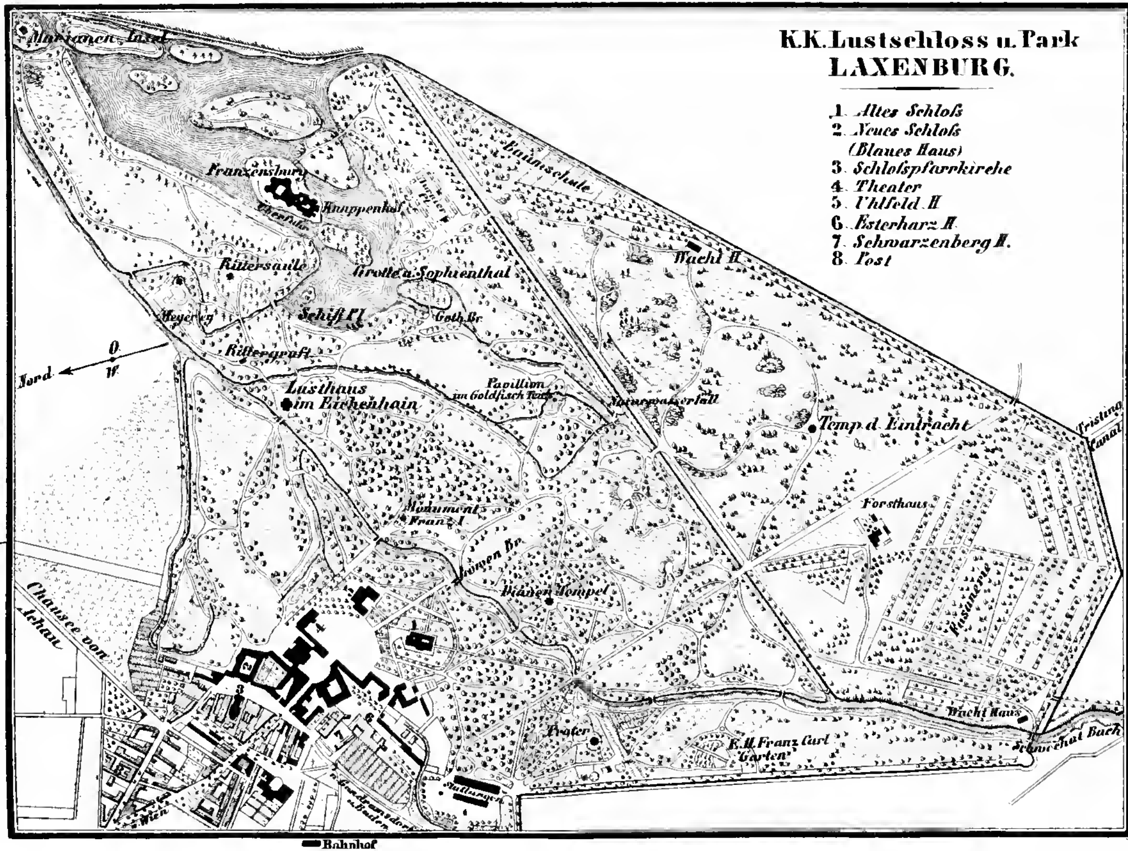
The part of the Prater between the Haupt-Allee and the Feuerwerks-Allee, and beyond the latter, known as the Volks- or Wurstel-Prater, is the favourite haunt of the humbler classes, especially on Sunday and holiday-afternoons, and abounds in suitable attractions ('Wurstel' = buffoon). *Fürst's Volkstheater*, see p. 191. Skating-rink, Panorama, etc., see p. 191. Fire-works occasionally in summer, and on the Emperor's birthday, 18th Aug.

The **Danube Improvement Works** of the last few years have provided a broad new channel for the river on the N.E. side of the Prater, where a new quarter, called the *Donaustadt*, is projected. At the end of the *Schwimmschul-Allee* (tramway), which leads from the Prater-Stern to the Danube, to the left, is the admirably organised ***Communalbad** (p. 192; Pl. G, 1), with a swimming-



Deutsche Meile
Österreich. Meile
DONAU
Mukendorf
Ober
Unter
Aigen
(Langenlebarn)
Westbahn
Zeisenmauer
Wörderu
Heuberg
Sonnberg
Kritzendorf
Freyberg
Bisamberg
Hagenbrunn
Wipfing
St. Andrä
Wolfpassing
Nützing
Frauenhofen
Königstetten
Gugging
Kirling
Hintersdorf
KLOSTERNEUBURG
Klosterneuburger
Enzersdorf
Tulbing
Chorherrn
Katzelsdf.
Tulbinger Kogl
Kirchbach
Ob.
Unt.
Weidling
Strebersdorf
Gr. Jedlersdorf
Wulfersdorf
Herrnberg
Heuberg
Tafelberg
Kahlenberg
Jedlersee
Ottern
Scheibling-steiner B.
Weidlingbach
Floridsdorf
Russberg
Schutzengel-berg
Hamelau
Sallmannsdorf
Ried
Steinbach
Neustift
Mauerbach
Exelbg.
Sellbahn
Tabor
Klosterberg
Am Allhang
Haimbach
Hochbrücken-berg
Pötzleinsdf.
Neuwaldegg
Neuberg
Gablitz
Kirchsteig
Kolbeter B.
Troppberg
Hochburg
Rehgrabenberg
Sandling
Hadersdorf
Weidlingau
Mariabrunn
Purkersdorf
Breitensee
Hütteldf.
Hacking
Gr. Wiener B.
Taferl
Feuerstein
Brandberg
Mietzing
Lainz
Frauenwarth
Ob.
Meidling
Artillerie-arsenal
Donau Durchstich


WIEN
UND UMGEBUNG.
1 : 180.000
Kilometer
Engl Miles
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
Speising
Hetzendorf
Mauer
Atzgersdorf
Erlaa
Neustift
Inzersdorf
Unter-Liesing
Siebenhirten
Vösendorf
Rothneusiedel
Leopoldsdorf
Hennersdorf
Maria-Enzersdorf
Maria-Lanzendorf
Biedermannsdorf
Neudorf
Achau
LAXENBURG
Franzensburg
GUNTRAMSDORF
Münchendorf
Möllersdorf
TRAISKIRCHEN
BADEN
Pfaffstetten
Helena
GUMPOLDSKIRCHEN
Anninger Forst
Anninger Berg
MÖDLING
Brühl
Gisshübel
Kalten-Leutgeben
PERCHTOLDSDORF
Kalksburg
Laab
Garten
Laaber Steig
Brandberg
Dreibergen
Lichteiche
Hochrotherde
Gr. Winkelbg.
Gruberau
Gr. Reitelsbg.
Sulz
Rottenbrand Berg
Mittersputz
Dornbach
Grub
Gr. Buchberg
Hausruckberg
Alland
Heiligenkreuz
Sparbach
Sittendorf
Weissenbach
Thiergarten
Höllenstein
Mayerling
Preinsfeld
Ebenberg
Siegenfeld
Raisenmarkt
Mayerhof
Unter-Gaaden
Mittel-
Ober-
Johannes-Berg
Laaer Berg
Wiener Berg
Scharfeneck
Rauheneck
Weilburg


K.K. Lustschloss u. Park
LAXENBURG.
1. Altes Schloss
2. Neues Schloss
(Blaues Haus)
3. Schlosspfarrkirche
4. Theater
5. Uhlfeld H.
6. Esterhazy H.
7. Schwarzenberg H.
8. Post
Franzensburg
Knappenhof
Rittersäule
Grotte u. Sophienthal
Schiff Pl.
Goth. Br.
Meyerey
Rittergruft
Nord
O
W
S.
N.
Lusthaus im Eichenhain
Pavillion am Goldfisch Teich
Naturwasserfall
Baumschule
Wacht H.
Temp. d. Eintracht
Forsthaus
Monument Franz I.
Löwen Br.
Dianen Tempel
Fasanerie
Wacht Haus
Theater
E.H. Franz Carl Garten
Schwechat Bach
Tristing Canal
Chaussee von
Wien
Bahnhof

bath, 250 by 145 ft. (9-12, reserved for ladies), four smaller basins for non-swimmers, and a number of private baths (room for 1200 persons in all). The terrace of the café affords a fine view of the new channel of the Danube as far as the Kahlenberg. The ***Kronprinz-Rudolf-Brücke**, built by Fischer in 1872-76 at a cost of 3 mill. fl., crosses the Danube here. Below it, on the right bank, are extensive warehouses and magazines, connected by rails with the N. station and the junction-line. About $^1/_2$ M. farther down, on the same bank, are the *Military Swimming Baths* (p. 192).

To the *International Exhibition* held in the Prater in 1873 originally belonged the *Rotunda*, the two *'Pavillons des Amateurs'*, and the *Maschinenhalle*, now used for exhibitions, concerts, studios, etc. Fine view from the roof of the rotunda (adm. 20 kr.). Near this are the *Race Course* and the dairy of the *Krieau* (*Restaurant). — At the end of the Prater is the *Freudenau*, where the chief races take place (grand stand 2 fl.).

The grand and admirably kept **Central Cemetery** near *Kaiser-Ebersdorf* (tramway, see p. 190) contains many fine monuments. Observe, to the left of the Arcades, in the middle, the monument to the victims of the appalling fire at the Ring Theatre on 8th Dec. 1881. Among illustrious persons buried here, or whose remains have been brought hither from cemetries, are *Mozart*, *Beethoven*, *Schubert*, *Ghega*, *Gen. John*, the two *Littrow's*, *Haymerle*, *Dingelstedt*, *Makart*, *Amerling*, *Laufberger*, *Fernkorn*, *Romano*, *Arlt*, *Maroicic*, *Hauslab*, *Weilen*, *Adam Burg*, *Toni v. Arneth* (betrothed to Th. Körner). — In the large MATZLEINSDORF CEMETERY, $^3/_4$ M. to the S.W. of the Südbahnhof, reposes *Gluck*, on the right, about the middle of the wall between the old and the new cemetery. Also *Zedlitz*, *Füger*, and others. — In the PROTESTANT CEMETERY (Matzleinsdorf) lie *Count Beust*, *Hebbel*, *Mohs*, *H. Laube*, *Beckmann*, *Fichtner*, *Löwe*, *Anschütz*, *Meixner*, *Am. Haizinger*, *Julie Rettich*, *Josefine Gallmeyer*, *Saphir*, *Jac. Alt*, *Canon*, *Fritz v'Allemand*. — In the WEIDLING CEMETERY repose the poet *Lenau* (granite pyramid with bust in bronze) and the Orientalist *Jos. v. Hammer-Purgstall*.

36. Environs of Vienna.

The LEFT BANK of the Danube below Vienna is uninteresting, excepting historically as the scene of the battles of Aspern and Wagram, fought in 1809 on the *Marchfeld* (p. 324), a flat agricultural tract bounded on the E. by the March. (Visitors to the battle-field take the *Steam Tramway* from the Stefanie-Brücke, p. 195; to *Aspern* 36, 46 kr., return-tickets 56, 76 kr. A stone lion marks the battle-field.) The beautiful environs on the RIGHT BANK, *Schönbrunn*, *Laxenburg*, the *Brühl*, *Baden*, etc., are easily reached by omnibus or railway. The paths to the points of interest are generally indicated by coloured marks and signs, a key to which is sold at the railway-stations.

SCHÖNBRUNN. HIETZING. PENZING.

***Schönbrunn** (excursion of 3-4 hrs.; tramway, p. 190, passes close by the Schönbrunn Bridge), an Imperial château on the *Wien*, $1^1/_2$ M. to the S.W. of the Mariahilf Line, was once a hunting-lodge of the Emp. Matthias (1619). The present building, designed by Fischer v. Erlach, was completed under Maria Theresa in 1744-50. Napoleon I. had his head-quarters here in 1805 and 1809, and his

son the Duke of Reichstadt afterwards died (22nd July, 1832) in the room once occupied by his father. — The extensive GARDEN, in the French style of the 18th cent., is open to the public. On the parterre, with its well-kept flower-beds, are 32 marble statues by Beyer and others; farther on, a large basin with two fountains, and Neptune with sea-horses and Tritons in the centre. On a hill (777 ft.) is the *Gloriette*, commanding a fine view of Vienna (ascent to the right in the arcade, or by the lift in the corner-pavilion to the left). To the left of the main avenue are the Roman ruin, the Obelisk, and the 'Schöne Brunnen' (beautiful fountain; the Nymph Egeria by Beyer), whence the château derives its name. The *Menagerie*, in the corner to the right, contains a good collection of animals. The adjacent *Botanic Garden* is well stocked with palms and exotic plants (large new palm-house).

On the W. side of the gardens of Schönbrunn (exit by the conservatories, past the 'Kaiserstöckl') lies **Hietzing** (tramway, see p. 190), consisting almost exclusively of villas and restaurants (*Casino Hopfner*, *Engel*, *Vogelreuther*, etc., see p. 191). In the principal Platz a bronze *Statue of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (Archduke Ferdinand Max, d. 1867) was erected in 1871. The cemetery contains the monument of a Baroness Pillersdorf by *Canova*. A suspension-bridge over the Wien connects Hietzing with the village of **Penzing** (tramway-station by the bridge; see p. 190). The upper church contains the *Monument of a Frau v. Rottmann by *Finelli*.

BRÜHL, LAXENBURG, BADEN.

S. RAILWAY to (10 M.) *Mödling* in 35 min. (fares 70, 55, 35 kr.; return, 1 fl. 10, 85, 55 kr.); to *Laxenburg* in ¾ hr. (return, 1 fl. 40, 1 fl. 5, 70 kr.); to *Baden*, 17 M., in 1 hr. (fares 1 fl. 25, 95, 65 kr.; return, 1 fl. 95, 1 fl. 45, 95 kr.). — *Laxenburg* is 1 M. from (11½ M.) *Biedermannsdorf* on the Aspang Railway (Rennweg, Landstrasse; fares 80, 60, 35 kr., return 1 fl. 20, 80, 50 kr.).

The Southern Railway passes through pleasing scenery (best views on the right). The train runs at a considerable height, affording an extensive view to the E. as far as the Leitha Mts., and to the W. over the city, numerous villas, and populous villages at the base of a beautiful range of hills. The train skirts the Matzleinsdorf and Protestant cemeteries (p. 239). Farther on, to the left, on the top of the Wiener Berg, rises a Gothic column, erected in 1452, known as the *Spinnerin am Kreuz*. The suburbs of the city extend as far as (2 M.) *Meidling*. To the right, beyond the avenue from Schönbrunn to Laxenburg, is the *Gloriette* (see above). 3 M. *Hetzendorf*, with an imperial château; ½ M. to the W., on the *Rosenhügel* near *Speising* (800 ft.), is the chief reservoir of the Vienna Water Company. 5 M. *Atzgersdorf*, near which is *Mauer*, with the large barracks and shooting-ranges of the Austrian rifle-brigade (Feldjäger); 6 M. *Liesing* (*Waldbauer), with a large brewery and restaurant (fine view from the pavilion in the garden).

Branch-line viâ *Perchtoldsdorf* to (4½ M.) **Kaltenleutgeben,** a charming village with numerous villas and two hydropathics, in the valley of the *Dürre Liesing.* We may thence ascend the (1¼ hr.) *Höllenstein* (2120 ft.), the *Julienthurm* on which commands a superb view.

7 M. *Perchtoldsdorf* (*Schwarzer Adler, good wine), an old village, with a Gothic church destroyed by the Turks in 1683 and lately restored. — 9 M. *Brunn*, with an interesting church.

10 M. **Mödling** (*Hôtel Cursalon; Hôt. Mödling; Hirsch; *Goldnes Lamm*, good wine; *Enzenbrunner*, garden-concerts in summer) is an old town with 6823 inhabitants. At the W. end is the *Stadtpark*, with a 'Cursalon' and an open-air theatre. To the right, on a rock, rises the early-Gothic *Church of St. Othmar*, with a crypt, and a Byzantine baptistery adjacent. To the left of the railway lies the suburb of *Schöffel*, with the *Hyrtl Orphanage.* About ¾ M. to the W. is the hydropathic of *Priessnitzthal;* and ¾ M. farther is the *Richardshof* dairy-farm. — Branch-line to Laxenburg, see p. 242.

The ***Brühl** (electric railway from Mödling to Hinterbrühl, 2 M. in 20 min., 18 trains daily; fare to Klausen 10, Vorderbrühl 16, Hinterbrühl 20 kr.), a ravine in the limestone-rock, abounding in natural beauties, is the property of Prince Liechtenstein, whose grandfather adorned it with pleasure-grounds and artificial ruins. The road passes, at the entrance to the valley, under the Vienna water-conduit, and follows the left bank of the brook to (2 M.) Vorderbrühl. The new path on the right bank of the brook (which is crossed before the aqueduct is reached) is far preferable. As far as Vorderbrühl the valley is called the *Klause* (the houses on the road being named *Klausen*), at the end of which on the hill to the left rises the ruin of *Mödling.* The valley then expands into the pleasant dale of the *Vorderbrühl* (*Zwei Raben; farther on, beyond the large meadow, is the farm of the prince, with a café).

Another very attractive path leads to the (¾ hr.) Vorderbrühl along the brow of the hills bounding the Brühl on the N. Beyond the church we ascend in 10 min. to the *Schwarze Thurm* on the *Kalenderberg;* thence a good path, protected by railings, at the end of which we descend into the Brühl by steps cut in the rock. Or we may follow a path to the right upon the hill, passing some artificial ruins, to (¼ hr.) the extensive ruins of the castle of *Liechtenstein*, which was destroyed by the Turks. Adjoining it is a modern *Château* with a garden in the English style, from which a road descends to the left to (¾ M.) Vorderbrühl. — From stat. *Brunn* to Vorderbrühl by the castle of Liechtenstein is a walk of 1 hr.

One of the highest hills in the neighbourhood is crowned by the HUSARENTEMPEL (1620 ft.), erected by Prince Liechtenstein in 1813. Seven Austrians who fell at Aspern and Wagram are interred in the vault below. Extensive view to the N. as far as Schönbrunn and Vienna, and to the S. to the Schneeberg. The road leading to it is bad at first, but afterwards improves. The footpath (¾ hr.) is preferable: follow the high-road, passing the Raben and Stern inns, and then ascend by the second lane to the left ('Husarentempelgasse') beyond the latter inn.

The valley beyond Vorderbrühl is less interesting. The road leads by *Hinterbrühl* (*Restaurant Höldrichsmühle) and *Gaden* to the ancient abbey

of (7½ M.) **Heiligenkreuz** and its Romanesque church (1150-87), with fine cloisters and the tombs of Frederick 'der Streitbare' and other members of the Babenberg family; then through the *Sattelbachthal* and the pretty *Helenenthal* to Baden. A shorter path leads from Gaden by *Siegenfeld* to the Helenenthal, the latter part rugged. Another direct path descends from Gaden to Baden in 1½ hr. If time be limited, the traveller should return from the Husaren-Tempel to Mödling, go by railway to Baden, and visit the Helenenthal thence.

The ascent of the **Anninger** (2215 ft.), 2-2½ hrs. from Mödling, is interesting. The path crosses the 'Goldne Stiege', passes the 'Breite Föhre' and the 'Krauste Linde', and ascends to the *Wilhelmswarte* on the highest point of the Anninger plateau (magnificent view). The view from the *Sofienwarte* on the (25 min.) *Eschenkogel* (2130 ft.) is more extensive towards the N. and W. At the *Buchbrunnen*, a little below the two summits, is the *Anningerhaus* (restaurant in summer). The Anninger may also be ascended from Gumpoldskirchen, Baden, Hinterbrühl, and Gaden (shortest and easiest). The paths are all provided with finger-posts.

Branch-line from Mödling to (7 min.) **Laxenburg** (**Stern;* **Hartmann's Restaurant* at the station), an imperial château and park, on the *Schwechat* and the Vienna and Neustadt Canal. The old building was erected in 1377, the new in 1600. The flower-gardens are closed, but the *Park is open to the public. The principal points are generally visited in the following order (guide, useful to hurried visitors, 1 fl.).

Monument of Francis II., a colossal bust in marble by Marchesi; Rittergruft, a Gothic chapel; Meierei (farm); Rittersäule. Near the latter is the *Franzensburg, erected in 1801, on an island in the lake (ferry 10 kr.), a château containing a valuable collection of mediæval curiosities. The *Hapsburg Saloon* contains statues of 7 sovereigns, from Rudolph I. to Charles VI. and Maria Theresa; in the *Reception Room* portraits of 6 Bohemian kings, ceiling in wood-work of 1580; in the next room Wallenstein's cabinet; in the *Dining Room* a fine inlaid table, old glass, etc.; in the *Drawing Room* two large pictures by Höchle, marriage of Francis II. to his third wife (1808), and the banquet on that occasion; in the *Bed Room*, copy of Dürer's Trinity in the Imp. Gallery; in the *Throne Room*, coronation of Francis II. and banquet in the Römer at Frankfurt; in the *Chapel* the monstrance raised by the priest when Emp. Max was in a perilous position on the Martinswand; in the *Dungeon* an automaton which shakes its chains; from the *Tower* a superb view; in the *Coronation Saloon* the *Coronation of Emp. Ferdinand (1830), painted by Höchle, Coronation of Empress Carolina (1825), by Bucher; in the *Hall* the interview of Leopold with Sobieski, Emp. Max on the Martinswand, and three other pictures by Höchle and Bucher; in the **Lothringersaal* (Lorraine Room) portraits of 20 princes of this family, the finest those of Archd. Charles and Archd. John (fee 40-50 kr.). — We now cross the bridge at the back of the Franzensburg, turn to the right, and follow the bank of the lake past the Turnier-Platz ('tournament-ground'); then cross the Gothic bridge and ascend to the gold-fish pond; lastly return by the Kleine Prater to the railway-station. — If time permits, we may also visit the *Mariannen-Insel* (by boat), beyond the Franzensburg, the pavilion on which contains a fine Roman mosaic pavement.

A walk through the park by the above route, allowing ½ hr. for the Franzensburg, takes 2 hrs.; but a delay sometimes occurs at the château, as a limited number of persons only are admitted at one time. Pleasant excursions by boat may be taken among the arms of the lake (through the grotto to the Mariannen-Insel and back 1-1½ fl.).

The *Brühl*, *Schönbrunn*, and *Laxenburg* may be combined thus. By early train to Mödling, visit the Husaren-Tempel; train to Laxenburg, stay of 2-3 hrs.; back by train to stat. Hetzendorf (p. 240), walk to Schön-

brunn (1/4 hr.), and through the garden to the Gloriette (1/2 hr.), Menageric (1/2 hr.); tramway (p. 190) back to Vienna in 1/2 hr.

The railway from Mödling to Baden passes (13 M.) *Guntramsdorf* and (14 M.) *Gumpoldskirchen* (Bairischer Hof; Adam), famed for its wine. Short tunnel.

It 16 1/2 M. **Baden** (695 ft.; **Grüner Baum; **Stadt Wien; Lamm; Hirsch; **Schwarzer Adler; Rechberger; Schäferin; Löwe; Passegger's Restaurant; Café Michel, Schopf*, etc.), a town with 6900 inhab., is celebrated for its warm springs (72°-97° Fahr.; chief ingredient, sulphate of lime), which were known to the Romans *(Thermae Pannonicae)*. The chief spring *(Römerquelle*, or *Ursprung)* rises copiously in a cavern at the base of the Calvarienberg, in the dolomite-limestone, through which it is reached by a passage, 40 yds. long (fee 25 kr.). The entrance is in the left corner of the shady *Stadtpark*, which contains the *Kursaal*, a *Trinkhalle*, and the *Arena*, an open-air theatre. In the park is a bronze bust of the poet *Franz Grillparzer* (d. 1872), erected in 1874. Most of the baths are fitted up for bathing in common ('Vollbäder'), costumes being provided for the purpose. The *Herzogsbad* holds 150 persons; adjacent, in the Franzens-Str., are the *Antonsbad* and the *Theresienbad*. In the Berg-Str., near the park, is a **Swimming Bath* with thermal water (75° Fahr.; bath 30 kr.).

A path ascends the (1/4 hr.) *Calvarienberg* (1070 ft.). The *Moritzruh*, a pavilion at the top (*view), was built in memory of the poet Moritz Saphir (d. 1858). Then a descent of 1/4 hr. by pleasant walks to the Stadtpark. — In the vicinity is *Schloss Gutenbrunn*.

The ***Helenenthal** (**Sacher's Hotel & Restaurant*, with hydropathic, at the entrance) is a favourite resort. The entrance to the valley is crossed by the aqueduct of the Vienna waterworks. The road (tramway from the station to the Hydropathic, 15 kr.) ascends on the left bank of the *Schwechat;* on the right bank there is a road as far as (1 M.) Weilburg only, where it descends to the left bank. The path, crossing to the right bank near the second bridge, is preferable. On the right bank at the entrance to the valley stands the *Weilburg*, the château of Archduke Albert, with a fine Gothic chapel. The hill above is crowned with the ruin of *Rauheneck*. Above the Weilburg are pleasant grounds extending up to the Antonsbrücke and beyond it (*Restaurant on the side next Baden). On the steep rocks on the opposite bank is perched the considerable ruin of *Rauhenstein* (worthy of a visit, good path to it through the Alexandrowicz grounds, ascent from the Bergstrasse in Baden, 1/2 hr.). Then, on the right bank, the ruin of *Scharfeneck*, a little way back. The *Urtelstein* (3 M. from Baden), a rock which formerly closed the valley, is now penetrated by a tunnel. Paths on both sides ascend to the top, which affords a good survey of the wooded valley. Farther distant (4 1/2 M. from the tramway-terminus) is the *Krainerhütte* (reached by cab from the station in 1 hr., there and

back 3-4 fl.), and a little higher up is the *Augustinerhütte* (both good inns). — The abbey of *Heiligenkreuz* (p. 242) lies about 3 M. farther up, in the *Sattelbachthal*.

The *Eiserne Thor (*Hoher Lindkogel;* 2825 ft.), the highest hill in the environs, is ascended from Baden in 3 hrs.: to the shooting-lodge in the *Weichselthal* 1¼ hr.; thence by a path, indicated by red and blue marks, to the (1¾ hr.) summit (Restaurant; view-tower). — Marked paths also ascend (in 1½ hr.) from the *Krainerhütte* (see above) and from *Merkenstein* (p. 263).

KAHLENBERG and LEOPOLDSBERG.

Charming excursion. RAILWAY (Franz-Josefs-Bahn) in 10 min., or STEAMBOAT (starting from the Stefanie-Brücke at 2, 3, 4, 6, and 7 p.m.) in 40 min. to NUSSDORF (railway-fares 30, 20, 10 kr.; steamboat 20, return 30 kr.). From Nussdorf to the top of the Kahlenberg by the *Zahnradbahn* (rack-and-pinion railway) in ½ hr. (fare 1 fl. or 50 kr., return 1 fl. 40 or 70 kr.): trains hourly in the morning, half-hourly in the afternoon. Through-fares from Vienna to the top of the Kahlenberg: by rail and Zahnradbahn 90, 59, 49 kr., there and back 2 fl., 1 fl. 5, 85 kr.; by steamer and Zahnradbahn, return-ticket 1 fl. 80 or 90 kr. — TRAMWAY: Schotten-Ring-Nussdorf, 12 kr.

Railway to stat. *Nussdorf*, see p. 315. The station of the *Zahnradbahn* lies 3 min. to the left. The 'Zahnradbahn', 3¼ M. long, constructed like that on the Rigi on the 'rack-and-pinion' system, ascends at a gentle gradient (1 : 33 to 1 : 10) to the top in 32 minutes. Station *Grinzing* (Berger's Restaurant, in the vicinity, shady garden and good wine), above the charmingly-situated village of that name, with its numereus villas (observe that of Herr Ferstel, in the Gothic style); 2 M. *Krapfenwaldl* (Restaurant), a favourite resort. The line now curves round the *Wildgrube*, and reaches (3¼ M.) the terminus on the **Kahlenberg** (1404 ft.). Adjacent are the hamlet of *Josefsdorf* and the large **Hôtel Kahlenberg*, in an open situation (band on Sun., Tues., and Thurs. afternoons in summer). The **Stefaniewarte* (ascent 10 kr.; panorama indicator 5 kr.) affords a splendid view over Vienna and the Marchfeld (p. 324) to the spurs of the Carpathians, and to the Styrian Alps on the S.

Walkers also ascend the Kahlenberg from Nussdorf (1 hr.). We cross the Zahnradbahn (see above) above the station, and ascend along the *Schreiberbach* by a shady path called the *Beethoven-Gang*, with a bronze bust of the great composer, who made this a frequent resort. We then follow the road ascending past the Inn Zur Eisernen Hand (*View), to the hotel. — A fine route for good walkers (marked red) leads from the Kahlenberg to the S.W., viâ the *Kobenzl* (with château and park), the *Hermannskogel*, and the *Holländer Dörfel* (p. 246) to the (3½-4 hrs.) *Sofienalpe* (p. 246). — From the Kahlenberg to *Weidling*, see p. 245.

A pleasant forest-path (red marks) leads from the hotel to the **Leopoldsberg** (1380 ft.), the last spur of the Wienerwald, ½ hr. from the Kahlenberg, rising abruptly 886 ft. above the Danube. In the church here, built on the site of an old castle, the generals of the allied army offered prayers for success in their approaching conflict with the Turks (3rd Sept., 1683). Inn adjacent. *View similar to that from the Kahlenberg: N., the hilly region from the heights at Meissau to the Polaugebirge; E., the Wetterling, Plassenstein, and the Lesser Carpathians with the Ballenstein and

the Thebenerkogel; S.E., the Leithagebirge; S., the Styrian Alps and the Wienerwald; also the Danube for many miles, with its beautiful wooded islands; lastly, in the centre of the extensive landscape (900 sq. M.), the imperial city of Vienna, with the new channel of the Danube and its five bridges. — From the Leopoldsberg a path made by the Austrian Tourists' Club descends in easy zigzags to *Kahlenbergerdorf* (railway and steamboat-station, p. 315), at the N.E. base of the hill, in 1/2 hr.

A good survey of Vienna is obtained by ascending the hill to the left of *Grinzing* (see above) as far as the (20 min.) beautifully-situated *Villa Bellevue;* and in 10 min. more (way indicated by a board) to the still higher **Am Himmel Inn* (finest view from the steps of the Elisabethkapelle). Thence a rapid descent through a shady valley to (1/4 hr.) *Sievering*, whence omnibuses run every hour to Vienna (p. 189).

KLOSTERNEUBURG, DORNBACH, NEU-WALDEGG.

At **Klosterneuburg** *(Schiff; Herzogshut)*, 5 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Vienna (a station on the Franz-Josefs Railway, p. 315), a small town on the right bank of the Danube, 3 M. above Nussdorf (p. 244), is situated the oldest and wealthiest *Augustinian Monastery* in Austria. The palatial abbey-buildings were erected about 1750. On the E. dome rises the imperial crown, on the W. dome the archducal hat, in wrought iron. Within the abbey is preserved the actual archducal hat which is used at the ceremony of swearing allegiance.

The valuable *Treasury* (apply to the treasurer, best at 10.30 a.m.; 1 fl. to the attendant) and the 'Kaiserzimmer' with its handsome tapestry (attendant 50 kr.) are well worthy of a visit. The *Leopoldskapelle* contains the celebrated *Altar of Verdun*, consisting of 51 plaques of metal with rude representations of hihlical subjects ('niello' work), dating from 1181, and perhaps the first attempts in the art of engraving, of which Maso Finiguerra (1450) is usually considered the inventor. The windows of the old chapter-room are filled with stained glass, dating from the end of the 13th century.

The column in the Kirchenplatz was erected in 1381 on the cessation of the plague. Large *Barracks* of the Pioneer Regiment. Good wines at the **Stiftskeller*, Albrechtsbergergasse 3 (near the abbey; beyond the Gothic column go through the archway towards the town, then turn to the right into the gateway), and fine view from the terrace. A small house adjacent to the church on the left contains a monster-cask, one of the curiosities of the place. The well-organised *Lunatic Asylum* and the *Œnological and Pomological Institute* deserve the attention of specialists.

In the *Weidlinger-Thal*, 2 M. to the S.W. of Klosterneuburg, lies the pleasant village of **Weidling** *(Strauss; Zum Tiroler)*. Farther up the valley are *Unter-Weidlingbach* (°Matuschka's Restaur.) and (4 1/2 M.) *Ober-Weidlingbach* (Wallner's Restaur.). The *Kahlenberg* or the *Hermannskogel* (see p. 246) may be ascended from Weidling in 3/4 hr.; from Unter-Weidlingbach to the *Hermannskogel* 3/4 hr., to the *Holländer Dörfel* (see p. 246) 3/4 hr.; from Ober-Weidlinghach over the *Toifl* to the *Sofienalpe* 3/4 hr., see below. Numerous finger-posts and way-marks.

From (1/2 hr.) **Kierling** (whey-cure; pension 30 fl. per week), in the valley of that name, 3 M. to the W. of Klosterneuburg, pleasant wood-

paths lead by the *Gsängerhütte*, the *Eichenhain* inn, the *Kanzelhütte*, and the *Windischhütte* to (2 hrs.) *Weidlingbach* (see above).

Dornbach and **Neu-Waldegg**, two adjoining villages to the W. of Vienna (Rest. zur Güldnen Waldschnepfe; tramway and omnibus, see pp. 189, 190), are also frequently visited. The chief attraction here is the *Park of Prince Schwarzenberg*, through which a road (one-horse carr. 1½-2 fl.) ascends from the tramway terminus to the (3 M.) *Hameau*, or *Holländer Dörfel* (1515 ft.; *Inn), a fine point of view: E., a part of Vienna, the Marchfeld, and the spurs of the Carpathians, the Danube down to Hainburg (p. 334); S., the mountains with the Schneeberg in the background. From the Holländer Dörfel a pleasant path leads in ¾ hr. to the **Sofien-Alpe* (1595 ft.; Inn), another fine point of view *(Franz-Karl-Aussicht)*. We may then descend the *Halterthal*, or by the path past the 'Knödelhütte' Inn, to (1¼ hr.) *Hütteldorf* (see below).

Other paths descend from the Soßenalpe to *Hinter-Haimbach* (see below), to *Steinbach* (recommended to good walkers), and to *Ober-Weidlingbach* (see p. 245).

A steep path descends to the N. from the Holländer Dörfel to *Unter-Weidlingbach* (see p. 245). — A fine point of view is the **Habsburgwarte* on the *Hermannskogel* (1780 ft.), ascended from the Holländer Dörfel, Weidling, Weidlingbach, or Himmel in ¾-1 hr. (with guide). At the *Jägerwiese* (tavern), halfway up, is the *Jungfern-Bründl*. A tolerable path, easily found, leads from the Hermannskogel over the *Kobenzl* to the *Kahlenberg* (comp. p. 244). — The *Galizinberg* (1273 ft.), to the S.W. of Dornbach, with the park and château of Prince Montleart (d. 1887), is another excellent point of view. It is reached from Ottakring, which is connected with Vienna by tramway, by a pleasant path in ½ hr. (Matuschka's Restaurant).

37. From Vienna to Linz.

117 M. Western Railway (3¾-7½ hrs.). In the reverse direction (Linz to Vienna) the steamboat is preferable (8-9 hrs.); comp. p. 252.

Westbahnhof, outside the Mariahilf Line, see p. 187. Soon after starting, we observe *Schönbrunn* (p. 239) on the left. 2 M. *Penzing*, p. 240. On the hill to the left rises the archiepiscopal château of *Ober-St. Veit* (where the burial-ground contains a fine tombstone with the Fates, by H. Natter). 3½ M. *Hütteldorf* (Hôtel Blank; Restaur. Cordon, 1½ M. from the railway, reached by a pretty wood-path), with numerous villas; to the left are the walls of a large deer-park enclosed by Charles VI. and Joseph II. (Route through the *Halterthal* to the *Sofien-Alpe;* see above.) On the left, *Mariabrunn* with its pilgrimage-church; the monastery, erected by Ferdinand III. in 1636, is now an experimental forestry station. Near (5½ M.) *Weidlingau* are a château and park of Prince Dietrichstein.

A little to the N.E. lies **Hadersdorf**, once presented by Maria Theresa to Marshal Laudon (d. 1790), who is interred in the park (fine sarcophagus in stone). Thence through the pleasant Mauerbach-Thal to (3 M.) **Vorder-Haimbach** *(*Café-Rest. Lohner)*, from which a road to the right leads through a narrow wooded valley to (1 M.) *Hinter-Haimbach* (ascent of the *Sofien-Alpe*, ¾ hr., see above). Above Vorder-Haimbach is (¼ hr.) another lateral valley containing the charming hamlet of *Steinbach* (see above). In the main valley, 1½ M. farther on, is the old Carthusian monastery of **Mauerbach** (now affiliated to the poor-house of Vienna),

founded by Frederick 'the Handsome' (d. 1322), the rival of Lewis the Bavarian (p. 171). A good path thence ascends the (1¼ hr.) *Tulbinger **Kogel** (1624 ft.), a fine point of view, frequently visited from Vienna. Descent to *Tulln* (p. 255) on the Franz-Josef-Bahn.

7½ M. *Purkersdorf*, with numerous villas.

To the N.W. rises the (2 hrs.) *Troppberg* (1772 ft.), a good point of view. — A shady path leads to the N. over the *Eichberg* (1380 ft.) to (1 hr.) Vorder-Haimbach (see p. 246). — The *Rudolfshöhe* (1552 ft.), 1 hr. to the S., also commands a beautiful view; we may return thence by the *Schöffelwarte* (1415 ft.) to (1½ hr.) Purkersdorf.

The line quits the old high-road, turns to the left, and runs through the *Wolfsgraben* and the *Pfalzau* towards the heights of the *Wiener Wald*. To the S.W. of (12½ M.) *Presbaum* (1040 ft.) are the sources of the Wien. Woodland scenery as far as (15½ M.) *Rekawinkel* (*Sigmeth's Restaur., ¼ M. from the station), with numerous villas, on the watershed (1157 ft.). Two long tunnels; then a viaduct across the *Aichgraben*, 144 ft. high. 23½ M. *Neulengbach*, in the pretty *Tullnbach-Thal*, with a château of Prince Liechtenstein above it. The *Buchberg* (1523 ft.), 1 hr. to the N., commands a beautiful view. To the N.W. is the long outline of the *Haspelwald*.

27 M. *Kirchstetten;* 30 M. *Böheimkirchen*, on the *Perschlingbach*. Beyond (33½ M.) *Pottenbrunn* the line quits the mountains and crosses the *Traisen* near the well-built town of (38 M.) **St. Pölten** (876 ft.; **Kaiserin von Oesterreich; *Krebs*, both near the station; *Rail. Rest.*), an episcopal see, with 10,906 inhab. The *Abbey Church*, founded in 1030, re-erected in the transition-style in 1266 after a fire, and restored in the degraded style of last cent., contains good stained glass in the S. aisle.

Excursions. To the S. to Schloss *Ochsenburg*, at the end of the *Steinfeld*, with fine view (1½ hr.); to the châteaux of *Viehhofen* (¾ hr.), *Goldegg* (½ hr.), and *Friedau* (1½ hr.), with gardens and art collections.

From St. Pölten to Tulln, 29½ M., branch-line (2 hrs. 19 min.). We descend the *Traisenthal* to *Radlberg* and (12½ M.) *Herzogenburg*, a fine old abbey, with collections and a good library, where the line forks: to the W. to *Göttweig* (p. 255) and (25½ M.) *Krems* (p. 254), to the E. to *Traismauer* (p. 255), *Gemeinlebarn*, *Silzenberg*, *Michelhausen*, *Judenau*, and (29½ M.) *Tulln* (p. 255).

43 M. *Prinzersdorf*, on the *Pielach*, which is well stocked with fish. On the hill to the right stands *Schloss Hohenegg*. 44½ M. *Markersdorf;* 46 M. *Gross-Sierning;* 48½ M. *Loosdorf*, with large cement-works. To the S. is the handsome château of *Schallaburg;* to the N. the ruined castles of *Osterburg*, *Sitzenthal*, and *Albrechtsberg*. Beyond a tunnel we reach (53 M.) **Melk** (p. 253), with its church and monastery, the finest point on the line. The train crosses the *Melk*, and then skirts the *Danube*. On the opposite bank is the château of *Weiteneck* (p. 253). On the hill farther on, *Schloss Artstetten*, property of Archduke Lewis Victor. 58 M. **Pöchlarn** (p. 253).

From Pöchlarn to Kienberg-Gaming (23½ M., rail in 2 hrs.). Stations *Erlauf*, *Wieselburg*, *Purgstall*, with a château of Count Schaffgotsch; 17 M. **Scheibbs** (1050 ft.; *Reinöhl; Hirsch*), prettily situated amid wooded hills, with the Œtscher in the background. 19 M. *Neubruck*, at the

mouth of the *Jessnitz*. 23½ M. *Kienberg-Gaming*, the station for (2 M.; omn. 20 kr.) **Gaming** (1410 ft.; **Höllriegel; *Pascher*), a pleasantly-situated little town, with the interesting ruins of a Carthusian convent and a château of Count Festetics.

Excursions from Gaming (for fuller details, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Through the romantic *Erlaufthal* to the (5½ hrs.) *Lassing Fall* and the **Œtschergraben*, very attractive. — *Ascent of the *Œtscher*. We follow the Lunz road (see below) to the *Grubberg* (2470 ft.), and then the road to the left to the (3 hrs.) *Lackenhof* (2740 ft.; *Jagersberger); thence by a marked path to the *Riffelsattel* in 1½ hr. and to the *Œtscher-Hütte* (Inn) in ½ hr. more; lastly across the *Kreuzboden* to the (1½ hr.) pyramid on the top of the **Grosse Œtscher** (6210 ft.; extensive view).

From Gaming to Göstling, 13 M., diligence daily in 3½ hrs. — 6 M. **Lunz** (1950 ft.; *Schadensteiner; Dieminger*), prettily situated on the Ybbs, and pleasant for a prolonged stay. The lake of the same name (2025 ft.) lies 1½ M. to the E. Then (13 M.) **Göstling** (1745 ft.; **Reichenpfader; *Berger*), prettily situated at the confluence of the Yhbs and the *Göstling-bach*. The *Calvarienberg* commands a fine view. Pleasant walk through the **Steinbachthal;* another through the '*Noth*', a romantic gorge, to the (2 hrs.) *Meisterhaus* in the *Wintersbachau* (Inn). — A road leads to the S. from Göstling to (5 M.) *Lassing*, and through the *Mändlingthal* to *Palfau* and *Reifling* (see below).

Beyond Pöchlarn we cross the *Erlauf*. On the right *Marbach;* above it the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl* (p. 253). 61½ M. *Krummnussbaum;* in the distance on the left bank, beyond the long bend which the Danube here describes, lie *Persenbeug* (p. 253) and *Ybbs*, with a large poor-house and lunatic asylum (p. 253). — 64 M. *Säusenstein*.

Near (66 M.) *Kemmelbach-Ybbs* we quit the Danube and enter the valley of the *Ybbs*. 72½ M. *Blindenmarkt*. 77½ M. **Amstetten** (*Huber*, at the station; *Rail. Rest.*), prettily situated.

From Amstetten to Klein-Reifling, 29½ M. (rail in 1¼-2½ hrs.). Stations *Ulmerfeld*, *Hilm-Kematen*, *Rosenau* (where the Ybbs is crossed), and (15 M.) **Waidhofen** (1168 ft.; **Hôtel Infür; Schiff; Stern*), a summer resort in a pleasant valley. The line here leaves the Ybbsthal and enters the *Seeberger Thal*, which ascends towards the S.; at (20 M.) *Oberland* (1690 ft.) it crosses the watershed between the Ybbs and Enns, the boundary-line between Lower and Upper Austria; and then descends past *Gaflenz* and *Weyer*, a long village in a narrow valley, to *Kastenreith* and (29½ M.) *Klein-Reifling*, a station on the Rudolfbahn (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

82½ M. *Mauer-Oehling;* 84 M. *Aschbach;* 89 M. *St. Peter* (1½ M. to the S. the large Benedictine abbey of *Seitenstetten*). 94 M. *Haag* (to the left *Schloss Salaberg*); 102 M. *St. Valentin*. (Railway to *St. Michael*, see *Baedeker's E. Alps;* to *Budweis*, see p. 314.) The *Enns*, the boundary between Lower and Upper Austria, is now crossed.

106 M. **Enns** (920 ft.; *Krone; Ochs*), the Roman *Laureacum*, is a picturesquely-situated town, the fortifications of which were constructed with the ransom paid by England for Richard Cœur de Lion. The lofty watch-tower in the market-place was erected by Emp. Maximilian II. in 1565. *Schloss Ennseck* on a height, with its pleasant grounds, the property of Prince Auersperg, contains a collection of Roman antiquities. — 109 M. *Asten*.

To the S.W. (3 M.) lies the extensive Augustinian Abbey of **St. Florian**, one of the oldest in Austria. The present buildings are of the 18th cent., the low crypt of the church is of the 13th. The library, with 70,000

vols., contains valuable MSS. and incunabula. The pictures are chiefly copies. The rich collection of coins is admirably arranged.

About 2 M. to the E. of St. Florian rises the **Tillysburg**, a square building with towers at the corners. In 1623 the castle of *Volkersdorf* was presented to Tilly, the Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War, by Emp. Ferdinand II. It was afterwards taken down by Tilly's nephew, who caused the present castle to be erected, nearly on the same site, in 1636. It is now the property of the abbey.

The line crosses the *Traun* near the manufacturing town of (114 M.) *Kleinmünchen*, and next reaches —

117 M. **Linz.** — **Hotels.** On the Danube, below the bridge, near the steamboat-pier: *Erzherzog Carl (Pl. a; D, 2), R. from 1 fl., L. & A. 50, D. 50 kr.; *Goldener Adler (Pl. f; D, 2), R. from 80, B. from 30 kr. — Above the bridge: *Rother Krebs (Pl. d; D, 3), R., L., & A. 1 fl. 90 kr. — In the town: *Zaininger (Pl. e) and *Stadt Frankfurt (Pl. b), in the Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Kanone (Pl. c; D, 3), nearest the railway-station, *Goldenes Schiff, Herrenhaus, these three in the Landstrasse; *Drei Rosen, Hafnergasse; *Drei Mohren, in the Promenade; Grüner Baum, Bethlehem-Str.; Goldenes Kreuz, Pfarr-Platz, near the Danube, unpretending. — At *Urfahr* (tramway from the station, see below): *Ferihumer, Haupt-Str., moderate; Stadlbauer, Maximilian-Str.

Cafés. *Seitz*, *Reith*, both on the Danube; *Traxlmayer*, Promenade; *Steinböck*, Franz-Josefs-Platz; *Derflinger*, Landstrasse; *Hüttner*, in Urfahr, left bank. — Confectioner: *Zach*, Promenade. — **Railway Restaurant.*

Theatre, in the Promenade (Pl. 16; D, 3), performances daily (parterre 50 kr.). — *Volksgarten*, with restaurant, near the station (Pl. E, 5); frequent evening concerts. — The **Hatschek-Keller*, outside the Kapuzinerlinie (Pl. D, 6), with its restaurant and huge cellars, deserves a visit.

Baths, at the Obere Donaulände, near the Rother Krebs Hotel; *River Baths* also at the Strasser Island (see below).

Post & Telegraph Office, Domgasse (Pl. 4; D, E, 3).

Tramway every 5 or 10 min. from the Railway Station, past the Volksgarten, through the Landstrasse and the Franz-Josefs-Platz, and across the Danube, to Urfahr (see below). Fares 3, 5, 10, 15 kr.

Cab from the station into the town, with one horse 60 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; from the steamboat-quay 50 or 80 kr.; drive by time, first 1/4 hr. 50 or 70, each additional 1/2 hr. 30 or 50 kr.

Popular Festival, with agricultural show, in September, much frequented by peasants from the environs.

Linz (813 ft.), the capital of Upper Austria (Austria 'ob der Enns'), with 47,276 inhab., lies picturesquely on the right bank of the Danube, and is connected with *Urfahr* (8312 inhab.) on the opposite bank by an iron bridge 308 yds. long, resting on six granite piers. Below the bridge lies the wooded *Strasser-Insel* (Pl. E, F, 1), with river baths (ferry there and back 2 kr.). The island is now connected with the mainland by the *Umschlag-Platz*, by which the right arm of the Danube is closed.

In the handsome *Hauptplatz* or **Franz-Josefs-Platz** (Pl. D, 2, 3), which rises from the Danube, stands the lofty *Trinity Column*, erected in 1723, to commemorate the happy cessation of hostile invasions and of the plague. The Klostergasse leads hence to the W. to the Promenade (see below), and the Schmiedthor-Strasse to the S. to the *Landstrasse*, the chief street of the town (tramway, see above). In the Domgasse, on the left, is the *Alte Domkirche* (Pl. 6; D, 3), built in 1669-82 in the rococo style. Beyond it, in the Pfarrplatz, rises the *Stadt-Pfarrkirche* (Pl. 7), with its high tower.

Near this, in the Kaplanhof-Str., is the handsome new ***Museum Francisco-Carolinum*** (Pl. 11; E, 3), in the late Renaissance style, designed by *Bruno Schmitz* of Düsseldorf. Around the second floor, in front and the E. and W. sides, runs a huge *Frieze (200 yds. long, 8 ft. high) in white sandstone, designed by *Prof. zur Strassen* of Leipsic and executed by *R. Cöllen*, pourtraying the progress of culture in Upper Austria from the earliest times down to its occupation by the House of Hapsburg. (E. side: prehistoric times; façade: introduction of Christianity and the Nibelungen period; W. side: investiture of Duke Albrecht at Augsburg.)

The handsome rooms in the interior contain Roman antiquities, a library, old weapons, portraits (including those of Stephan Fadinger, leader of the insurgent peasantry in 1626, and his opponent Count Herberstorff), ivory and wood carving, old paintings, bronzes, coins, seals, Celtic antiquities from Hallstatt, a piano presented by Erard Frères to Beethoven in 1803, etc. Also a geognostic collection (including a curious old 'perspective' map of the Salzkammergut) and natural history collections.

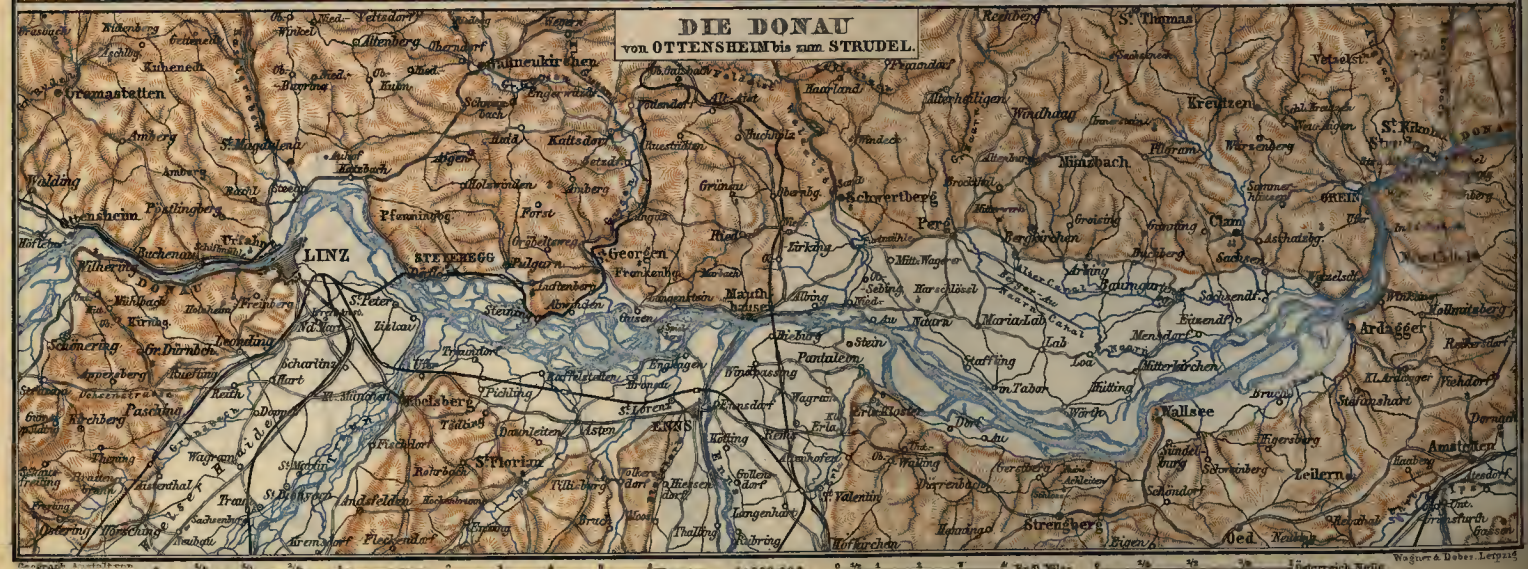
In the busy *Promenade* (Pl. D, 3), with its fine avenue of plane-trees, to the right, stands the *Landhaus* (Pl. 3), or *House of the Estates*, built in 1802, containing the exhibition of the Art Union of Upper Austria (open daily 9-1 and 2-5, adm. 20 kr.). Opposite is the *Theatre*.

The Herren-Str. leads from the upper end of the Promenade, passing on the left the Spittelwiese, at the corner of which is the handsome *Staats-Gymnasium* (Pl. 13); the Baumbach-Str. then leads to the right to the new Gothic **Cathedral** (*Maria-Empfängnis-Dom;* Pl. D, 4), designed by *V. Statz* of Cologne. The votive chapel behind the high-altar is now completed, and is richly decorated with marble, gilding, mosaics, and stained glass.

The **Capuchin Church** (Pl. C, 4), at the W. end of the Baumbach-Str., contains the tombstone of *Count Montecuccoli* (d. 1680), the famous Imperial general in the Thirty Years' War and the wars against Louis XIV.

A good new road ascends hence in windings, over the *Bauernberg*, and past the *Zipfer Märzenkeller*, to the (1 M.) **Freinberg** (Pl. A, 5). The massive tower erected here by Archduke Maximilian of Este (d. 1864), the constructor of the fortifications of Linz (which have since been dismantled), with the Gothic church added later, now belongs to the Jesuits. A good level road leads hence towards the N. to the (¼ hr.) ***Jägermayr** (Pl. A, 4; Restaurant; cab from Linz and back 1½ fl.) and the grounds of the *Verschönerungsverein*, with many fine points of view. A beautiful panorama is obtained from the ***Franz-Josefs-Warte**, a tower 66 ft. high, on the N. margin of the plateau (adm. 5 kr.): at our feet lie the Danube, the town, and its environs; to the S. stretches the chain of the Alps of Salzburg and Styria. (When the view is clear a flag is hoisted on the gallery of the Landhaus tower on the Promenade in the town.) Adjoining the tower is the inn *Zur Schönen Aussicht*. The Jägermayr is about 1 M. straight to the W. from the

Geograph. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig



Geograph. Meilen
Kilometer
1 : 300.000
Engl. Miles
Österreich. Meilen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

bridge over the Danube. The direct route to it is by the Schweizerhaus-Gasse and the Römer-Str.; it is pleasanter, though 20 min. longer, to follow the road on the bank of the river as far as the Calvarienberg, and to ascend thence direct through the wood to the Franz-Josefs-Warte. (Route from the Jägermayr to the Franz-Josefs-Warte, and back to the town by the Calvarienberg and St. Margarethen, 1 hr. in all.)

The view from the ***Pöstlingberg** (1762 ft.; carriage possible, but not advisable), on the left bank, 1 hr. N.W. of Urfahr, is still more extensive, and particularly fine by evening-light. The route to it leads from the bridge up the street as far as the 'Stadt Budweis', turns to the left, and ascends the Auberg-Gässchen to the *Auberg Inn*, beyond which we follow the broad track, passing the *Riesenhof* (restaur. and swimming-bath). On the summit are a pilgrimage-church and a tavern, enclosed by fortifications. Good panorama by Edlbacher.

***St. Magdalena**, a pilgrimage-church (Inn) 3/4 hr. N. of Urfahr, is another admirable point of view (one-horse carr. 5 fl.), and may easily be combined with the Pöstlingberg. — Pleasant excursion thence through the *Haselgraben*, passing the half-ruined castle of *Wildberg*, to (1 3/4 hr.) *Kirchschlag* (2933 ft.), a small bath and summer resort with pleasant wooded environs, and the (3/4 hr.) **Giselawarte* (3039 ft.), a belvedere commanding an extensive view.

FROM LINZ TO AIGEN-SCHLÄGL, 36 M., railway (*Mühlkreisbahn*, in 3 1/4 hrs.). The train ascends the left bank of the Danube to (5 1/2 M.) *Ottensheim* (p. 180), with a château of Count Coudenhove, turns N.W. to *Rottenegg*, *Gerling*, and (20 1/2 M.) *Neufelden* in the valley of the *Grosse Mühl*, and then follows that stream. 22 1/2 M. *Pürnstein-St. Peter*; 27 1/2 M. *Haslach*; 30 1/2 M. *Rohrbach-Berg*; 32 1/2 M. *Oepping*. 36 M. **Aigen** (*Almersberger*) is a pretty village, enclosed by finely wooded hills. To the S. lies (3/4 M.) the wealthy old Præmonstratensian Abbey of *Schlägl*, with an interesting Gothic church and a considerable library.

FROM LINZ TO KLAUS-STEYRLING, 41 M., narrow-gauge railway (*Kremsthalbahn*, in 3 3/4 hrs.). At (7 1/2 M.) *Traun* the line crosses the Traun (p. 256), and at (10 M.) *Nettingsdorf* enters the smiling *Kremsthal*. In the background rise the Grosse Priel and other Styrian mountains. 12 M. *Nöstelbach* (with *Schloss Weissenberg* on the hill to the right); 13 1/2 M. *Neuhofen*; 16 M. *Kematen*; 20 M. *Rohr-Bad Hall* (see below), at the mouth of the *Sulzbach*. 22 1/2 M. **Kremsmünster** (1085 ft.; **Kaiser Max*; *Post*; *Sonne*), a prettily-situated little town, with an ancient and celebrated Benedictine abbey, founded in 777 by Tassilo, Duke of Bavaria. The present palatial structure dates from the 18th century. The valuable library contains 70,000 vols., 1700 MSS., and 837 incunabula. The cabinet of antiques contains several rare curiosities. In the lower floors of the lofty observatory, which is admirably fitted up, is an extensive natural history collection. Observe also the fish-ponds. Good wine at the abbey tavern. — 27 1/2 M. *Wartberg*; 31 M. *Schlierbach*; 33 1/2 M. *Kirchdorf*; 36 M. *Michldorf*. At (38 1/2 M.) *Herndl* the line enters the *Steyrthal* and soon reaches its present terminus at (41 M.) *Klaus-Steyrling* (Inn Kaiserin Elisabeth, 1 M. from the station). Thence to *Stoder* and *Windischgarsten*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From station Rohr (see above) a branch-line runs in 20 min. to **Bad Hall** (1230 ft.; *Hôtel Elisabeth*; *Budapest*; *Erzherzog Karl*; *Stadt Triest*), a watering-place with springs impregnated with iodine. New Kurhaus, baths, and colonnade, and a fine park. Visitors' tax 4-6 fl. — From Hall a road leads to the E. to *Sierning* and (10 1/2 M.) *Steyr*; see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

38. The Danube from Linz to Vienna.

STEAMBOAT daily in 8-9 (ascent 18-19) hrs.; fares for the descent 4 fl. 20 or 2 fl. 50 kr., for the ascent 2 fl. 80 or 1 fl. 80 kr. — The usual hours of arrival at the principal places are given, assuming that the boat starts from Linz at 7½ a.m.; r. denotes the right, l. the left bank. — RAILWAY, see R. 37. Down stream the steamer is far preferable, as the railway touches the river between Kemmelbach and Melk only.

Below *Linz* the right bank of the river is flat. Fine retrospect of the town and environs. The steamer skirts the *Strasser-Insel* (p. 249) and passes under the Linz and Prague railway-bridge (p. 314).

R. *Zizelau*, at the influx of the *Traun* (p. 249). Opposite to it —

L. *Steyregg*, partly concealed by a wooded island. Above it rises *Schloss Steyregg*, the seat of Count Weissenwolf. The steamer threads its way among islands, on one of which, to the left, is the ruined château of *Spielberg*.

(8.20 a.m.) L. **Mauthhausen** (**Schachner*), a small town with a flying-bridge, station for *Enns* (p. 248), 2½ M. from the river. *Schloss Pragstein* projects far into the stream. On the right the green *Enns* flows into the Danube, and retains its colour for a long distance. Below the village the steamboat passes under the bridge of the railway from St. Valentin to Budweis (p. 314). The left bank now becomes flatter.

R. *Erlakloster*, with a dissolved nunnery.

(9 a.m.) R. **Wallsee** (905 ft.), a village on a hill, amidst fruit-trees, and the handsome *Schloss Wallsee*, with its lofty tower commanding a fine view, once the property of Marshal Daun, is now the seat of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

L. On an eminence, a little inland, *Schloss Klam*. Near —

R. *Ardagger* the Danube suddenly turns to the N. On the *Kollmitzberg* (1538 ft.), high above, is the pilgrimage-church of *St. Ottilia*. The channel contracts, and is flanked by lofty, wooded hills.

(9.35) L. **Grein** (715 ft.; **Herndl*), a pretty little town, is commanded by the *Greinburg*, a castle of the Duke of Coburg. On the hill above lies the hydropathic of *Kreuzen* (1570 ft.), finely situated (on foot or by carr., 1 hr.; omn. 30 kr.).

Ridges of rock projecting far into the stream here form the '*Greiner Schwall*' ('surging water'). The stream is divided by the large island of *Wörth*, on the N. side of which the main arm descends in rapids called the ***Strudel** ('whirlpool', 'eddy'), 300 yds. long, and 10-15 yds. in width, once very dangerous to vessels. The obstructing rocks were at last removed by blasting, the last operations having taken place in 1866, and the passage is now safe. The steamer steers along the rocky bank of the Wörth, at the N. end of which are the ruins of a castle, a stone cross, and a statue of the Virgin. Opposite, on the left bank, is the ruin of *Werfenstein*, and just beyond it the village of *Struden*, with the ruin of that name on an abrupt rock. A little lower the *Hausstein*, a lofty rock, crowned with a ruined tower, forms a new obstacle to the stream, causing

the once dangerous *Wirbel* ('whirlpool'), now an ordinary rapid. The passage of the Strudel and the Wirbel takes a few minutes only. At the end of this defile lies —

L. *St. Nicolai*, with fine rocky scenery, a resort of artists.

L. *Sarmingstein*, with an old watch-tower.

R. *Freienstein*, with a ruined castle, below which the *Isperbach*, the boundary between Upper and Lower Austria, falls into the Danube on the left.

R. *Donaudorf*, with a small château. Opposite, on a rock projecting into the river, rises —

L. *Persenbeug*, a château of Archduke Otto.

(10.10) R. **Ybbs** *(Lamm; Ochs)*, the Roman *Pons Isidis*. One of the two large buildings is a lunatic asylum, the other a poor-house, connected with that of Vienna. The river forms a bend. To the right is the mouth of the *Ybbs* (p. 248). To the S. a distant view is obtained of the Austrian Alps, with the Oetscher. At *Sarling*, on the right, the railway approaches the river (p. 248).

R. *Säusenstein*, with the ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Gottesthal*, burned down by the French in 1809.

(10. 30) L. **Marbach** *(Sonne; Ochs)*, a considerable market-town. On the hill above it (1450 ft.; 1 hr.) rises the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Taferl*, visited by 100,000 devotees annually. The summit (Inn) commands a fine view of the valley of the Danube, a great part of Lower Austria, and the Styrian and Austrian Alps, from the Schneeberg near Vienna to the Bavarian frontier. Opposite Marbach is rail. stat. *Krummnussbaum* (p. 248). A little farther on the *Erlauf* falls into the Danube.

(10.45) R. **Pöchlarn** (rail. stat.; *Pleiner*), the traditional residence of Rüdiger of Pechlarn, one of the heroes of the Nibelungen-Lied, who accorded a brilliant reception to Chriemhild on her journey to the land of the Huns. On the opposite bank is *Klein-Pöchlarn*, with an old little church, on the hill above which is *Schloss Artstetten* (p. 247). Farther down, the church of *Ebersdorf* on the left. The valley now expands. Near —

L. **Weiteneck** rises a picturesque old pinnacled castle, said to have been erected by Rüdiger of Pechlarn, restored by Emp. Francis. Below it is the plain little château of *Lubereck*, where the Emperor spent some months every summer.

(11. 5) R. **Melk**, or *Mölk* (rail. stat.; *Lamm; *Ochs; Hirsch; Gruber*, at the rail. stat.), is a small town at the base of the rock on which stands a celebrated *Benedictine Abbey*, 188 ft. above the river, founded in 1089, re-erected in 1701-38, resembling a large palace rather than a monastery. The church, sumptuously fitted up with gilding and red marble, contains a famous organ. The library (30,000 vols., valuable incunabula, and MSS.) in its handsome saloon, and the picture-gallery, deserve a visit. The private chapel of the abbot contains the '*Melker Kreuz*', 2 ft. high, admirably

executed in embossed gold, dating from 1363; the back is adorned with pearls and precious stones; the foot is of silver. Melk and Mautern, which lies further down, are also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. — The landing-place is 1 M. below the town.

Below Melk the Danube enters the *Wachau*, a sequestered defile, many miles in length, noted for its scenery and its legends.

L. *Emmersdorf*, opposite the influx of the *Pielach* (p. 247), with a church and a monastery.

R. *Schönbichl*, with a château of Count Beroldingen and a Servite monastery.

L. *Aggsbach*. Opposite is *Aggstein*, once the seat of the powerful knights of Kuenringe, afterwards a dreaded robber's castle. Below —

L. *Schwallenbach*, the *Teufelsmauer* (devil's wall), a rocky ridge, extends from the river to the summit of the hill above.

(11.40) L. **Spitz**, a market-town with an ancient church and a ruined castle, is built around a vine-clad hill.

The **Jauerling** (3145 ft.), ascended from Spitz by a good bridle-path in 2½ hrs., commands a fine view of the Danube and the Austrian and Styrian Alps (tourists' hut at the top).

L. *St. Michael*. On the roof of the old church are placed six hares made of clay, a quaint memorial of a snow-drift which once so completely covered the church that the hares ran over the roof.

L. *Wesendorf*. Then **Weissenkirchen** *(Salomon's Inn)*.

Pleasant excursion by (1½ hr.) *Weinzierl* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of **Hartenstein*, finely situated above the *Teufelskirche* ravine. We may then go through the *Kremsthal* and past the ruin of *Hohenstein* to (2 hrs.) *Obermeisling* (°Inn), whence a road leads through the gorges of the Krems to (6 M.) *Senftenberg*, with a ruined castle, and (4½ M.) *Krems* (see below).

R. *Rossatz*, a market-town and château. Opposite, on a rocky eminence, rise the ruins of the castle of —

L. ***Dürnstein** (680 ft.). In 1192-93, according to the tradition, Duke Leopold VI. kept Richard Cœur de Lion a prisoner here for 15 months, and here the faithful Blondel is said to have discovered his lost master. The village looks picturesque from the river; the modern Schloss of Prince Starhemberg, the old abbey, and the church are the chief buildings. In the ruins of a nunnery of *St. Clara*, dissolved in 1769, an inn has been established.

R. *Mautern*, the Roman *Mutinum*. A wooden bridge, more than ¼ M. long, dating from 1463, connects Mautern with —

(12.20) L. **Stein** *(Bittermann's Hotel; Elephant)*, a well-built town, with three churches. Near the bridge are the ruins of a castle destroyed by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and on the *Frauenberg* the remains of another stronghold. The old town of **Krems** (**Hirsch;* pop. 10,584) is separated from Stein by the suppressed Capuchin monastery of *Und*. From the river they look like one long town. A monument to Marshal Schmidt, who fell here in a skirmish with the French in 1805, was erected on the Promenade in 1820. The interesting *Städtische Museum* was opened in 1889. The line from Krems to Herzogenburg-St. Pölten (p. 247) crosses the Danube here.

DIE
von GREIN bis
DIE DONAU
von KREMS bis WIEN
Bisching
Ulrichsschlag
Burgstein
Ettenhg.
Waldhausen
Pöggstall
Persenbeug
Isper
Altenmarkt
Arndorf
Kehrbach
Neukirchen
Sarblingstein
Nöchling
Fünfling
Neustadtel
Sulzbg.
Hastrait
Schwarzach
Ezelstein
Willersbach
Rothbg.
Weins
Artstetten
Hamstetten
Hengstberg
Donaudorf
Mahrbach
Kl. Pöchlarn
St Martin
Pfaffenbg.
IPS
Gottsdf.
Holzing
PÖCHLARN
St Georgen
Harland
Karlsbach
Gotschbach
Blindenmarkt
Ennsbach
Erlaf
Leitzmansdf.
Burgstall
Neumarkt
Kemelbach
Rampersdf
Ips
Köchling
Ströblitz
Holzing
Wohlfartsbrunn
Freydegg
Trukenstetten
Langenlois
Strass
Engelbr. Haag
Engelmannsbrunn
Kirchberg
Stockstall
Hadersdf.
Engelbrunn
Dürrnthal
Gobelsburg
Etzdorf
Feuersbrunn
Fels
Maion
Königsbrunn
Göblingsbg.
Wagram
Neustift
Gedersdorf
Kollersdorf
Ob.-Absdorf
Unt. Absdorf
Brunn im Felde
Haitzendf.
Grafenwörth
Sebarn
Sachsendorf
Winkel
Bierbaum
Grunddf.
Rohrendorf
Kamp
St Johann
Altenwörth
KREMS
DONAU
Donaudorf
Theiss
Möllersdorf
Thallern
Hollenburg
Bregwitz
Bodensee
Zwentendorf
Pischelsdorf
Schönbühel
Furt
Wagram
Stollhofen
Perndorf
Gemeinlebern
Traismauer
Dürrenrohr
Neusiedl
Brundlbg.
Franzhausen
Thonaleiten
Reidling
Trasdorf
Hust
Fahrenbg.
Oberndorf
Michelhausen
Meidling
Inzersdf.
Heiligeneich
Kiefern
Sattelbg.
Guttenbrunn
Mitterndf.
Walpersdorf
Statzendorf
Perschlingbach
Diendorf
Loibersdf.
Traisen
Geograph. Anstalt von
lometer
1:30

Stationen
NAU
IN & KREMS.
Senftenberg
Weissenkirchen
Wösendorf
Spitz
Raxendorf
Zeining
Schwallenbach
Weiten
Emersdorf
Schönbühl
Melk
Rossatz
Dürrenstein
Krems
Stein
Mautern
Donau
Furt
Paudorf
Schartenbg.
Statzer Bg.
Gansbach
Sillberg
Thal
Göttweig
Gerolding
Dunkelsteiner
Wald
Karlstetten
Grossenrust
Fugging
Noppendorf
Ederding
Bielach
Albrechtsbg.
Ulrichsbiegl
DONAU
bis WIEN.
Ob. Olberndorf
Wolfpassing
Zissersdf.
Stockerau
Grafendorf
Spillern
Kl. Wiltersdorf
Rohrenbach
Dresdorf
Harmersdorf
Seebarn
Stetten
Leobendf.
Korneuburg
Königsbrunn
Hagenbrunn
Bisamberg
Lang-Enzersdf.
Jedlersee
Floridsdorf
Goldgeben
Gaisrück
Ob. Zögersdorf
Schmida
Perzendorf
Trübensee
Tulln
Aigen
Wolfpassing
Königstetten
Nitzing
Frauenhofen
Staasdf.
Tulbing
Tulbinger Kogl
Chorherrn
Katzelsdf.
Freundorf
Baumgarten
Greifenstein
Hadersfeld
Kritzendf.
Altenberg
Wördern
Zeiselmauer
St. Andrä
Sonnberg
Klosterneuburg
Kirling
Gugging
Weidling
Kahlenbg.
Hohenau
Kirchbach
Tafelbg.
Hermannskogel
Grinzing
Sievering
Döbling
Heiligenstadt
Währing
Dornbach
Hernals
Ottakring
Hadersdorf
Hainbach
Rosskopf
Steinbach
Mauerbach
Hochbruck
Neubg.
Weidlingbach
Hütteldorf
Ried
Sieghartskirchen
Gablitz
Purkersdorf
Wien
Wiener Wald
Neu Lerchenfeld
Österreich Meile
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

FROM KREMS TO ABSDORF, 20 M., by railway in 1¼ hr. Stations *Gedersdorf*, *Hadersdorf* (junction of the *Kamptal-Bahn* to stat. *Sigmundsherberg-Horn* on the Franz-Josefs-Bahn, p. 314), *Wagram* (½ hr. W. of which is **Schloss Grafenegg*, the property of Count Breuner, with a fine park and interesting stables), *Kirchberg* on the Wagram, *Absdorf* (p. 315).

We now near the famous Benedictine Abbey of *Göttweig*, which has already been visible for some time, situated on a hill 856 ft. high, 3 M. from the Danube. Founded in 1072, the present extensive buildings were erected in 1719. The portal of the church and the great staircase are very imposing. The abbey possesses a library with numerous incunabula and MSS., a physical cabinet, and collections of coins, antiquities, engravings, etc.

The left bank is now flat, and numerous islands again divide the stream. To the right, on the crest of the hill, rises the solitary church of *Wetterkreuz* (1207 ft.)

(12.35) R. **Hollenburg** (772 ft.), with a château and park, and above it a ruined castle. The right bank also now becomes flat, and the scenery is uninteresting until Vienna is approached.

R. *Traismauer*, a very old village, not visible from the river, is mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. Near it the *Traisen* falls into the Danube. Then (1.30) **Zwentendorf.**

(1.40) R. **Tulln** *(Brenner; Hirsch; Löwe)*, one of the oldest towns on the Danube, the *Comagenae* of the Romans, and the station of one of their river-fleets, is also mentioned in the Nibelungen-Lied. In the extensive plain here, the *Tullner Feld*, an army of 60,000 Germans and Poles assembled in 1683, and marched thence to the distressed Viennese against their Turkish besiegers. The Danube is here crossed by the Franz-Josefs Railway (p. 315).

From Tulln to *Herzogenburg* and *St. Pölten*, see p. 247; to *Absdorf-Hipperdorf* and *Krems*, see above and p. 315.

Below Tulln, as the *Wiener Wald* is approached, the scenery improves.

(2.10) R. **Greifenstein**, a castle of Prince Liechtenstein, with a handsome tower, attracts many visitors from Vienna (station on the Franz-Josefs Line, which here skirts the bank). *Hadersfeld*, on the hill, from which pleasant forest-paths lead to *Klosterneuburg*, *Kierling*, etc., commands the whole valley of the Danube.

L. *Kreuzenstein*, a castle concealed by trees, destroyed in the Thirty Years' War, but restored in 1887 by Count Wilczek.

R. *Höflein*, below which the river suddenly turns S. In the distance we observe the Leopoldsberg and the Kahlenberg (p. 244).

(2.25) L. **Korneuburg** (548 ft.; *Hirsch; Strauss*), formerly a fortress, frequently mentioned in the war between Matthew Corvinus and Emp. Frederick III., and in the Thirty Years' War, lies in the plain, far inland, on the Nordwest-Bahn (p. 315). Along the bank extends the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (1180 ft.). In the distance glitter the domes of the great Augustinian Abbey of Klosterneuburg.

R. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 245). Below it the *Kahlenberg* (p. 244) lies so close to the river as scarcely to leave room for the railway

and the road. To the right, on a prominent spur, is the church of the *Leopoldsberg* (p. 244), at the foot of which, amidst vineyards, lies *Kahlenbergerdorf*.

(2.50) R. **Nussdorf** (p. 244). The broader arm of the Danube, to the left, does not touch the capital. Passengers are conveyed by a smaller vessel through the *Danube Canal* from Nussdorf to the Franz-Josefs-Quai, below the Stefaniebrücke.

(3.30 p.m.) R. **Vienna** (560 ft.), p. 185.

39. From Linz to Salzburg.

77½ M. Railway in 2¼-5¾ hrs.

Linz, see p. 249. — 6 M. *Hörsching;* 11¼ M. *Marchtrenk;* 17 M. **Wels** (1026 ft.; **Bauer's Hôtel Adler;* **Post;* *Kaiserin von Oesterreich*, at the station; *Rail. Rest.*), a small town on the *Traun*, with a new Gothic church and an old castle of Prince Auersperg. From Wels to *Passau*, see p. 179; to *Simbach* and *Munich*, see p. 172; to *Aschach*, on the Danube, see p. 180.

Beyond Wels the line enters a wooded district. 20 M. *Gunskirchen;* 24 M. **Lambach** (1100 ft.; **Rail. Rest.*, with R.; **Rössl*), a small town with important-looking buildings. Among these is a *Benedictine Abbey*, founded in 1032, which contains a collection of engravings, incunabula, MSS., and nine large altar-pieces by Sandrart. — Rail to *Gmunden* (with visit to the *Traunfall*), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The line quits the Traun and enters the valley of the *Ager*. On the left the Traunstein and the Höllengebirge. 26 M. *Neukirchen;* 28 M. *Breitenschützing;* 30½ M. *Schwanenstadt;* 34½ M. **Attnang** (1322 ft.; *Rail. Rest.; Inn* at the station), junction for the Salzkammergut Railway (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

From Attnang to Schärding, 42 M. (rail in 2½ hrs.). 7 M. *Manning-Wolfsegg;* 2 M. to the E. lies the small town of **Wolfsegg** (**Hüttl*, with view; *Post*), charmingly situated on the slope of the *Hausruck*. Fine views from the Schloss-Park and the 'Schanze'. 10½ M. *Holzleithen;* branch-line to *Thomasroith*, in a coal-mining district. The train penetrates the Hausruck by a tunnel 770 yds. long, and descends by *Hausruck* and *Eberschwang* to (20½ M.) *Ried* (p. 172). 25½ M. *Aurolzmünster;* 28 M. *St. Martin*, with the château and brewery of Count Arco-Valley; 30 M. *Hart;* 32 M. *Andiesenhofen*. The train nears the Inn, crosses the Andiesenbach, and beyond (36½ M.) *Suben* the *Prambach*, and reaches (42 M.) *Schärding* (p. 179), an old town picturesquely situated on the right bank of the Inn. From Schärding to *Passau* (Ratisbon etc.), see p. 179.

To the left the old château of *Puchheim;* in the background the Höllengebirge. — 37½ M. **Vöcklabruck** (1420 ft.; **Mohr; Post*) is a pleasant little town on the Ager; on a height on the E. side stands the old Gothic church of *Schöndorf*. Route to the *Attersee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

The train crosses the Ager twice. On the right are the château and ruins of *Wartenburg*. At (40 M.) *Timelkam* the line enters the valley of the *Vöckla*, which falls into the Ager here. 45 M.

SALZBURG

1 : 17,550

0 100 200 300 400 500 600

Meter.

1. *Botanischer Garten* . D.4.
2. *Hauptwache* . E.4.
3. *Hofbrunnen* . E.4.
4. *Kapitelschwemme* E.4.

Kirchen u. Klöster :

5. *Augustiner-Kloster und Kirche* C.2.
6. *Benediktiner-Abtei und Stiftskirche St. Peter* E.4.
7. *Bürgerspitalkirche* D.4.
8. *Dreifaltigkeitskirche und Seminar* . . D.3.
9. *Franziskaner-Kloster und Kirche* D.4.
10. *Kajetaner-Kirche* E.F.4.
11. *Kapuziner-Kloster und Kirche* . E.3.
12. *Kollegienkirche* . . D.4.
13. *Loretto-Kloster u. Kirche* D.2.
14. *Protestantische Kirche* C.2.3.
15. *St. Erhardsspitalkirche* F.4.5.
16. *St. Margarethenkapelle* . E.4.
17. *St. Michaelskirche* . . E.4.
18. *St. Peterstiftskirche* D.E.4.
19. *St. Sebastianskirche* E.2.3.
20. *Ursuliner-Kloster und Kirche* . . . C.3.
21. *Ursulinerinnen-Kloster und Kirche (Nonnberg)* E.F.4.
22. *Kollegium-Gebäude* D.4.
23. *Landtags-Gebäude (Chiemseehof)* E.4.
24. *Leichenhof St. Peter* . E.4.
25. " " *St. Sebastian* E.2.
26. *Mariensäule* . E.4.
27. *Mozarts Geburtshaus und Museum* . D.4.
28. *Mozarts Standbild* . E.4.
29. " " *Wohnhaus* . D.3.
30. *Paracelsus-Wohnhaus* . D.3.
31. *Pferdeschwemme* . . . D.4.
32. *Post u. Telegraph* E.4.
33. *Rathhaus* . . . D.3.
34. *Regierung u. Landgericht* . E.4.
35. *Sommer-Reitschule* . D.4.
36. *Theater* . D.3.

A B C D

Maria Plain

Hôtel del Euro

Schlachthaus

Gasfabrik

Finanzhaus

Ernst Thunstrasse

Schwarz Str.

Bahnhofstrasse

Elisabeth Str.

München

Kurhaus

Kosmorama

Stadtpark

Schloss Mirabell

Mirabell Garten

St. Johann-Spital

Reichenhaller Str.

Müllner

Franz Josef Kai

Salzach

Hotel Pitter

Augthof

Mönchsberg

Aufzug

Museum

Gries-G.

Marketender

Bürgerwehr-Zeughaus

Neuthor

Kaserne

Riedenburg

Mönch

Reinberg (Ofenloch-B.)

Achleiten

Karolinen

Ludwigsbad Leopoldskron

Geograph. Anstalt von

E
G
F
1
2
3
4
5
Kapuzinerberg
Franziszischlössl
Bergerkeller
Villa Gutterburg
Linzer-Th.
Aussicht nach Bayern
Obere Stadt-Aussicht
Mozarthäuschen
erste Stadt-Aussicht
Innerer Stein
Äusserer Stein
Villa Elsenheim
Gaisberg
Aigen
Bürgelstein
Aichnerstrasse
Giselaquai
Rudolfsquai
Fluss
Karolinen Brücke
S. Michaels-Th.
Mozart-Pl.
Residenz-platz
Neubau
Dom
Dom-platz
Kapitel-platz
Kajetaner-Th.
Künstlerhaus
Villa Trautmannsdorf
Nonnberg
Festung Hohensalzburg
Scharten-Th.
Nonnthal
Hellbrunner
Schrannengasse
Paris Lodron-G.
Makart-pl.
Dreifaltigkeits-G.
Berg-Str.
Wolf Dietrich-Str.
Virgil-Str.
Auersperg-Str.
Franziskaner-
Stiftskeller
Markt
Residenz
Stiegl-keller
E Berchtesgaden, Hallein
F
G
Hellbrunn
nz, Wien
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Redl-Zipf, with a large brewery; 47½ M. *Vöcklamarkt;* 50½ M. *Frankenmarkt* (1760 ft.). The railway quits the Vöckla, and winds through the wooded hill-district forming the watershed between the Traun and the Inn. The highest point is stat. *Ederbauer* (1960 ft.). Near (58½ M.) *Rabenschwand-Oberhofen*, the overhanging summit of the Schafberg is seen on the left. 60½ M. *Strasswalchen* (1772 ft.); thence to the *Mondsee*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*. 62 M. *Steindorf*, junction for Braunau (p. 172). 63 M. *Neumarkt-Köstendorf*.

The **Tannberg** (2572 ft.), 1 hr. from Neumarkt or from Weng, commands a superb view (path marked). Inn and pyramid at the top. Descent to (2 hrs.) *Mattsee* (see below).

Beyond (65½ M.) *Weng* the line skirts the pretty *Wallersee*, or *Lake of Seekirchen*, on which a small steamer plies. 67 M. *Wallersee;* 69 M. *Seekirchen* (Inn), ¾ M. from the S.W. end of the lake.

Diligence daily in 1½ hr. to (8 M.) **Mattsee** (1650 ft.; *Iglbräu*), charmingly situated on a neck of land between the *Ober-Trumersee* and *Nieder-Trumersee* (the '*Mattseen*'); 1¼ M. to the N.W. is the smaller *Grabensee*. The *Schlossberg* (1860 ft.; ¼ hr.) affords a good survey. Hence to the top of the *Tannberg*, 2½ hrs., see above.

The train enters a wooded tract and crosses the ravine of the *Fischach* (outflow of the Wallersee) several times. 71 M. *Eugendorf;* 73 M. *Hallwang-Elixhausen.* We now turn to the S. into the valley of the *Salzach;* to the left the rounded Gaisberg, to the right the Untersberg, Watzmann, and the Stauffen. 75 M. *Berg-Mariaplain* (p. 262). The station of (77½ M.) *Salzburg* is ¾ M. to the N. of the Stadtbrücke (p. 260).

Salzburg. — **Hotels.** *Hôtel de l'Europe (Pl. D, 1), opposite the station, with a large garden and fine view, R. 1 fl. 20-1 fl. 50, L. & A. 60 kr., pens., 4-5 fl. (lift); *Hôtel d'Autriche (Pl. a; D, 3), R., L., & A. 1½-2 fl., B. 50 kr.; *Hôtel Nelböck (Pl. b; D, 1), near the station, R., L., & A. 2-2½ fl., B. 60 kr., pension from 4 fl. — In the town, on the left bank: Erzherzog Carl (Pl. c; E, 4), R., L., & A. 2-2¼ fl.; Goldnes Schiff (Pl. d; E, 4). — Second-class: *Salzburger Hof (Pl. e; E, 4), in the Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Goldene Krone (Pl. f; D, 3), *Hirsch, Mödlhammerbräu, Horn, all in the Getreidegasse; *Mohr (Pl. g; E, 3, 4). — On the right bank of the Salzach: *Pitter's Hôtel (Pl. l; D, 2), Westbahn-Str., 5 min. from the station, R., L., & A. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Zum Stein (Pl. h; D, E, 3), by the bridge; *Gablerbräu (Pl. i; D, 3), Traube (Pl. k; D, 3), Regenbogen, Tiger, unpretending; Steinlechner, Aigner-Str., moderate; Pension Jung, near the station; — Koller's Hôtel-Garni, Linzergasse.

Cafés. On the left bank of the Salzach: *Tomaselli*, Ludwig-Victor-Platz; *Lobmayr*, Universitäts-Platz and Haffnergasse; *Wiesenberger*, Judengasse. On the right bank: *Café Bazar*, Schwarz-Str., and *Koller* (with R.), Linzergasse, near the bridge; *Edtmayr*, Theatergasse.

Restaurants. **Kurhaus* (see p. 260; evening concerts almost daily in summer, 30 kr.); **Pitter*, see above. — Wine in *St. Peter's Stiftskeller* (Pl. D, 4; p. 259; also a restaurant); at *Glocker's* and *Keller's*, in the Getreidegasse; at the *Tiger*, *Mohren*, etc. — *Stehle's* restaurant, Bahn-Str. — Beer at the *Stieglbräu;* in summer at the *Stieglkeller* (Pl. E, 4), on the way to the fortress, a favourite resort; **Sternbräugarten*, Getreidegasse; *Mirabellgarten*, Makart-Platz (concerts in summer); *Nürnberger Wurstküche*, Universitäts-Platz; *Hofmann's Bierhalle*, near the station; *Schanzlkeller*,

outside the Kajetanerthor; *Mödlhammer-Keller*, outside the Klausenthor; *Augustinerbräu* at *Müllη*.

Baths. **Kurhaus*, Bahn-Str., with baths of every kind (swimming, etc.). *Swimming Baths* near Schloss Leopoldskron, 1¼ M. to the S.W. (local train, see below). Mud, pine-cone, and peat baths at the *Ludwigsbad* and the *Marienbad*, 1½ M. from the town; omnibus from the 'Gold. Hirsch' and 'Gold. Horn' at 7, 10, 2 and 6 o'cl.

Cabs. From the station into the town, with luggage, one-horse 60 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; at night 90 kr. or 1 fl. 60 kr. — By time: half-a-day 3 fl. 20 kr. or 5 fl.; whole day 6 or 9 fl. — To *Berchtesgaden* 5 or 8 fl., there and back 6 or 10 fl.; *Königssee* 8 or 12 fl. (visit to the salt-mine included in both cases). — Excursions with stay of 1 hr.: *Aigen*, *Marienbad*, *Hellbrunn*, or *Klesheim* 2 fl. 30 or 3 fl. — Tolls and fees included in all cases.

Steam Tramway *(Lokalbahn)* from the railway-station through the town to Nonnthal hourly, and on to Hellbrunn and the Drachenloch several times a day. Stations within the town: *Fünfhaus*, *Ausweiche*, *Kurhaus*, *Bazar*, *Innerer Stein*, and *Aeusserer Stein*, beyond which the line crosses the Karolinen-Brücke to (2 M.) *Nonnthal*. The next part of the line affords pretty views. Stations: *Leopoldskron*, *Cemetery*, *Kleingmain*, *Morzg*, (4¼ M.) *Hellbrunn* (p. 262), *Anif* (p. 262), *Grödig*, *St. Leonhardt*, and (8 M.) the *Drachenloch*, on the Austrian frontier. Thence to *Berchtesgaden*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

'Dienstmann' (commissionnaire), 5 kr. per ¼ hr.; to carry luggage not exceeding 22 lbs. to the station, 20 kr. — **Guides**, 25 kr. per hr.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. 32; E, 4), Residenz-Platz.

English Church Service in the German Protestant Church at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Salzburg (1352 ft.), the Roman *Juvavum*, was once the capital of the richest and most powerful ecclesiastical principality in S. Germany, which was secularised in 1802 and converted into a temporal Electorate. In 1805 it became Austrian, then Bavarian, and finally, in 1816, Austrian again. The town (27,600 inhab.; 550 Prot.) is now the seat of an archbishop and of the government and law-courts of the district. The town, with which hardly another in Germany can vie in picturesqueness of situation, lies on both banks of the *Salzach*, bounded by the abrupt castle-hill and the *Mönchsberg* on the left bank, and by the *Kapuzinerberg* on the right bank. Frequent conflagrations have left few mediæval edifices at Salzburg. Most of the principal buildings are due to the splendour-loving prince-bishops of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The older quarter of the town is on the left bank of the Salzach. Its central point is the *Residenz-Platz* (Pl. E, 4), in which rises the handsome ***Hofbrunnen** (Pl. 3), 46 ft. in height, executed in 1664 by *Ant. Dario*. Each of the hippopotami and the figures of Atlas is hewn out of a single block of marble. At the summit a Triton spouts water out of a horn. On the W. side of the Platz is the spacious **Residenz-Schloss** (Pl. D, E, 4), erected in 1592-1724, now occupied by the Grand-Duke of Tuscany. Opposite to it is the **Neubau**, containing the *Government Offices*, *Law Courts* (Pl. 34), and *Post* and *Telegraph Offices* (Pl. 32). On the S. side is the handsome ***Cathedral**, erected in 1614-28 by *Santino Solari*, in the late Renaissance style. A chapel to the left of the entrance con-

tains a *Font in bronze, of 1321. The modern cloisters are adorned with paintings by Glötzle. In the Domplatz, W. of the cathedral, rises a *Mariensäule* (Pl. 26) in lead by Hagenauer (1772).

***Mozart's Statue** (Pl. 28), in bronze, by *Schwanthaler*, erected in 1842, adorns the adjacent Mozart-Platz. The house where the great composer (1756-91) was born, No. 7 Getreidegasse (Pl. 27), contains the **Mozart Museum** on the third floor (adm. 50 kr.; on week-days, 9-12 and 2-4; on Sun. 10-12), with his piano and spinet, a collection of his letters and MSS., and other reminiscences. — *Mozart's House* (Pl. 29; D, 3) is in the Makart-Platz, on the right bank of the Salzach.

On the S. side of the cathedral is the *Kapitel-Platz*, with its handsome marble horse-trough (1732; Pl. 4). On the left side of this Platz is the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (Pl. 3, 4).

Nearly opposite, in the S.W. corner of the Platz, is the entrance to the ***Burial Ground of St. Peter** (Pl. 24), the oldest in Salzburg. The vaults hewn in the rock and the chapels attached (*Maximus-* and *Gertrauden-Kapelle*), dating from the period of the consecration of the ground by St. Rupert about 696, are interesting. The late-Gothic *Church of St. Margaret* (Pl. 16) in the middle of the burial-ground, erected in 1481 and restored in 1864, contains tombstones of the 15th century. — At the N. entrance to the burial-ground is the *Stiftskeller* (p. 257; good wine).

In the vicinity is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. 9), of the 13th cent., with a fine Romanesque S. portal, and an elegant Gothic tower, erected in 1866. In the hexagonal choir is the high-altar, with a *Madonna, carved in wood by M. Pacher (1480).

The stables of the former prince-bishops, now a cavalry-barrack, contain the **Summer Riding School** (Pl. 35; adm. 10 kr.), an amphitheatre hewn in the rocks of the Mönchsberg in 1693, and the *Winter Riding School*, with a painting of a tournament on the ceiling (date 1690). To the left of the riding-school are the steps ascending to the Mönchsberg (see below).

On the N. side of the barracks, in the Universitäts-Platz, is a *Horse Trough* (Pl. 31) with marble enclosure and a group of horse-tamers by *Mandl* (1670). To the W. of this point is the *Neuthor, a tunnel 150 yds. long, hewn in 1767 through the conglomerate rock (breccia) of the Mönchsberg, leading out of the town. Beyond it rises a statue of St. Sigismund, by *Hagenauer*, and on the side next the town is a medallion-portrait of Archduke Sigismund, the founder of the tunnel.

In the Universitäts-Platz rises the **Kollegienkirche** (Pl 22; D, 4), a dome-covered rococo church, erected in 1696-1707, from designs by *Fischer v. Erlach.*

Near the Convent of St. Ursula (Pl. 20) is the extensive and valuable ***Museum Carolino-Augusteum** (Pl. D, 3), entered from the Franz-Josef-Quai (adm. 8-1 and 2-6; daily in summer; Sun. and Thurs. 1-4 in winter; 50 kr., Sun. 30 kr.).

Above the town, on the S.E. point of the Mönchsberg, rises the fortress of ***Hohen-Salzburg** (1778 ft.), the pinnacled towers of which are 500 ft. above the Kapitel-Platz. The *Folter-Thurm* (80 ft.

high) commands a remarkably fine *Panorama. The direct route from the town to the fortress (1/4 hr.), indicated by notice-boards, leads from the Kapitel-Platz (Pl. E, 4) through the *Festungsgasse*, and past the restaurant *Zur Katz* (fine view). The fortifications (ticket of admission to the interior and the tower 20 kr.) were founded in the 9th cent., but the greater part of the present pile dates from 1496-1519. The *Church of St. George*, erected in 1502, contains statues of the Twelve Apostles in red marble. On the exterior is a relief of the founder, Archbishop Leonhard (d. 1519).

The ***Mönchsberg** (1647 ft.), a wooded hill 1 1/2 M. long, bounding the town on the W. side, affords charming walks with beautiful views. An electric lift conveys visitors in 2 min. from Gstättengasse No. 13 (Pl. C,3) to the plateau (184 ft. above the street), near the *Bürgerwehrsöller* (Restaur.; view of the town).

The direct route from the town to the Mönchsberg is by a flight of 283 steps adjoining the Summer Riding School (Pl. 35, D 4; p. 259); another leads from the suburb of *Mülln*, past the *Augustinian Church* (Pl. 5; C, 2) and through the *Monica-Pforte*; a third from the suburb of *Nonnthal*, through the *Schartenthor* (Pl. D, 5). The road from the fortress (see above) to the Mönchsberg leads through a gateway under the Katz, and passes the *Ludwigs-Fernsicht* and the castellated *Villa Freyburg*.

The finest points are the *Franz-Josef-Elisabeth-Höhe*, the *Carolinen-Höhe*, and *Achleitner's Tower* (Pl. D, 5; adm. 10 kr.). To the left rises the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, beyond it the Gaisberg, at the foot of which is the Aignerthal; beyond Schloss Hellbrunn are the long Tennengebirge, the narrow defile of Pass Lueg, with the Hagengebirge and the Hohe-Göll adjoining it, and the dark Untersberg; then the Lattenberg, Müllnerhorn, Ristfeichthorn, Sonntagshorn, the Hochstaufen, and in the plain, Schloss Klesheim. In the foreground rises the Reinberg, a rocky eminence with quarries of conglomerate. To the W. stretches the Bavarian plain.

The E. spur of the hill, below the fortress, is called the **Nonnberg** (Pl. E, E, 4), from the Ursuline nunnery situated on it. The Gothic *Convent Church* (founded in 1009, restored in the 15th cent.) possesses a fine winged altar, a crypt with interesting columns, and in the tower ancient frescoes. The cloisters (end of 11th cent.) are the oldest in Germany. Charming view from the parapet. — Outside the adjacent Kajetaner-Thor, on the Salzach, is the **Künstlerhaus** (Pl. F, 4), opened in 1885 for exhibitions of pictures and industrial art.

The Salzach is crossed in the middle of the town by the iron *Stadtbrücke*, 100 yds. long. In the 'Platzl', near the bridge, on the right bank of the Salzach, is the *House of Paracelsus* (Pl. 30), the celebrated physician and empiric (d. 1541).

To the N. of the Platzl the Dreifaltigkeitsgasse leads to the long *Mirabell-Platz*. Here on the left rises **Schloss Mirabell** (Pl. D, 2), rebuilt after a fire in 1818, formerly the archiepiscopal palace, and now the property of the town. Behind it lies the *Mirabell Garden*, laid out in the old French fashion, and adorned with statues.

Schloss Mirabell is adjoined on the N. by the pleasant **Stadtpark,** which contains a handsome **Kurhaus* and *Bath-House* (concerts, see p. 257). A building in the park contains *Sattler's Cosmorama* and a panorama of Salzburg (adm. 30 kr.).

In the Linzergasse on the right bank, about 200 paces from the bridge, opposite the Gablerbräu Inn, is the conspicuous stone portal

which forms the entrance to the ***Kapuzinerberg** (2132 ft.). The *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. 11) is reached by 255 steps. At the top visitors ring at the gate (3 kr.) and enter the park. On the left stands the '*Mozarthäuschen*', brought from Vienna, in which Mozart completed his 'Zauberflöte' in 1791 (adm. 10 kr.). About 3 min. to the right is the 'erste Stadt-Ansicht' (a small belvedere). Returning to the Mozarthäuschen, we ascend through the wood by about 500 steps more. After 10 min. a post on the left indicates the way to the '*Aussicht nach Bayern*': view of the railway-station in the foreground, to the right Mariaplain, to the left Mülln, in the centre the Salzach stretching far into the plains of Bavaria. About 2 min. farther another finger-post shows the way (diverging to the right from the direct path to the restaurant) to the (5 min.) '*Stadt-Aussicht*', the finest point on the Kapuzinerberg: admirable *View of the town and fortress, the Hochstauffen, the Untersberg, and Berchtesgaden Mts. In 5 min. more we reach the *Francisci Schlössl* on the E. side of the hill, 781 ft. above the Salzach, commanding a fine view to the S. and E. (restaurant). Shady paths, with pretty views, descend hence at the back of the hill to the Linzer Thor, through which we may re-enter the town.

The château and park of **Aigen**, the property of Prince Schwarzenberg, at the foot of the Gaisberg, 3 M. to the S.E. of Salzburg, are also worth visiting. Morning-light best; the finest point is the *Kanzel*. At the entrance to the grounds (3/4 M. from the station) is a *Restaurant, where a guide (30 kr.) may be procured.

About 1 1/4 hr. above Aigen is Count Platz's château of **St. Jacob am Thurn**, an excellent point of view (Restaurant). From the 'Aussicht', 5 min. from the château, we enjoy a view of the mountains and the plain of the Salzach, most picturesquely grouped. The Tennengebirge, the Hohe Göll, Watzmann, Hochkalter, Untersberg, and Hochstauffen are especially conspicuous. In the background of the Salzachthal lies Salzburg.

The ***Gaisberg** (4220 ft.; 2 1/2 hrs.) is the finest point of view near Salzburg. A ZAHNRADBAHN, or rack-and-pinion railway, opened in 1887, ascends to the summit from *Parsch* (*Dr. Breyer's Hydropathic), a station 6 min. by rail from Salzburg, or about 1 M. from the *Karolinen-Brücke* (Pl. F, 4) by the Aigen and Gaisberg road. The ascent by the railway, which is 2 3/4 M. in length, with a maximum gradient of 25:100, takes 40 min. (return-ticket 3 fl. 6 kr.). The line ascends on the S. side of the hill, by the station of *Mitter-Judenberg*, to (1 3/4 M.) the *Zistel-Alpe* (3232 ft.; Rest.), and then mounts in a wide curve round the E. side to the summit, with the **Hotel Gaisbergspitze* (R. 1 1/4-1 1/2 fl., L. & A. 25 kr.) and a belvedere tower (15 kr.). The admirable *View, nearly as good from the inn as from the tower, embraces the Salzburg Alps and the plain, with seven lakes.

For pedestrians the best route is by the 'Alpenvereinsweg', constructed by the German Alpine Club, and provided with finger-posts and benches (shade in the morning). From *Parsch* (see above) we proceed to (10 min.) the *Apothekerhöfe*, at the foot of the hill. The path then ascends to the left to the (3/4 hr.) *Gersberg-* (or *Zeisberg*) *Alpe* (2615 ft.; Inn), and thence

in zigzags through wood on the N. side to the (1 hr.) summit. — From the *Apothekerhöfe* to the *Zistel-Alp* (see p. 261), on foot, 1½ hr.; thence to the top, ¾ hr.

The imperial château of **Hellbrunn** (steam-tramway, see p. 258), 3 M. to the S. of Salzburg, with gardens and fountains in the style of the 17th and 18th cent., is adorned with frescoes by Mascagni and others (1615). (*Restaurant. The fountains play on Sundays gratis; fee on other days 50 kr.) To the left on entering the grounds is an iron gate (when closed, fee of 20 kr.) leading into the *Park*. Leaving the carriage-drive after 200 paces, we ascend the wooded hill to the right, past the *Monatsschlösschen*, to (¼ hr.) the *Stadt-Aussicht*, commanding a fine view of Salzburg. Then through wood to (10 min.) the *Watzmann-Aussicht*, at the back of the hill, from which the Watzmann is seen to advantage. On our way back we descend to the right, after 5 min., to the '*Steinerne Theater*', hewn in the rock, where pastorals and operas used to be performed under the patronage of the prince-bishops. We then return by the drive. — To the S. of Hellbrunn, 1½ M. on the road to Hallein, is the Gothic château of *Anif*, the seat of Count Arco.

To the S.W. of Salzburg (1¼ M.; steam-tramway, see p. 258) is the château of **Leopoldskron**, with a large fish-pond and *Swimming Bath* (p. 258; Restaurant). From this point the extensive *Leopoldskroner Moos* stretches S. to the base of the Untersberg. On the 'Moos-Strasse', which traverses the moor to Glaneck, are a group of 200 houses inhabited by peat-cutters, and the 'Moos-Bäder' or peat-baths. The *Ludwigsbad* is ¾ M. from Leopoldskron, and the *Marienbad* 1¼ M.

From (4 M.) **Glaneck** (1463 ft.; *Inn*), with its old château, a road, ascending by the falls of the Glan, leads to (2 M.) the source of the stream, called the **Fürstenbrunnen* (1952 ft.), the excellent water of which (42° Fahr.) is now conducted to Salzburg. On the road are marble-cutting works and bullet-mills, and in the vicinity are the *Quarries* which yield the beautiful Untersberg marble (Rest. zur Schönen Aussicht).

To the N. (3½ M.), on the right bank of the Salzach, rises the conspicuous and handsome pilgrimage-church of **Maria-Plain** (1720 ft.), erected in 1674. Very extensive *View, finest by evening-light. A path diverging at Froschheim (Pl. F, 1) is shorter and pleasanter than the road (finger-post). Restaurant at the foot of the hill.

The **Untersberg**, the most conspicuous mountain near Salzburg, culminates in the Geiereck (5909 ft.), the Salzburger Hohethron (6073 ft.), and the Berchtesgadener Hohethron (6480 ft.). Ascent (with guide) from Glaneck to the (4½ hrs.) *Untersberg-Haus* (5415 ft.; Inn); thence in 1¼ hr. to the top of the *Salzburger Hohethron* (*View). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Salzburg to *Berchtesgaden (Königssee)*, *Hallein* and *Golling*, *the Salzburg and Tyrol Railway*, etc., see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

40. From Vienna to Gratz.

141 M. Railway in 5½-9 hrs.; views generally to the left. — A glimpse at the interesting **Semmering Railway* may be obtained by going as far as *Mürzzuschlag*, and returning the same day (return-tickets issued in summer; 2nd cl. 3, 3rd cl. 2 fl.). See *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

From Vienna to (16½ M.) *Baden*, see R. 36. On the hills to the right are the ruins of *Rauhenstein* and *Rauheneck*, with *Schloss Weilburg* and the *Helenenthal* between them (see p. 243). The broad plain to the left, sprinkled with villages, is bounded by the *Leitha Mts.* Near (19 M.) **Vöslau** (800 ft.; **Hôtel Back; Hallmayer; Communal; Witzmann*, etc.), a watering-place, the best Austrian wine is produced. A large pond in the park of Count Fries, fed by a thermal spring (75° Fahr.), contains swimming and other baths.

Adjoining Vöslau is the prettily situated village of **Gainfarn** (**Weintraube*), with a hydropathic. — Excursion to (1½ hr.) **Merkenstein**, with a ruined castle, a château, and a belvedere in the park. Ascent thence of the *Eiserne Thor* (2785 ft.), an admirable point of view, 2 hrs. (see p. 244).

Near (22 M.) *Leobersdorf* (Adler), the barren *Schneeberg* is seen on the right; 1 M. to the E. is *Schönau*, with a fine park. Branch-lines to (46½ M.) *St. Pölten* (p. 247) and to (23½ M.) *Gulenstein* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*).

26 M. *Felixdorf*. Near *Theresienfeld* (a home for invalid officers founded by Maria Theresa in 1763) are extensive fields of maize.

31 M. **Wiener-Neustadt** (930 ft.; *Hirsch*, *Kreuz*, *Rössl*), with 25,146 inhab., the birthplace of Emp. Maximilian I., was almost entirely destroyed by fire in 1834, and is now an important manufacturing town. Tramway from the station every ¼ hr.

The *Parish Church*, with two lofty spires, is partly Romanesque (nave, 13th cent.) and partly Gothic (choir and transept, 14th cent.). It contains interesting sculptures (painted statues of the Apostles, 15th cent.; *St. Sebastian, end of 16th cent.) and monuments. On the outside of the tower (S. side) is the tomb of Counts Zrinyi and Frangipani, the Hungarian insurgents, beheaded here in 1671.

At the S.E. angle of the town stands the ancient ducal *Castle* of the Babenberg family, built in the 12th, and altered in the 15th and 18th centuries. The late-Gothic *Schloss-Kapelle* contains three superb stained-glass windows, that in the middle, with portraits of Max I. and his two wives, with the Baptism of Christ above, dating from 1479. On the high-altar stands an excellent bronze statue of St. George, of the 15th cent. (under which reposes Emp. Maximilian I.). In the court, over the entrance, are the armorial bearings (89 quarterings, many quite imaginary) of Frederick III., and his favourite motto A. E. I. O. U. ('Austria erit in orbe ultima', or 'Austriæ est imperare orbi universo'), which is also seen on many of the buildings of Neustadt; below is a statue of the Emperor. The building was converted into a military academy (400 pupils) by Maria Theresa in 1752 and contains portraits of the Empress and eminent officers educated here. In the garden are a statue of Maria Theresa and a monument to former pupils slain in battle.

The late-Gothic *Neuklosterkirche* contains the tomb of Eleanor of Portugal (d. 1467), wife of Frederick III., and a finely carved winged altar of 1447. The Monastery possesses a Library containing ancient miniatures, and a collection of early German paintings, ivory carving, majolica, and other curiosities.

In the *Rathhaus* are preserved many charters of the 12th cent. and a small collection of antiquities, including the *Corvinus-Becher*, a magnificent silver tankard, 2 ft. in height, executed in Germany in 1462 to commemorate the reconciliation of Frederick III. and Matthew Corvinus of Hungary (1462); also old codices (the Gospels of 1325), weapons, etc. (Custodian on 1st floor; fee.)

From Neustadt to Oedenburg, Steinamanger, and Mohács, see R. 59.

From Neustadt to Aspang, 22 M., rail in 1½ hr. (from Vienna to Aspang, 54 M., in 3 hrs.). The station is on the E. side of the town. 5 M. *Klein-Wolkersdorf* (station for *Froschdorf* or *Frohsdorf*, once the residence of Count Chambord); 8 M. *Pitten*, with a ruined castle; 10½ M. *Seebenstein*, commanded by a noble Schloss of Prince Liechtenstein, containing a collection of armour (fine view); 22 M. **Aspang** (1556 ft.; *Aspanger Hof; Adler*). The *Wechsel* (5702 ft.; 5 hrs.) is a fine point of view. From Aspang, a road leads W., by *Feistritz*, to (8 M.) *Kirchberg* on the Wechsel, where there is a grand stalactite grotto. Pleasant road through wood, by *Schloss Kranichberg*, a seat of the Archbishop of Vienna, to (7½ M.) *Gloggnitz* (see below).

To the right beyond Neustadt the *Schneeberg* is visible from the summit nearly to the base; to the left the Leitha Mts. Large fields of maize, and then pine-woods are passed. On the hills to the left in the distance is *Schloss Seebenstein* (see above). 35½ M. *St. Egyden;* 40½ M. *Neunkirchen* (Hirsch), a manufacturing place. Scenery picturesque and varied. 42½ M. *Ternitz;* 46 M. *Pottschach*, with manufactories. 47½ M. **Gloggnitz** (1426 ft.; **Baumgartner;* **Adler*, etc.; *Restaur.* opp. the station) lies at the base of the Semmering. *Schloss Gloggnitz* on a hill, a Benedictine abbey down to 1803, now belongs to Dr. Richter. On a hill to the left (1½ hr. to the S.W.) is the picturesque castle of *Wartenstein*.

The ***Semmering Railway**, which begins at Gloggnitz, the oldest of mountain-railways, constructed in 1848-53, is remarkable alike for its engineering and its scenery. Between Gloggnitz and Mürzzuschlag, a distance of 35 M., there are 15 tunnels and 18 viaducts. The maximum gradient is 1:40. The construction of this part of the line cost upwards of 60,000*l.* per English mile.

The train ascends with the aid of a mountain locomotive. Schloss Gloggnitz looks imposing. In the valley flows the green *Schwarzau*, by which is the large paper-factory of *Schlöglmühl*. On the left rises the *Sonnenwendstein* with its three peaks; to the W. in the background the *Raxalp*. The line then describes a wide circuit round the N. slope of the mountain to (55 M.) **Payerbach** (1512 ft.; *Mader; *Rail. Rest.*, with beds).

To *Reichenau* and the *Höllenthal*, with ascents of the *Schneeberg* and the *Raxalp*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

Beyond Payerbach the train crosses the valley of Reichenau by a viaduct of thirteen arches, 249 yds. long and 80 ft. high, and then

ascends (gradient 1 : 40) the S. slope of the valley. Two short tunnels; to the left an extensive view over the plain. Gloggnitz now lies 558 ft. below the line.

The train next skirts the *Gotschakogl* (two tunnels). On a rocky pinnacle at stat. *Ktamm* (2254 ft.) rises an old castle of Prince Liechtenstein, once the key of Styria, but now half destroyed. Far below runs the old Semmering road, with several manufactories and the white houses of *Schottwien* in a ravine. Beyond the next tunnel a picturesque retrospect of the castle of Klamm. Farther on, a fine view is obtained of the deep *Adtitzgraben* with its rocky sides and pinnacles. The train traverses a long gallery, with apertures for light, and a bridge, skirting the *Weinzettelwand*, and reaches stat. *Breitenstein* (2540 ft.). Two more tunnels. We then cross the *Kalte Rinne* by a viaduct 202 yds. long and 150 ft. high, and ascend in a wide sweep (fine retrospect) to the last large viaduct (166 yds. long, 79 ft. high), which spans the *Untere Adtitzgraben.*

After three more tunnels the train stops at (71 M.) **Semmering** (2840 ft.), reached in 1¼-1¾ hr. from Gloggnitz. On the rocks to the right is a memorial of *Kart von Ghega*, the constructor of the railway. In a fine situation, 1 M. to the N., are the large **Hôtet Semmering* (3280 ft.) and the *Hôtet Panhans* (3363 ft.). At the highest point of the high road (3216 ft.), 1½ M. to the S. of the station, is the *Erzherzog Johann Inn.* — Ascent of the *Sonnenwendstein*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Atps.*

The line now avoids a farther ascent of 276 ft. by means of a tunnel, 1575 yds. in length, which penetrates the **Semmering,** the boundary between Austria and Styria. The middle of the tunnel is the culminating point of the line (2940 ft.), whence the train descends into the grassy *Fröschnitzthat.* 79 M. *Spital* (2520 ft.; Schwan; Hirsch).

82½ M. **Mürzzuschlag** (2200 ft.; *Erzherzog Johann; *Adler; Post; Lambach*, ½ M. from the station; **Rail. Rest.*, R. 1 fl. 20 kr.), on the *Mürz*, is a summer-resort (Kurhaus), with pleasant walks. Excursion to *Neuberg* and *Mariazell*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line follows the pleasant, pine-clad valley of the *Mürz*, enlivened with iron-forges. 87 M. *Langenwang;* 90 M. *Krieglach* (Maurer); 91 M. *Mitterdorf*, with a gun-factory. To the right, at the mouth of the *Veitschthal*, is the château of *Püchl*, with its four towers, and farther on, near *Wartberg*, the ruin of *Lichtenegg.* The train sweeps round the *Wartberg-Kogel*, crossing the Mürz twice, and reaches (97 M.) *Kindberg* (1820 ft.), with the château of Count Attems. 102 M. *Marein.* 106 M. *Kapfenberg*, at the entrance to the *Thörlthal*, ½ M. from which lies the sheltered *Bad Steinerhof.*

109 M. **Bruck** (1585 ft.; *Wintersteiner*, at the station; *Löwe; Adler;* pop. 5788), at the confluence of the Mürz and the *Mur*, is the junction for *St. Michael*, *Viltach*, and *Udine;* see *Baedeker's Eastern Atps.* Gothic Parish Church. Old *Herzogshof* with arcades and open

balcony, now private property. The *Gloriette* to the E. of the station and the *Calvarienberg* on the right bank of the Mur are good points of view. On a rocky hill to the N. of the station is the ruin of *Landskron*, once a ducal castle, burned down in 1792.

The train enters the narrow valley of the *Mur*. At (115 M.) *Pernegg* (*Linde) is a large château of Herr Lipith. Near (118 M.) *Mixnitz* (*Schartner) is an extensive stalactite cavern, called the *Drachenhöhle*, in the *Röthelstein*, 1533 ft. above the village. 125 M. *Frohnleiten*, with forges and a hydropathic, lies on the opposite bank. To the right of the railway is *Schloss Pfannberg*, and on a hill to the left are the ruins of the castle of the same name. The castle of *Rabenstein*, recently restored, rises on a rock on the right bank. The valley expands for a short distance, and then contracts to a narrow defile, through which the line is carried along the *Badelwand* by a gallery of 35 arches (400 yds. long). At (129½ M.) *Peggau*, the *Schöckel* is seen to the left. Opposite, at the mouth of the *Uebelbach*, lies *Feistritz*, with lead and zinc mines.

The train now crosses the Mur. 132 M. *Klein-Stübing*, with a château of Count Palffy; 134½ M. *Gratwein* (1295 ft.; Fischerwirth), with a large paper-mill. Near (136 M.) *Judendorf* (*Hôt. Schreiber), on a height to the right, lies *Maria-Strassengel*, an elegant Gothic pilgrimage-church of 1355, with an open tower. The train passes the ruin of *Gösting*, property of Count Attems, and enters a fertile basin, where the isolated Schlossberg of Gratz rises on the left, with the capital of Styria at its base.

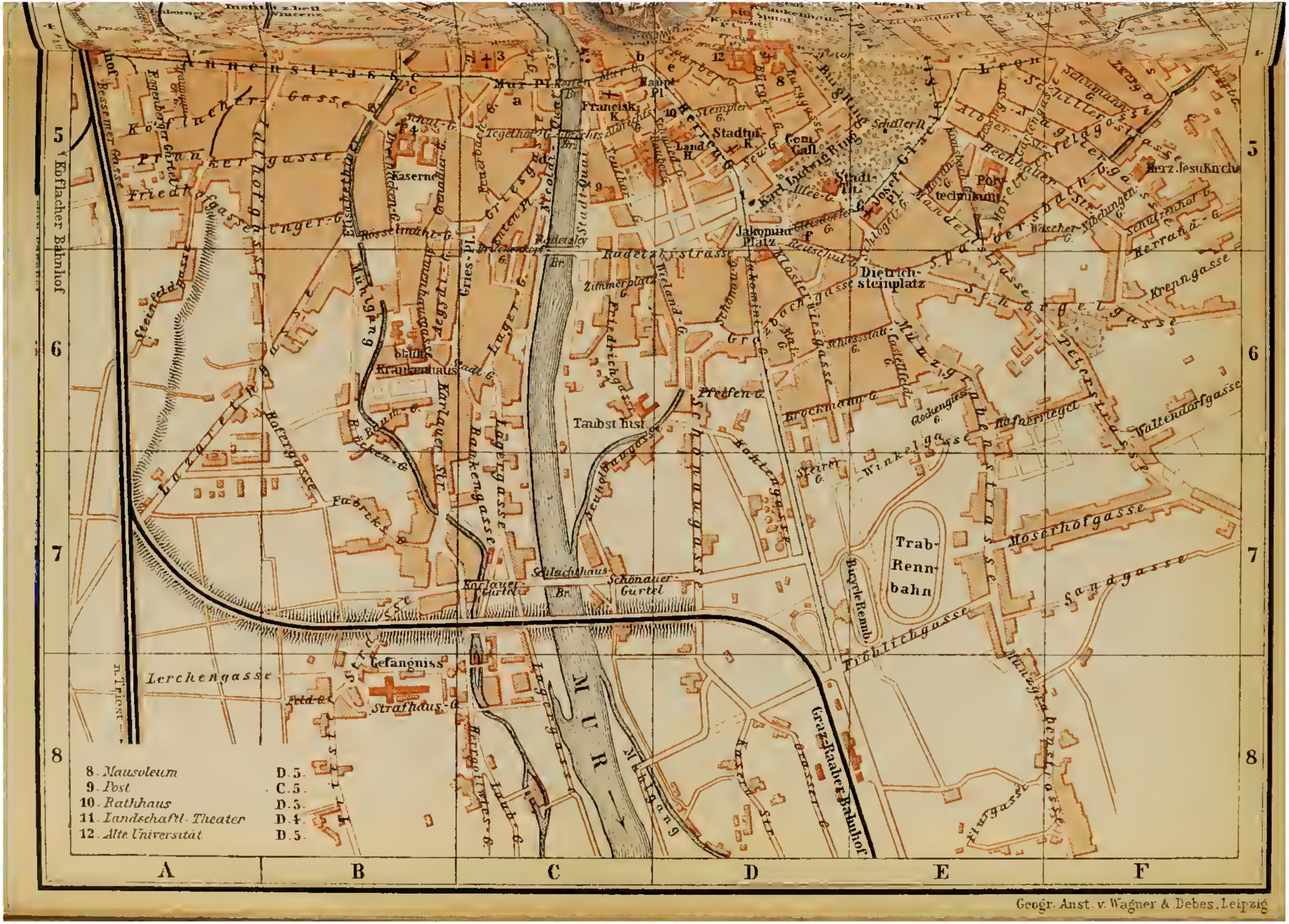
141 M. **Gratz.** — **Hotels.** On the *right bank* of the Mur, near the suspension-bridge, ¾ M. from the station: *Elephant (Pl. a; C, 5), R., L., & A. from 2 fl.; *Florian (Pl. d; C, 5); *Goldnes Ross and Sonne, Mariahilf-Str. (Pl. C, 4); *Daniel, at the station (Pl. A, 4); Goldner Engel, in the Gries; Drei Raben (Pl. c; B, 5), Annenstrasse, near the station. — On the *left bank:* *Erzherzog Johann (Pl. b; C, 5), R. 1½-2 fl., L. 50, A. 40 kr., also a restaurant; *Ries (*Stadt Triest*, Pl. f), Jakomini-Platz; Kaiser-Krone (Pl. e; D, 5), Färbergasse; *Goldne Birn, Leonhard-Str.

Cafés. **Europa*, Herrengasse; *Central*, Sack-Str. 9; *Nordstern*, Sporgasse; *Mercur*, Hauptplatz; *Schuster*, Karl-Ludwigsring, by the theatre, and many others. Also in the *Stadtpark* (afternoon concerts). — **Confectioners** (ices): *Grünzweig*, Sporgasse; *Hasserück*, at the theatre in the Franzens-Platz; *Schmidt*, Herrengasse. — **Restaurants** (beer). **Daniel's Bahn-Restaurant*, at the station; **Thonethof*, Herrengasse; *Alte Bierquelle*, Badgasse; *Stadttheater-Restaurant; Österr.-Hof*, Annen-Str. 10; *Grosse Bierquelle*, Paradeis-Gasse 1; **Neu-Graz*, Realschulgasse; *Bierjackl*, Sackstrasse; *Sandwirth*, in the Gries. — Military music several times weekly at the *Puntigamer Bierhalle*, in the Georgigasse, right bank; *Steinfelder Säle*, Münzgraben, left bank; *Maiffredy-Bierhalle*, Maiffredy-Gasse. — **Wine.** *Admonterhof*, near the 'Paradeis'; **Kleinoscheg* (room in the old German style), Herrengasse; *Römischer König*, Sporgasse 13. The best wines of Styria are *Luttenberger*, *Pickerer*, *Kerschbacher*, *Sandberger*, and *Nachtigaller*. The turkeys and capons of Styria are highly esteemed. Gratz biscuits ('Gratzer Zwieback') at *Sorger's*, Mur-Platz, and *Schreiber's*, Gleisdorfer-Gasse.

Baths. *Military Swimming Bath*, above the upper suspension-bridge (Pl. C, 3; 10 kr.); *Kodella*, Tegetthoffgasse 11; *Förster*, Brandhofgasse.

Military Music twice weekly, either in the *Stadtpark*, or on the *Hilmteich*, or on the *Schlossberg*.

GRAZ
1:20.000
0 100 200 300 400 500 600
Meter
Denkmäler:
1. Erzherzog Johann D.5.
2. Franz I. D.4.
Kirchen:
3. Barmherziger K. C.5.
4. Dominikaner K. B.5.
5. Dom K. D.4.5.
6. Evangelische K. E.5.
7. Ursuliner K. C.4.
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
MUR
Schlossberg
Stadt Park
Neue Universität
Physiolog. Inst.
Chem. Institut
Patholog. Institut
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Turnhalle
Glockenthurm
Uhrthurm
Graben-K.
Leech K.
Paulus K.
Mariahilf K.
Laboruer K.
Institut z. heil. Vincenz
Haupt-Zollamt
Südbahn
Burg
Karmelit. Pl.
Franz. Pl.
Lend Platz
Zucker Raffinerie
Humboldtstrasse
Heinrichstrasse
Elisabethstrasse
Beethovenstrasse
Leechgasse
Lustbühelgasse
Wagnergasse
Kreuzgasse
Lange Gasse
Muhrgasse
Grüne Gasse
Zellergasse
Neubaugasse
Lendkai
Mühlgasse
Sackstrasse
Grabenstrasse
Körösistrasse
Kalvariengasse
Ueberfuhr Gasse
Wiener Strasse
Dominikaner Riegel
Volksgartenstrasse
Bäckergasse
Fischer G.
Lindweg
Kroisbachgasse
Panorama
Eisengasse
Glacis Str.
Josefigasse
Sigmundstadl
Rosenberg
n. Wien



Annenstrasse
Köflacher Bahnhof
Bessemer Gasse
Eggenberger Gürtel
Friedhofgasse
Lazarettgasse
Hofergasse
Fabriksg.
Mühlgang
Kaserne
Karlauer Str.
Bankengasse
Lagergasse
Gries-Pl.
Radetzkystrasse
Zimmerplatz
Friedrichgasse
Wieland-G.
Taubst. Inst.
Neuholdaugasse
Schönaugasse
Pfeifen-G.
Kohlengasse
Jakomini Platz
Dietrich-steinplatz
Klosterwiesgasse
Brockmann-G.
Münzgrabenstrasse
Winkelgasse
Steirer G.
Trab-Renn-bahn
Bicycle Remb.
Fröhlichgasse
Moserhofgasse
Sandgasse
Petersgasse
Waltendorfgasse
Krenngasse
Herz Jesu Kirche
Leonhardstrasse
Schillerstrasse
Burgring
Burggasse
Herreng.
Stadtpf. K.
Francisk. K.
Haupt Pl.
Mur-Pl.
Stadt-Quai
MUR
Schlachthaus
Schönauer Gürtel
Karlauer Gürtel
Gefängniss
Strafhaus-G.
Lerchengasse
n. Triest
Graz-Raaber Bahnhof
Mühlgang
Kasernstr.
Grasser G.
Herrgottwies-G.
Laub-G.
Elisabethgasse
Kaiserfeldgasse
Münzgrabenstrasse
Zeilergasse
Poly-technikum
Karl Ludwig Ring
Josef Pl.
Mandellstrasse
Schulgasse
Sparbersbachgasse
Herrand-G.
8. Mausoleum D.5.
9. Post C.5.
10. Rathhaus D.5.
11. Landschaftl. Theater D.4.
12. Alte Universität D.5.
A
B
C
D
E
F
5
6
7
8
Geogr. Anst. v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Post and **Telegraph Office** in the Neuthorgasse (Pl. 9; C, 5).

Theatres. *Franzensplatz Theatre* (Pl. 11; D, 4), daily; *Stadtpark Theatre* (Pl. D, 5), well fitted up (operettas, etc., thrice a week).

Cabs. *Two-horse* 60 kr. for the first ½ hr., 1 fl. for 1 hr., 50 kr. for each additional ½ hr.; *one-horse* 30 kr. for the first ¼ hr., 50 kr. for the first ½ hr., 80 kr. for 1 hr., 20 kr. for each additional ¼ hr. — *To or from the Station:* middle of the town, one-horse 70 kr., two-horse 1 fl.; Mur suburb (right bank) 50 or 80 kr.

Tramway (10 kr. per drive) from the principal station (Südbahnhof) to the Hauptplatz and the Jakomini-Platz, and thence to the right to the Raab Station, and to the left to the Geidorf-Platz. A branch runs through the Leonhard-Str. and the Leonhard-Str. to the Hilmteich.

Gratz (1168 ft.), the capital of Styria, with 112,771 inhab., picturesquely situated on both banks of the *Mur*, which is crossed by six bridges, is one of the pleasantest of the Austrian provincial capitals, and is the residence of numerous retired officers, including no fewer than sixty generals. Many handsome new streets have been constructed since the middle of the cent. (*Ring-Strasse*, etc.); and on the site of the old glacis is the ***Stadtpark** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), charmingly laid out in the English style. The grounds are embellished with a a bust of Schiller by Gasser, the **Waldlilie*, a bronze figure by Brandstetter, (in the W. part) the marble *Statue of *Count Auersperg* (Anastasius Grün, d. 1876), the poet and statesman, by Kundmann, and the *Franz-Josef-Brunnen in bronze, by Durenne of Paris. Café (p. 266), with military band twice a week.

The ***Schlossberg** towers 348 ft. above the town. The fortifications, constructed in the 15th cent. to protect the town against the Turks, were blown up by the French in 1809 Ascent (20 min.) on the E. side, from the Carmeliter-Platz (Pl. D, 4): the road leads through an archway of Paulusgasse No. 1 (with the inscription 'Am Fuss des Schlossbergs'), and passes the stately clock-tower. On the N. side the hill is ascended from the Wickenburg-gasse (Pl. C, 3). The noble prospect from this height is justly celebrated. The valley of the Mur and the populous basin, surrounded by mountains of beautiful forms, present a highly picturesque scene. To the N. the Schöckel, N.W. the Upper Styrian, S.W. the Schwanberg, and S. the Bacher Mts. In front of the Swiss house rises a *Statue of Generat Welden* (d. 1853) in bronze. On the upper plateau are a *Bett Tower* (Pl. C, 4) and two boards indicating the principal points in the view (Restaurant).

The **Cathedral** (Pl. 5; D, 4, 5), a Gothic structure of 1446 (the copper roof of the tower added in 1663), has an interesting W. Portal. Observe in the interior the shrines of SS. Maxentius and Vincentius (right and left of the approach to the choir), with beautiful reliefs in ivory (triumph of Love, Innocence, Death, etc., from Petrarch's 'i trionfi'). The *Mausoleum* (Pl. 8), adjoining the cathedral, was erected for himself by Emp. Ferdinand II. (d. 1637). Opposite is a large building (Pl. 12), formerly belonging to the Jesuits, now coutaining the *Grammar School*, part of the *University* (including its library of 120,000 vols.), and the *Priests' Seminary*.

The new buildings of the University *(Anatomical - Physiological, Chemical,* and *Physical Institutes)* are in the Harrachgasse, 1/2 M. to the N.E. — In the Rechbauer-Str. is the new *Technical School.*

In the Franzensplatz (Pl. D, 4), in front of the *Theatre* (Pl. 11), rises a bronze **Statue of Francis II.** (Pl. 2), in the robe of the Golden Fleece, designed by Marchesi.

The *Parish Church* (Pl. D, 5), in the Herrengasse, of the 15th cent., contains a high altar-piece by Tintoretto. The *Labornerkirche* (Pl. A, 4), in the Mariengasse, a tasteful Gothic church, was completed in 1865. The pretty little Gothic *Leechkirche* (Pl. E, 4) is of the 13th cent. In the Naglergasse rises the imposing new *Herz-Jesu-Kirche* (Pl. F, 5), designed by Hauberrisser, in the early-Gothic style, with a tower 358 ft. high.

The **Landhaus** (Pl. D, 5), or *Hall of the Estates,* in the *Herrengasse,* the busiest street in the town, was erected in the Renaissance style in 1569. Interesting portal with two balconies, to the right of which is a curious painted notice, of 1588, cautioning those who enter against quarrelling or 'drawing their daggers or bread-knives'. The first court, with the arcades and a finely-executed bronze fountain of 1590, is particularly pleasing. The interior contains a masterpiece of the goldsmith's art in the 16th cent. (the so-called **Landschadenbundbecher;* apply at the Obereinnehmer's office, 1st floor). The interesting *Arsenal* (1644), adjoining the Landhaus on the S., is kept in the same condition as it was 200 years ago, so that 8000 men might be equipped from its stores with weapons and armour of the 17th cent. (Adm. from the Landhaus ad 11 precisely; 50 kr.; on Sun., 10-1, free.)

The Hauptplatz (Pl. C, D, 5) is adorned with a bronze ***Statue of Archduke John** (d. 1859), by *Pönninger,* erected in 1878. On the S. side of the Platz is the **Rathhaus** (Pl. 10), built in 1807.

The **Joanneum** (Pl. D, 5), founded in 1811 by Archduke John for the promotion of agriculture and scientific education in Styria, contains several collections.

The *Natural History Museum* is open gratis on Thurs. 10-12, and Sun. 10-11 o'clock. The *Cabinet of Coins and Antiquities* contains a rich collection of coins and medals, and interesting Celtic antiquities, Roman tombstones, mile-stones, etc. The *Botanic Garden* contains a bust of the botanist *Mohs* (d. 1839). The *Library* consists of over 100,000 vols.

The **Picture Gallery** (Pl. D, 5), Neugasse 1 (Sun. and Thurs., 11-1, free, on other days 50 kr.) contains 600 pictures.

The Zinsendorf-Str. and the Schubert-Str. (tramway) lead from the Stadtpark to the (1 M.) ***Hilmteich** (Pl. D, 1), a popular resort. The new *Hilmwarte* affords a charming view.

Environs. The following short excursion is recommended: Ascend the *Rosenberg* (1570 ft.), as far as the (1 hr.) *Stoffbauer* (Inn); thence ascend the (3/4 hr.) *Platte* (2135 ft.), an admirable point of view; then descend to (1/2 hr.) *Maria-Grün* (1460 ft.), go by the *Kaltenbrunn Inn* and the finely situated *Sanatorium Mariagrün* to the (1/2 hr.) *Hilmteich* (see above), and return to Gratz by tramway. — Other favourite points: the *Rainerkogl* (1645 ft.; 1 hr.), on the left bank of the Mur, affording the best survey of Gratz;

Andritz-Ursprung (1½ hr.); *Maria-Trost* (1510 ft.; 1½ hr.), a pilgrimage-church; château and hydropathic of *Eggenberg* (¾ hr.); by the ruin of *Gösting* (1 hr.; near which the *Jungfernsprung* rises abruptly from the Mur) to (1 hr.) *Thal.* — Longer excursions (*Schöckel*, *Tobibad*, *Buchkogl*, *Schwanberg Alps*, etc.), see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*.

FROM GRATZ TO RAAB AND STUHLWEISSENBURG (Buda-Pest), railway viâ *St. Gotthard* (as far as *Steinamanger*, p. 357, in 6 hrs.). From the sixth station, (30½ M.) *Feldbach*, a diligence (80 kr.; carr. 3½-4 fl.) runs in 1⅓ hr. to (6½ M.) **Bad Gleichenberg** (3-4000 visitors annually), the waters of which were known to the Romans (800,000 bottles exported annually). The broad valley in which the baths lie is laid out in pleasure-grounds, and contains numerous hotels (*Vereinshaus; Villa Höflinger; Stadt Mailand; Stadt Venedig; Stadt Würzburg*) and villas. The *Constantinsquelle*, a saline water, free from iron, is beneficial in pulmonary complaints. The *Emmaquelle* is similar. The *Klausenbrunnen* and *Johannisbrunnen*, 3 M. distant, are both chalybeate springs. On a rock, inaccessible on three sides, rises the ancient castle of *Gleichenberg* (1480 ft.), where witches were tried and burned in the middle ages. — To the N. is situated (2 hrs.) the conspicuous *Riegersburg*, 400 ft. above the *Raab*, a stronghold which bade defiance to repeated attacks of the Turks. A winding path hewn in the rock ascends to the castle, which is entered by seven different gates. Superb view.

41. From Gratz to Trieste.

227 M. RAILWAY. Express trains in 9 hrs.; ordinary trains in 14 hrs.

Gratz, see p. 266. — The line traverses the fertile *Gratzer Feld*, on the right bank of the Mur, at some distance from the river. 4 M. *Puntigam*; on a hill to the right rises *Schloss Premstätten*, the seat of Count Saurau; on the left, beyond (8 M.) *Kalsdorf*, is the château of *Weissenegg*, which contains a fine monument in marble of the late proprietress, Frau v. Pfeifer, by Joh. Benk (visitors admitted). Near (15 M.) *Wildon* (1030 ft.) the *Kainach* is crossed; on the height above rise the ruins of *Ober-Wildon*, once the seat of the famous Tycho Brahe (restaur.; fine view).

To the right rises the vine-clad *Sausal-Gebirge*. Near (17 M.) *Lebring* opens the *Lassnitz-Thal*, and at (22½ M.) *Leibnitz* the valley of the *Sulm*. On a peninsula between the Sulm and the Mur lies the *Leibnitzer Feld*, where numerous Roman antiquities have been found, once the site of the Roman *Flavium Solvense*. The archiepiscopal château of *Seckau*, 1½ M. to the W. of Leibnitz, contains a collection of Roman inscriptions.

The train next crosses the Sulm and approaches the Mur. 27 M. *Ehrenhausen* (Gaar), on the *Gamlitzbach*, with the château of that name and the mausoleum of the princes of Eggenberg, both on a wooded height to the right. At *Gamlitz*, 1½ M. to the W., is the interesting museum of Prof. Ferk. 28½ M. *Spielfeld*, with a château of Count Attems.

TO RADKERSBURG, 19½ M., branch-line in 1¾ hr. through the fertile *Murthal*. The little town of **Radkersburg** (676 ft.; 2000 inhab.; *Kaiser v. Oesterreich; Kleinoscheg*) has a fine late-Gothic church of the 15th cent. On the opposite bank of the Mur is *Oberradkersburg*, with the loftily situated château of Count Wurmbrand (870 ft.). On the Hungarian frontier, 6 M. to the S.E. (omnibus from the station in 1 hr.) are the baths of **Radein** (656 ft.; **Kurhaus*, R. from 50 kr.), with a famous mineral spring. Beautiful walk to (½ hr.) *Kapellen* (1004 ft.), with a fine view

towards Hungary. On the *Stainzbach*, 9 M. farther S.E., lies *Luttenberg*, noted for its wine.

The line now enters the *Windisch-Büheln*, the hills between the Mur and the Drave, penetrating the watershed by the *Egidi Tunnel* (200 yds.). Near (36 M.) *Pössnitz* it crosses the Pössnitz-thal by a viaduct 713 yds. in length, pierces the *Posruck* by means of a tunnel (730 yds.), and descends to —

40½ M. **Marburg** (899 ft.; *Stadt Wien; *Erzherzog Johann; *Mohr; *Stadt Meran; *Restaur.* in the Casino), the second town in Styria, with 19,798 inhab., picturesquely situated on the left bank of the *Drau*, at the base of the Posruck, junction of the lines to *Villach* and *Franzensfeste* (see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps*). Marburg is the centre of the Styrian fruit and wine country, and contains a school for teaching their culture.

A pleasing view is obtained from the train to the right as it crosses the Drau. Traversing a broad plain, with the slopes of the Bacher-Gebirge on the right, we next reach (48½ M.) *Kranichsfeld*, with an old château, and (52 M.) **Pragerhof** *(Rail. Rest.)*.

From Pragerhof to Kanizsa, 71 M. (rail in 3 hrs.). The line traverses the broad plain of the *Drau* (to the right the *Donatiberg*, see below) towards the E., and crosses the river near (13½ M.) *Pettau*, a small town with a handsome church of the 14th cent. (containing good sculptures and wood-carving). We then follow the left bank of the Drau. Stations *Moschganzen*, *Gross-Sonntag*, *Friedau* (on the Drau), *Polstrau* (the church of which contains a good canopy). 40 M. *Csakathurn* is a small town belonging to Count Festetics; the old château of Count Zrinyi is now a sugar-factory.

[From Csakathurn to Agram, 72 M. (rail in 7½ hrs.). 7 M. Warasdin, a Croatian frontier-town with 10,300 inhab. on the right bank of the Drave, with an old château of Count Erdödi. From (10½ M.) *Warasdin-Teplitz* a diligence runs twice daily in 1¼ hr. to (5½ M.) the famous sulphur-baths of *Teplitz*, or *Constantinsbad*, the *Thermae Constantinianae* of the Romans. From (47 M.) *Zabok*, a branch-line diverges to the N.W. to (10½ M.) *Krapina-Teplitz* (see below). 62 M. *Zaprešić*, junction for Steinbrück and Agram (p. 271).]

The line traverses the *Mur-Insel*, a fertile plain between the Mur and the Drau. Stations *Kraljevecz*, *Kottori*, where the Mur is crossed. At (61 M.) *Mura Keresztúr* the line to Mohács (p. 357) diverges to the right. 71 M. *Kanizsa*, and thence to Budapest, see p. 353.

The train enters an undulating region. Two tunnels. 61 M. *Pöltschach* (Hôtel Baumann, near the station; Post, in the village), at the foot of the *Wotsch* (3215 ft.).

Post-omnibus daily by (9½ M.) the **Baths of Rohitsch**, or *Sauerbrunn-Rohitsch*, a favourite watering-place, and (14 M.) *Markt-Rohitsch*, to (26 M.) **Krapina-Teplitz** *(Kurhaus)*, in the Hungarian county of Warasdin, a watering-place with powerful mineral springs (100-112°), efficacious in cases of gout and rheumatism. (The drive to Markt-Rohitsch takes 3, to Teplitz 6 hrs.; rail from Teplitz to *Zabok*, see above.) The conical **Donatiberg** (2900 ft.) is a favourite point of view (2½ hrs. from Markt-Rohitsch; near the top is the *Frölich-Hütte*, a refuge).

The German language is now replaced by a Slavonic or Wendic dialect. The train winds through a sparsely-peopled district, intersected by narrow valleys, and richly wooded. Several small stations and foundries are passed. At length an extensive view of the *Sann-*

thal, a hilly, populous, and undulating plain, bounded by the *Sannthal Alps*, is suddenly disclosed.

82½ M. **Cilli** (790 ft.; *Elephant; *Erzherzog Johann; Krone; Löwe*), a pleasant old town on the *Sann* (6228 inhab.), founded by Emp. Claudius *(Claudia Celeja)*, attracts visitors by the picturesqueness of its environs and its river-baths (in summer 75-85° Fahr.). The *Museum* contains interesting Roman antiquities found in the vicinity. On the right bank of the Sann is the *Town Park*, prettily laid out. The (¼ hr.) *Josefiberg* (985 ft.) commands a charming view, and the (¾ hr.) *Laisberg* (1545 ft.) is a still finer point. On the wooded Schlossberg stands the ruin of *Obercilli* (1350 ft.; 1 hr.).

Pleasant excursions from Cilli by *Hohenegg* and *Schloss Sternstein* to (4 hrs.) *Gonobitz*, with famous vineyards; by Sternstein to (4 hrs.) *Weitenstein;* through the Sannthal to (2 hrs.) *Deutschenthal*, with its large potteries; ascent of the (2 hrs.) *Dostberg* (2750 ft.), a fine point of view.

The **Baths of Neuhaus** (1210 ft.; **Kurhaus*), frequented chiefly by ladies, lie 10½ M. to the N.W. of Cilli, on the spurs of the Sannthal Alps (diligence twice daily in 2 hrs.). Thermal water, almost free from mineral ingredients, 117° Fahr. Charming environs, and beautiful walks in every direction, particularly to the (¾ hr.) ruined *Schlangenburg* (1660 ft.), with an extensive view.

The train crosses the Sann twice, and enters the narrow wooded ravine of that stream. 89 M. *Markt-Tüffer* (930 ft.), with the *Franz-Josefs-Bad* (1200 patients annually) and a ruined castle. 94 M. **Römerbad** (690 ft.). The baths of that name, Slav. *Teplitza* ('warm bath'; 97°), which are proved by inscriptions to have been known to the Romans, beautifully situated on the opposite bank of the Sann, have a good *Kurhaus*, etc.

The baths are open winter and summer. Among the inns are the **Post*, at the station, and the **Alte Post*, 7 min. distant, near the baths. Beyond *Ratschach*, 2 M. below Steinbrück, is the château of *Weichselstein*, rising above the Save, with a park containing rare pines (carr. from Römerbad in 1¼ hr., 5 fl.). Another excursion is through the *Gramnitzthal* (a side-valley of the Sann, with grand dolomite rocks) to *Gairach*, with its ruined monastery (12 M. from Römerbad; carr. in 2 hrs., 7 fl.).

97½ M. **Steinbrück** *(*Rail. Rest.)* is a thriving village on the *Save* or *Sau*, which here falls into the Sann.

From Steinbrück to Agram, 47 M. (rail in 2½ hrs.). Stations *Lichtenwald*, *Reichenburg*, *Videm-Gurkfeld*, *Rann*, and *Zaprešić* (to *Warasdin* and *Csakathurn*, see p. 270). *Agram*, and thence to *Sissek* and *Karlstadt* (Fiume), see p. 354.

The train follows the ravine of the Save, bounded by lofty limestone cliffs. 103 M. *Hrastnigg;* 106 M. *Trifail*, with one of the largest coal-mines in Austria (yielding about 300,000 tons annually). The coal is excavated in large open quarries, where the huge seam, 65-80 ft. thick, doubled and trebled at places by dislocations, rises in cliffs of quite imposing appearance. 109 M. *Sagor*, the first place in Carniola; 114 M. *Sava.*

The valley expands. At (118 M.) *Littai* the Save is crossed. Scenery still picturesque. 122 M. *Kressnitz;* 127½ M. *Lause.* At the influx of the *Laibach* into the Save, the line enters the

valley of the former. To the N.W. rise the *Julian Alps*; in clear weather the *Terglou* is visible. 132 M. *Salloch.*

137 M. **Laibach** (940 ft.; **Stadt Wien; Europa; Elephant; Süddeutscher Hof, Bair. Hof*, both near the station; **Rail. Rest.*), Slav. *Ljubljana*, on the *Laibach*, the capital of Carniola, with 30,505 inhab. (chiefly Slavs), lies in an extensive plain enclosed by a succession of hills rising in terraces. The old *Castle*, now a prison, which commands the town, affords a superb view. The *Cathedral*, in the Italian style, is decorated with stucco mouldings and frescoes of the 18th cent.; in the school-house near it is the *Landes-Museum*, containing natural history and other collections (relics from lake-dwellings in the vicinity). The name of Laibach is familiar from the Congress held here in 1821 to deal with the Neapolitan Revolution. For farther details, excursions, and railway to *Villach*, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The line traverses the marshy *Laibacher Moos* by means of an embankment, 1½ M. long, and crosses the *Laibach*, which becomes navigable here, though hardly 3 M. below its source in the rocks near *Oberlaibach*. Near (151 M.) *Franzdorf* a lofty viaduct carries us into a more mountainous district. 160 M. *Loitsch* (1555 ft.; Post), 21 M. to the N.W. of which are the rich quicksilver-mines of *Idria*. 168 M. *Rakek;* 3½ M. to the S.E. lies the *Zirknitzer See*, well stocked with fish. 176 M. **Adelsberg** (1798 ft.; **Hôtel Adelsberg*), Slav. *Postójna*, a summer-resort of the Triesters.

The famous *Stalactite Caverns, known in the middle ages, and accidentally re-discovered in 1818, lie ¾ M. to the W. of Adelsberg. In summer (1st May to 30th Sept.) they are illuminated with electric light daily at 10 a.m. (adm. 2½ fl., no other fees), but may also be seen at any other hour (fees fixed by tariff). A visit to the caverns takes 2-2½ hrs.; total length 2½ M.; temperature 48° Fahr. For fuller particulars, see *Baedeker's Eastern Alps.*

The train runs through the valley of the *Poik* to *Prestranek* and (184 M.) **St. Peter** (**Südbahn-Hôtel; Rail. Rest.*).

From St. Peter to Fiume, 35½ M., railway in 2-3 hrs. — The line traverses the undulating district of the *Karst* (see below). At (10 M.) *Dornegg-Feistritz*, which is overlooked by the ruins of a castle, the *Feistritz (Bystrica)* issues from the hill in a copious stream, which is immediately used to drive several mills. 19½ M. *Sapiane* (1400'); 26 M. *Jurdani*, with a large cave. 28½ M. *Matuglie-Abbazia* (690'), the station for (2½ M.) Abbazia (carr. with one horse 2½, with two horses 4 fl.; hotel-omn. 1 fl. 20 kr.). **Abbazia** (**Hôtel Stephanie*, **Hôtel Quarnero*, both belonging to the Southern Railway, with restaurant and café; **Quisisana; Slatina*, cheaper; *Pensions Meyne, Hausner*, etc.), in a splendidly sheltered situation, with woods of evergreen laurel, has recently become a favourite summer and winter resort. Near it is the old abbey of *S. Giacomo della Priluca*. Excursions may be made viâ *Volosca* to *Fiume* (carr. in 1 hr., with one horse 3, with two horses 6 fl.; steamboat daily in 1½ hr.); to the cave of *Jurdani* (see above); to the S., by the picturesque coast-road along the *Liburnian Riviera*, and past *Ichsichi* and *Ika* to the charmingly situated (4½ M.) *Lovrana*. — The **Monte Maggiore** (4580 ft.) is also a delightful object for an excursion (5 hrs.). We follow the old road to Trieste as far as the (10 M.) *Stefanie-Schutzhaus* (3115 ft.; Inn), on the *Poklon Saddle*, then turn to the left and ascend to the (1½ hr.) summit, whence we have an extensive and beautiful view.

From Matuglie (above, to the left, is the small town of *Castua*, once capital of Liburnia) the line descends towards the sea, affording a fine view of the Gulf of Quarnero, with the islands of Veglia and Cherso. 35½ M. *Fiume*, see p. 355.

We now traverse a dreary, rock-strewn plain, called the **Karst** (Ital. *Carso*, Slav. *Kras*), extending from Fiume to Gorizia, intersected by many gullies, and pierced with curious funnel-shaped apertures. The bleak N.E. wind *(Bora)* often sweeps across this region with great violence. Several tunnels. 191 M. *Lesece*. — 198½ M. **Divača** (1430 ft.; **Rail. Rest.*, with rooms; **Mahorčič*).

The ***Kronprinz-Rudolf-Grotto**, 1 M. from the station, 660 yds. long, contains superb, snow-white stalactites (adm. 50 kr.; light extra).

The ***Cataracts and Caverns of St. Canzian**, 2 M. to the S.E., are exceedingly grand and interesting. The visit takes about 3 hrs.; tickets and guides at *Gombač's Inn* at *Matavun*, ½ M. S. of St. Canzian (adm. 30 kr.; guide 20 kr. per hour, for a party 10 kr. each per hour; torches, magnesium-wire, etc. at fixed charges). The *Reka* winds through the *Kleine Doline* ('funnel'), amidst a wonderful rock-labyrinth, forms a waterfall in the *Grosse Doline* with its little lake, disappears, and at last emerges into daylight, 19 M. away, as the *Timavo*, near Aquileia. The finest points are the *Mahorčič Grotto*, the *Tomasini Bridge*, the *Guttenberg Hall* and *Schröder-Gang*, the *Oblasser-Warte* (reached by a natural shaft amid roaring cataracts), the *Tominz-Grotto*, the *Maler-Grotto*, the *Böse Wand*, the grand *Schmidl-Grotto*, (and thence underground to) the *Rudolf-Dom*, and by the *Valvasor-Wand* and *Bridge* to the lofty *Müller-Dom*. Superb survey of this extraordinary scene from the *Stefanie-Warte* (525 ft. above the Reka Lake). — Matavun is 2 M. from Divača (carriages dear). From Trieste to Matavun, by *Corgnale* (with a large grotto), a drive of 2½ hrs.

From Divača to Pola, 76½ M. (rail in 3½-5 hrs.). 8 M. *Herpelje-Kozina* (1703 ft.; Rail. Rest.), junction for Trieste (p. 277). Bleak stony region. To the left the *Slavnik* (3376 ft.). We traverse the bleak plain of the *Ćićen*, inhabited by poor charcoal-burners. 13 M. *Podgorje;* 19½ M. *Rakitovič;* 22½ M. *Pinguente*, with superb view over the whole of Istria (far below, in the valley of the *Quieto*, on a wall-girt rock, stands the village of *Quieto*, with its Romanesque church of the 14th cent.). Skirting a steep slope, we descend to (26 M.) *Rozzo* and (31 M.) *Lupoglava*. Fine view of the Monte Maggiore, the lake of Cepič, and the island of Cherso. Long curves and a tunnel carry us down to the valley of the *Foiba* and to *Borutto*, *Cerovglie*, and (45½ M.) **Pisino**, Ger. *Mitterburg* (850 ft.; *Inn*), the capital of Istria (14,972 inh.), grandly situated on the Foiba, which here disappears in an abyss. Then (57½ M.) *Canfanaro* (junction for *Rovigno*, 1 hr.; p. 278), and past *St. Vincenti*, on the left, to (62 M.) *Zabronich*, (68½ M.) *Dignano*, and (76½ M.) *Pola* (p. 278).

Beyond (204 M.) *Sessana* (1627 ft.) the train descends to (212 M.) *Prosecco*, noted for its wine, and (216 M.) **Nabresina** *(Rail. Rest. & Hôt. Böswirth)*, where the line to Venice by Udine diverges (see *Baedeker's Northern Italy*), and affords a magnificent *View of the blue Adriatic, Trieste, and the Istrian coast. The slopes are planted with olives, fig-trees, and trellised vines. 221 M. *Grignano*, the last station, is not more than 1½ M. below Prosecco in a straight direction. On the *Punta di Grignano*, which here projects into the sea, stands the handsome château of *Miramar* (p. 277).

Trieste. — **Arrival.** The *Südbahn Station* (Pl. B, C, 2) lies to the N. of the town, ½ M. from its centre. *Hôtel-Omnibuses* 20-30 kr.; *Cab* 50. with two horses 75 kr. (from 9 p.m. to 6 a.m. 80 or 1 fl. 20 kr.); trunk 10-15 kr. The *Riva Line* connects the Südbahn with the *S. Andrea Station* (Pl. B, 7) of the Trieste, Herpelje, and Pola Railway (see p. 277).

Hotels. *Hôtel de la Ville (Pl. a; C, 4), Riva Carciotti 3, on the quay, R. 1½-5 fl.; *Hôtel Delorme (Pl. b; C, 4), Via al Teatro 2, opposite the Exchange, R. 1½-2 fl., L. & A. 60 kr.; Europa (Pl. c; C, 3), Piazza della Caserma, ¼ M. from the station, R. 1 fl. 70, L. & A. 40 kr.; Aquila Nera (Pl. d; C, 4), Via S. Spiridione 2; Stadt Wien *(Città di Vienna)*, Via S. Niccolò 20; *Zum Guten Hirten *(Al Buon Pastore)*, Via S. Niccolò 20. — *Hôtel Garni, Piazza Grande 5, with baths, R. 1-3 fl. — The *Sardine*, *Branzino*, *Tonnina*, and *Barbone* are good sea-fish. *Prosecco* is a half-effervescing wine like Asti; *Refosco*, a dark sweet wine; the ordinary wines are *Terrano* and *Istriano*, usually drunk with water.

Cafés. *Tergesteo* and *Teatro*, in the Tergesteo, Piazza del Teatro. *Al Municipio* and *Degli Specchi*, Piazza Grande; *Oriental*, in the Lloyd office, opposite the Tergesteo; *Al Vecchio Tommaso*, by the Hôtel de la Ville. — **Restaurants.** *Grand Restaur. Central*, Via S. Niccolò 5; *Steinfeld*, Piazza della Borsa 12; **Pilsner Bierhalle.* Via Caserma, opposite the Post Office; *Al Buon Pastore*, Via S. Niccolò 20; *Pilsen*, Via Commerciale 5; *Att-Pilsenetz*, Via S. Spiridione 2 and Via S. Niccolò; *Belvedere*, in the old town, below the castle (approached by the Vicolo S. Chiara), with good view from the garden. — **Osterie** in the Italian style: *All' Adriatico*, Via di Vienna; *Bissaldi*, on the Canal Grande.

Cabs. To or from the station, see above. Per ¼ hr., one-horse 30, two-horse 45 kr., ½ hr. 50 or 80 kr., ¾ hr. 75 or 1 fl. 10 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. or 1 fl. 40 kr., each additional ¼ hr. 20 or 30 kr., at night (9-6) 10 kr. more per ¼ hr.; luggage 15 kr. — *Boats* 1-1½ fl. 'per ora'.

Tramway from the station, past the quay and the Tergesteo, and through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion, to the Giardino Pubblico, the Boschetto, the Campo Marzo, and along the Molo to the Bagno Fontana and the Lloyd Arsenal; also to the N. by Barcola to Miramar (p. 277).

Porters. Luggage not exceeding 110 lbs., within the city, 20 kr.

Steamboats to Muggia, Capodistria, and Pirano several times daily; small steamers to Parenzo, Rovigno, and Pola daily. Steamboats of the Austrian Lloyd to Venice thrice, to Istria and Dalmatia thrice, to Fiume twice weekly; to Greece, Constantinople and the Levant once weekly.

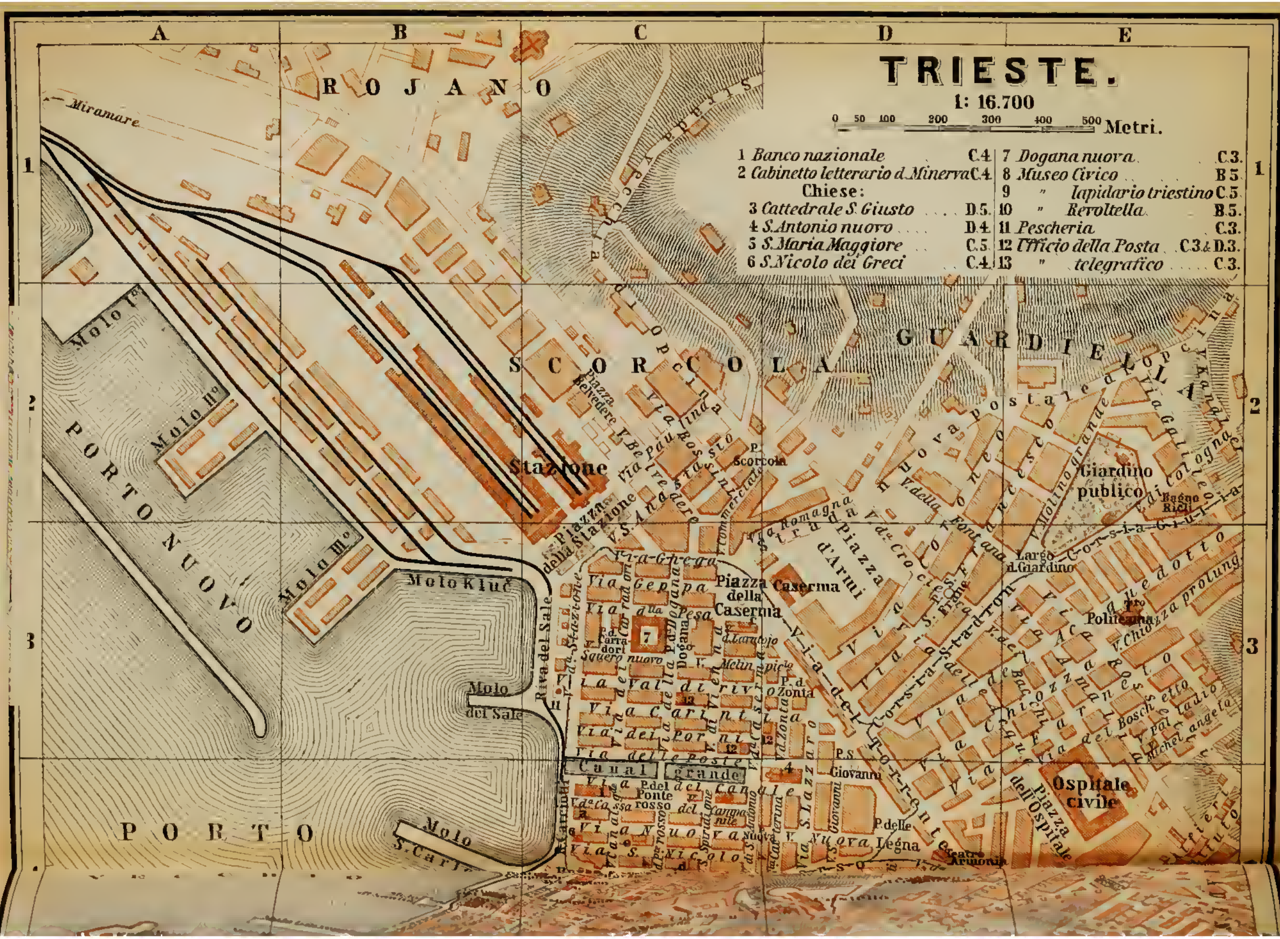
Post Office (Pl. 12; C, D, 3), Via Caserma. — **Telegraph Office** (Pl. 13; E, 1), Via della Dogana.

Baths. Warm Baths at *Oesterreicher's*, Via Lazzaretto Vecchio 7, near the Artillery Arsenal, and at the *Hôtel de la Ville*, the *Hôtel Garni*, etc. — Vapour Baths at *Rikli's*, on the way to the Boschetto. — Sea-baths at the **Bagno Fontana*, Molo S. Teresa; *Bagno Buchler*, opposite the Hôtel de la Ville; *Bagno Excelsior*, at Barcola (p. 277); *Military Swimming Bath*, below the lighthouse, to the left. Ferry to or from the baths 3 kr. (a single person 6 kr.); small steamer from the Lloyd Offices to Barcola hourly (40 kr., incl. bath); tramway from the station every 5 min.

Theatres. *Teatro Comunale* (Pl. C, 4), opposite the Tergesteo; *Teatro Filodrammatico* (Pl. D, 4), French and German plays sometimes; *Armonia* (Pl. D, 4), dramas and operas; *Politeama Rossetti* (Pl. E, 3); *Fenice.*

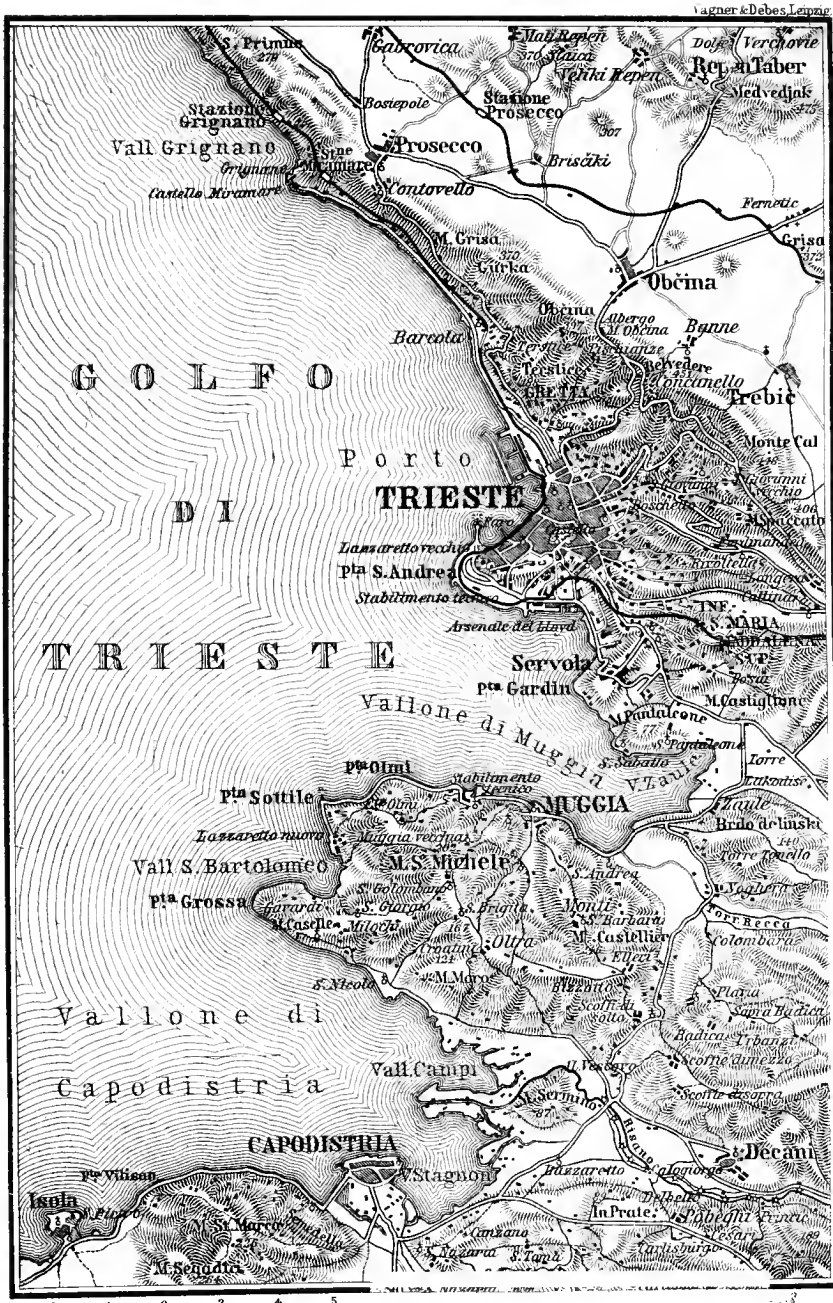
American Consul, *Mr. J. F. Hartigan*, Riva Grumula 1. **British Vice-Consul,** *Mr. Cautley*, Via Nuova 8. — **English Church Service** in the Via S. Michele at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Trieste, the *Tergeste* of the Romans, and the chief seaport of Austria, with 121,976 inhab. (incl. the suburbs and environs 157,648), lies at the N.E. end of the Adriatic. It was made a free harbour by Emp. Charles VI. in 1719. About 14,000 vessels, including 5000 steamers, of an aggregate burden of 2¼ million tons, enter and clear the harbour annually. The annual value of the imports is about 145, that of the exports 117 million florins. In the heterogeneous population the Italian element predominates; about one-sixth of the inhabitants are Slavs, and there are only about 5000 Germans.



TRIESTE.
1: 16.700
0 50 100 200 300 400 500 Metri.
1 Banco nazionale C.4
2 Cabinetto letterario d. Minerva C.4
Chiese:
3 Cattedrale S. Giusto D.5.
4 S. Antonio nuovo D.4.
5 S. Maria Maggiore C.5.
6 S. Nicolo dei Greci C.4.
7 Dogana nuova C.3.
8 Museo Civico B.5.
9 " lapidario triestino C.5.
10 " Revoltella B.5.
11 Pescheria C.3.
12 Ufficio della Posta C.3.& D.3.
13 " telegrafico C.3.
ROJANO
Miramare
SCORCOLA
GUARDIELLA
Stazione
Piazza Belvedere
Piazza della Stazione
PORTO NUOVO
PORTO
Molo I°
Molo II°
Molo III°
Molo Kluč
Molo del Sale
Molo S. Carlo
Riva del Sale
Canal grande
Piazza della Caserma
Caserma
Piazza d'Armi
Giardino publico
Largo d. Giardino
Politeama
Ospitale civile
Piazza dell'Ospitale
Teatro Armonia
Via Geppa
Via Carintia
Via delle Poste
Via del Torrente
Corsia Stadion
Via Acquedotto
Via Nuova
Via S. Nicolo
Via della Fontana
Via Rossini
Via Belvedere
Via Paulina

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Wagner & Debes, Leipzig
S. Primus
Cabrovica
Mali Repen
Dolje
Verchovie
Veliki Repen
Repentabor
Medvedjak
Stazione Grignano
Bostepole
Stazione Prosecco
Vall Grignano
Prosecco
Briščki
Castello Miramare
Contovello
Fernetic
M. Grisa
Grisa
Občina
Barcola
Belvedere
Contuenello
Trebic
GOLFO
Porto
DI
TRIESTE
Monte Cal
Lazzaretto vecchio
pta S. Andrea
Stabilimento tecnico
Arsenale del Lloyd
TRIESTE
Servola
pta Gardin
Vallone di Muggia
pta Olmi
pta Sottile
MUGGIA
Lazzaretto nuovo
Vall S. Bartolomeo
M. S. Michele
pta Grossa
Vallone di
Capodistria
Vall. Campi
CAPODISTRIA
Pta Vilisan
Isola
M. Sendula
Decani
Chilometri.

The business of the town centres in the **Harbour**, which has been greatly enlarged and improved of late years at a cost of 14½ million florins. From the *New Harbour* near the railway-station, which is sheltered by a huge breakwater, the *Old Roads*, with several moles, stretch southwards to the *Molo S. Teresa* (Pl. A, 5, 6), on which stands a *Lighthouse (Fanale Marittimo)*, 108 ft. high. On the *Riva dei Pescatori*, to the N., is the *Health Office* (*Sanità*; Pl. B, 5). Adjacent, on the Piazza Grande (see below), are the handsome new offices, built by Ferstel, of the '*Austrian Lloyd*', a steamboat-company established in 1833. Farther N., between the Molo del Sale and the busy *Molo S. Carlo*, is the mouth of the *Canal Grande* (Pl. C, 4), completed in 1756, which penetrates into the new town or Theresienstadt (366 yds. long, 56 ft. deep) and is always filled with shipping. At the E. end of the canal rises the church of *S. Antonio Nuovo* (Pl. 4), erected by Nobile in 1830 in the Greek style.

On the Riva Carciotti, to the S. of the Canal Grande, is the *Greek Church* (*S. Niccolò dei Greci*, Pl. 6; C, 4), sumptuously fitted up. A few paces from the harbour, opposite the *Teatro Comunale*, is the **Tergesteo** (Pl. C, 4), an extensive block of buildings, containing a cruciform arcade roofed with glass, which with the adjoining rooms is used as an *Exchange*.

Near the Tergesteo are the two busiest squares in Trieste, the Piazza della Borsa and the Piazza Grande. The Piazza della Borsa (Pl. C, 4), with the handsome *Old Exchange* (now Chamber of Commerce), is embellished with a *Group of Neptune*, in marble, and a *Statue of Leopold I.*, erected in 1660. In the Piazza Grande (Pl. C, 4) are the new *Municipio*, the *Maria Theresa Fountain*, erected in 1751, and a *Statue of Emp. Charles VI.*

The Corso (Pl. C, D, 4), the principal street of Trieste, which leads E. from the Piazza della Borsa, separates the New Town, with its broad and handsome streets, from the Old Town. The latter, nestling round the castle-hill, consists of narrow, steep streets, some of which are inaccessible to carriages.

On the way from the Piazza Grande to the cathedral, to the left, is situated the **Jesuits' Church** (*S. Maria Maggiore*; Pl. 5, C, 5), containing a large modern fresco by *Sante*. To the W., a few paces higher up, is the *Piazzetta di Riccardo*, named after Richard Cœur de Lion, who is said to have been imprisoned here after his return from Palestine (?). The *Arco di Riccardo* (Pl. C, 5) is believed by some to be a Roman triumphal arch, but probably belonged to an aqueduct.

Ascending the Via della Cattedrale, we soon reach on the right the entrance to the **Museo Lapidario** (Pl. 9; B, 5; custodian opposite, to the left, No. 16, fee 30 kr.), an open-air collection of Roman antiquities, in a disused burial-ground.

The fragments placed on the upper terrace were found at Trieste, those

on the lower at Aquileia. *Winckelmann*, the famous German archæologist, who was murdered at Trieste in 1768, is buried here. A small temple contains a *Monument* to him, erected in 1832, with an allegorical relief, and a genius with a medallion-portrait above; on each side are fragments of an Amazonian sarcophagus. At the lower end is the 'Glyptothek', containing an inscription from the pedestal of Fabius Severus, a decurio of Trieste, and heads and other fragments of statues.

The loftily-situated **Cathedral of S. Giusto** (Pl. 3; D, 5) occupies the site of an ancient Roman temple, part of the foundations and some of the columns of which are still visible by the tower. The present building was formed in the 14th cent. by the union of three contiguous edifices of the 6th cent., an early-Christian basilica, a baptistery, and a small Byzantine church with a dome. The façade is adorned with busts of three bishops in bronze. To the right and left of the portal are six busts in relief from Roman tombs. The interior is to a great extent whitewashed. In the altar-recess on the right is Christ between SS. Justus and Servatius. In that to the left is the Madonna between Gabriel and Michael, with the Apostles below (7th cent.). Some of the capitals are antique, others Romanesque. Beneath a stone slab in front of the church is interred *Fouché, Duc d'Otranto*, Napoleon's powerful minister of police (d. at Trieste in 1820). The projecting terrace commands a fine view of the town and the sea.

In the Piazza Lipsia, which is laid out in promenades, is the **Nautical Academy** (Pl. 8; B, 5), on the second floor of which is the *Ferdinand-Maximilian-Museum*, containing a complete collection of the fauna of the Adriatic (Wed. and Sat. 10-1, Sun. 11-1). On the opposite side of the court, also on the second floor, is the *Municipal Museum* (daily 9-1; fee 30 kr.), which contains terra-cottas, vases, bronzes, and other small antiquities, chiefly from Aquileia and Rudiæ, Egyptian and Cyprian relics, coins and medals, weapons, and objects relating to Trieste.

At the corner of the Via della Sanità and the Piazza Giuseppina is the **Palazzo Revoltella** (Pl. 10; B, 5), handsomely fitted up and embellished with pictures and sculptures, which was bequeathed to the town by Baron Revoltella, together with a sum of money for its maintenance (adm. daily, 11-2). The Piazza Giuseppina is embellished with a **Monument to Emp. Maximilian of Mexico* (d. 1867), in bronze, by Schilling, erected in 1875. The unfortunate prince, who was a rear-admiral in the Austrian navy, resided at Trieste before he undertook his ill-starred expedition to Mexico.

The *Passeggio di S. Andrea* (Pl. A, E, 7), an avenue 3 M. long, skirting the coast and commanding a series of fine views, leads on the E. side of the town, past the *Villa Murat*, the *Lloyd Arsenal*, and the *Gas-Works*, to *Servŏla*. The extensive **Wharves of the Lloyd Co.* (Pl. C, D, 7), opposite Servola, may be visited daily, except Sat. and Sun., 9-11 and 2-4 (tickets obtained at the new Lloyd Palace; guide 50 kr.). — On the road to *Zaule*, famous for its oyster-beds, are the handsome *Cemeteries*.

A favourite resort is the *Boschetto* to the E. of the town, reached by the tramway (10 kr.) through the Corso and the Corsia Stadion, passing the shady *Giardino Pubblico* (Pl. E, 2). Shady walks ascend hence to (1/2 hr.) the *Villa Ferdinandea* (Restaurant al Cacciatore), on a plateau 755 ft. above the sea. Adjacent is the *Villa Revoltella*, now the property of the town, with park and chapel, commanding a charming view of town, sea, and coast.

Excursions. A very pleasant excursion (railway see p. 273; trains stop if desired, and then 10 min. walk; tram, see p. 274; carr. and pair 3 fl., boat 3 fl.) may be made to the château of ***Miramar,** formerly the property of Emp. Maximilian of Mexico (see above), charmingly situated near *Grignano* (p. 273), 5 M. to the N.W. of Trieste, and commanding a fine view of Trieste, the sea, and the coast. The beautiful park is always open to the public. The sumptuously-furnished château is shown to visitors (Sundays excepted) on application to the steward. Outside the entrance to the garden, on the right, is a 'museum' of Greek and Roman antiquities. Good sea-baths at *Barcola* (Restanrant), halfway between Trieste and the château (steamboat, see p. 274).

Other excursions may be taken to (3 M.) *Obćina* (1035 ft.; *Hôtel all' Obelisco), with a beautiful view of the town and the sea; to *Servola* (see above); to *St. Canzian* (drive of 2 1/2 hrs., by *Corgnale;* see p. 273), etc. — A very interesting excursion for a whole day (start early) is by steamer (p. 274) to *Muggia;* over the hill on foot (beautiful view from the top) to *S. Nicolò* (1 hr.), thence by boat (40 kr.) to **Capodistria** (**Albergo al Vaporetto; Caffè* in the principal piazza), an ancient town (8646 inhab.), the Roman *Justinopolis*, on an island now connected with the mainland. The chief objects of interest are the *Cathedral*, the *Palazzo Pubblico*, on the site of a temple of Cybele, and the extensive *Salt Works*. We now skirt the shore, passing *Semedella*, to (3 M.) *Isola* (good Refosco wine; p. 274) and (4 1/2 M.) *Pirano*, and return to Trieste by steamer in the evening. — About 2 M. from Pirano lies the sea-bathing place of *S. Lorenzo*, in an extensive park.

From Trieste to Herpelje and Pola, 85 M. (rail in 4 1/4 hrs., from the *S. Andrea Station;* p. 273, Pl. B, 7). Beyond the *Lloyd Arsenal* (see above) the line quits the sea and mounts in many windings, affording splendid views, to *Rizmanje*, (8 M.) *Borst*, and the Karst plateau, which we reach at (12 1/2 M.) *Draga*. From (17 M.) *Herpelje-Kozina* to (85 M.) *Pola*, see p. 273.

42. From Trieste to Pola and Fiume.

Steamers of the *Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd* to *Pola* three times weekly in 6-8 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 15, 2 fl. 10, 1 fl. 5 kr.; berth 35 kr.); from Pola to *Fiume* once weekly in 11 hrs. (4 fl. 10, 2 fl. 90, 1 fl. 20; berth 40 kr.). *Cesare & Dannecker's* steamers to *Pola* daily in 5 1/4-7 1/4 hrs. (fare 1 fl. or 50 kr.); *Sverljuga & Co.'s* steamers from Pola to Fiume three times weekly. — From Trieste direct to *Fiume* by the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd steamers once or twice weekly in 13 1/2 hrs. (6 fl. 35, 4 fl. 40, 1 fl. 95; berth 50 kr.; good restaurants on board, dinner 1 1/2, supper 1 fl.). — Railway by Herpelje to Pola (in 4 1/2 hrs.), see above; by Divača (in 5 1/2 hrs.), see p. 273; by St. Peter to Fiume (in 4 1/2-5 hrs.), see p. 272.

The steamer skirts the hilly, olive-clad coast of Istria. In a bay to the S.E., in the distance, lies *Capodistria* (see above), with its large prison. On a prominent hill is seen the church of *Pirano*, supported by arches; the town (*Inn; 12,319 inhab.), with its salt-works, lies picturesquely in a bay, with the towers and pinnacles of an old fortress peeping from among olive-groves. We next observe in suc-

cession the lighthouse of *Salvore*, *Umago*, the lofty *Buje* ('la spia dell' Istria'), the château of *Daila* (seat of Count Grisoni), *Cittanuova* (on the site of the ancient *Noventium*), *Parenzo* (once the first station of the Crusaders, with a curious cathedral of 961), the deserted monastery of *S. Niccolò* and a watch-tower on an island, *Orsera*, and the *Canal di Leme*, an arm of the sea 7½ M. long. In the distance to the E. rises *Monte Maggiore* (4580 ft.; p. 272). Usually about noon the steamer reaches **Rovigno** *(Albergo)*, the ancient *Arupenum* or *Rubinum*, a thriving place with 9526 inhab., busied in ship-building, the sardine-fishery, the timber-trade, and in the culture of the olive and the vine. The wine of Rovigno is the best in Istria. The *Cathedral* of St. Euphemia is interesting. The tower, a copy of the campanile of Venice, is crowned with a bronze vane in the form of a figure of the saint. To the N., in the bay of S. Pelagio, is a large *Marine Hospice* for children, opened in 1888. On the island of *S. Andrea*, to the W., is a cement-factory. — Railway to *Canfanaro*, see p. 273.

Nearing *Fasana*, we observe on the right the hills of the *Brionian Islands*, separated from the Istrian coast by the narrow *Canale di Fasana*. The Genoese defeated the fleet of Venice here in 1379. These islands yielded the Venetians stone for their palaces and bridges; in *S. Girolamo*, the southernmost, a huge quarry stretching across the whole island is still conspicuous.

Beyond this strait Pola comes in sight. Two fortified towers, one on *Capo Compare* to the right, and the other on the *Punta del Cristo* to the left, defend the *Canale di Pola* and the harbour, which has become important since the headquarters of the Austrian navy were transferred from Venice to Pola.

Pola. — **Hotels:** *Austria, Via Giulia, by the triumphal arch, R. from 1 fl.; *Europa, on the quay; both with restaurants. Citta di Pola, second-class. — Hotels Garnis: *Riboli*, Corsia della Riva; *Pavanello*, Piazza dei Comizi; both near the quay. German spoken, as well as Italian.

Restaurants: **Lloyd*, on the quay; *Stadt Budweis*, near the Hôtel Austria; *Angelo*, Via Nettuno; **Silberegger's Bierhalle*, Piazza Dante Alighieri; *Zum Josef*, near the Arena (Pl. C, 2), with garden; *Grazer Bierhalle*, by the theatre. Italian: *Trattoria ai tre Amici*, Via Sergia; *Al Tempio d'Augusto*, by the Temple of Augustus (Pl. B, 4). Ordinary dishes, *minestra*, a kind of soup; *riso con ostriche*, rice with oysters; *frittura*, *allesso*, and *arrosto*, fried, boiled, and roast meat; *umidi*, stew; *bracciola di vitello*, veal-cutlet; *testina di vitello*, calves' head; *pollo*, fowl; *dindietta*, turkey; *selvatico*, game; *cavölfiori*, cauliflower; *dölce*, pudding.

Cafés: **Miramare*, newspapers; *Pavanello;* both on the quay; *Café Grande*, by the Municipio; *Europa*, at the hotel of that name.

Cabs: In the town, with one horse, ¼ hr. 30, ½ hr. 50, ¾ hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each ¼ hr. more 20 kr.; with two horses 40, 75 kr., 1 fl., 1 fl. 30, and 30 kr. respectively. To the 'Jäger' 50 or 70 kr.; Bosco Sianna 70 kr. or 1 fl., there and back 1 fl. 30 or 1 fl. 80; to Punta Cristo 1 fl. 75 or 2 fl. 10 kr. — At night (9-6, in winter 8-7) 15 or 20 kr. more for each drive. Trunk 10 kr. — *Omnibus* from the Railway Station (p. 273), past the Arsenal, to the Piazza Portaurea.

Post and Telegraph Offices, Piazza Dante Alighieri (Pl. C, 4).

Pola, a considerable sea-port, with 38,870 inhab., became a

Confinaro
A
B
C
D
1
2
3
4
5
6
Stazione
Sobborgo della Stazione
Borgo Arena
Arena
Ospedale Civile
Borgo S. Martino
Scuole Normale
PORTO DI COMMERCIO
Scuola di nuotazione
Sanità
Caserma
Porta Gemina
Porta Erculea
Via Giotta
Borgo Porta Aurea
Duomo
Castello
Uff. d. Genie Milit.
Porta Aurea
S. Francesco
Teatro
Scoglio
Pal. Municipio
Tempio d'Augusto
Pal. Carlo Stefano
Casino di Marina
Arsenale di Marina
Olivi
Gazometro
Borgo Zaro
Ufficio idrog. e Osservat.
Tegetthoff
PORTO MILITARE
Arsenale di Marina
Scuole di Marina
Caserma di Marina
Giardino Maximiliano
Borgo S. Policarpo
POLA.
1:13.000
0
100
200
300
Metri
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes Leipzig

Roman colony after the conquest of Istria by the Romans in B. C. 178, and attained great prosperity under Augustus and his successors. As a war-harbour it was known as *Pietas Julia*. In 1148 Pola was taken by the Republic of Venice. During their contests for supremacy, the Venetians and the Genoese repeatedly destroyed the place, particularly in 1379, since when it remained little more than a ruin until recently.

Several superb Roman buildings still exist. The Temple of Augustus and the Arena are enclosed by a railing. Keys at the Municipio (Pl. B, 4), where the service of a custodian may be obtained (fee).

The **Temple of Augustus and Roma* (B. B. 19), adjoining the Municipio, 27 ft. high, 51 ft. broad, with a portico of six Corinthian columns 23 ft. high, and a frieze with admirable ornamentation, is in excellent preservation. The inscription is gathered from the holes made by the nails which once secured the metal letters to the wall: Romae et Augusto Caesari Divi F(ilio) Patri Patriae. The temple contains a small collection of Roman antiquities, particularly architectural fragments and inscriptions.

Another *Temple*, of which the back only remains, is supposed to be that of Diana, but more probably of Roma. Its site is enclosed by the *Municipio*, dating from 1300. A bust has been erected here to L. Carrara (d. 1854), a preserver of the antiquities.

Beyond the market-place, to the S.E., at the end of the long Via Sergia, the main street, rises the *Porta Aurea*, an elegant, richly decorated triumphal arch in the Corinthian style, 21 ft. in height, erected according to the inscription by the family of the Sergii who resided at Pola. To the right, at some distance, stood the ancient *Theatre*, now recognisable only by a semicircular cutting in the hill. The whole of this neighbourhood is now covered with new houses. To the right, further on, are the large '*Marine Casino*', with a well-supplied reading-room and a pleasant garden (introduction by an officer), and the **Monte Zaro* (Pl. D, 5), on which lie the *Hydrographic Office* and the *Observatory*. On the W. side, towards the sea, are pleasure-grounds, embellished with a **Statue of Admiral Tegetthoff*, by Kundmann (1877), and commanding a beautiful view of the harbour and the town.

In the ancient town-wall, which ascends the hill to the left of the Porta Aurea, excavations made since 1845 have brought to light two gateways on the E. side, the *Porta Erculea*, the name of which is indicated by the head and the club adjoining the keystone, and the *Porta Gemina*, probably erected about A. D. 150, the entrance to the ancient Roman Capitol. The site of the latter is now occupied by the *Castle* (Pl. C, 3, 4), built by the Venetians in the 17th cent. under Emp. Francis. (Visitors not always admitted. The view from the grounds a little below it is nearly the same as from the Castle.) The excavations are still leading to the discovery of interesting buildings, mosaics, etc. To the S. of the castle is

the monastery of *S. Francesco* (Pl. B, C, 4), erected in the 13th cent., now a military magazine. Fine cloisters. Romanesque W. Portal, with tasteful shell-ornamentation.

The street running to the N. from the Porta Germina leads to the **Arena* (Pl. C, 2), constructed in the time of the Antonines (A. D. 150), 79 ft. in height, 345 ft. in diameter (with room for 15,000 spectators). The enclosure, which is in excellent preservation, consists of two rows of arches (72 in all), one above the other, each 19 ft. high, while a third story contains square window-openings.

Four gateways, preceded by a kind of jutting story, the object of which is not clear, lead into the interior from the four points of the compass. The interior is in a chaotic condition, most of the steps having been removed to Venice as material for palaces (whereas in Verona the interior of the amphitheatre has been preserved, and little of the external enclosure remains). In the centre, however, the arrangements of the *Naumachia* are still traceable. The ground is now overgrown with thistles, creepers, and fragrant herbs. The view from the top (where an echo may be awakened) through the lofty arches embracing the sea, with its islands and promontories, and the green olive-clad hills, is strikingly beautiful.

On our way back we may visit the *Cathedral* (Pl. B, 3), built in the 15th cent. and containing several antique columns (undergoing restoration). Along the quay run rails connecting the *Station* (Pl. A, 1) on the N. side of the town, with the Naval Arsenal (see below).

To the S.W. of the Monte Zaro lies the beautiful *Maximilians-Park* (Pl. C, D, 6), adorned with a *Monument of Ferdinand Maximilian*, consisting of a column with a relief of the archduke (p. 276), and ships' prows, and a goddess of fame above. Near this are several buildings connected with the dockyard *(School, Barracks, Hospital, Prison)*. To the W., on the quay, is the imperial *Naval Arsenal* (Pl. C, 5, 6; shown by permission of the commanding officer only). A museum in the Artillery Office contains interesting ship-models, trophies, weapons, etc. — The wharves and docks are on the *Olive Island*, between the naval and the commercial harbour.

A favourite resort is the *Bosco Sianna* or *Kaiserwald*, an oak-grove 2 M. from the town, on the road to Altura. (On the 'Kaiserwiese' a pavilion and restaurant.)

On its way to Fiume the steamer rounds the S. point of the Istrian peninsula, leaves the islands' of *Cherso* and *Veglia* on the right, and steers to the N. through the *Canale di Farasina* into the broad *Bay of Quarnero*. To the left rises the *Monte Maggiore*, with the hotels of *Abbazia* at its base (p. 272). To the E. on the horizon rise the Croatian Mts., conspicuous among which is the *Kapella* range (p. 355).

Fiume, see p. 355.

Geograph. Anst v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

BOHEMIA.

43. Prague.

Language. As in Prague and the rest of Central and S. Bohemia the traveller will hear little but Bohemian (Czechish) spoken, he should note the following Bohemian characters: c = tz; č = tch; ě = ye or ie; ň = nj or ni; ř = rs or rsh; š = sh; ť = ty or ti; ž = zh.

Railway Stations. 1. *Staats-Bahnhof* (government-railway; Pl. G, H, 4), for Dresden (R. 44), Vienna viâ Brünn (R. 51a), the Buschtiehrad line (Karlsbad, Eger, etc., R. 46). — 2. *West-Bahnhof* (Pl. D, 9), for Pilsen and Furth (R. 48), Schlan, Brüx, and Dux (p. 301), Přibram and Protivin (p. 309). — 3. *Franz-Josefs-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 5), for Gmünd and Vienna (R. 51b), for the Neratowitz and Turnau Railway (p. 327), and for Dresden viâ Všetat-Přivor. This station is connected with the two already mentioned by a loop-line. — 4. *Nord-West-Bahnhof* (Pl. H, 3), for the line to Vienna viâ Znaim (R. 51c), and for Mittelwalde and Breslau. — 5. *Buschtiehrader Bahnhof* (Pl. C, 8), for the line to Komotau, Karlsbad, and Eger (R. 46). — PORTER from the station to the cab 10 kr.; into the town, for 55 lbs. of luggage, 20 kr.; for each 22 lbs. additional, 4 kr.

Strangers may apply for advice or information to the *Verein zur Hebung des Fremdenverkehrs*, Graben 30 (Herr E. Hruby; no fee).

Hotels. *GRAND HOTEL (Pl. c; H, 4), in the prolongation of the Mariengasse, with winter-garden (concerts); *HÔTEL DE SAXE (Pl. a; G, 4), Hybernergasse; *BLAUER STERN (Pl. e; G, 4), corner of the Graben and Hybernergasse, R. from 1 fl., L. 40, A. 35 kr.; *SCHWARZES ROSS (Pl. b; G, 4), in the Graben, R., L., & A. 2 fl. 30, D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *ENGLISCHER HOF (Pl. d; H, 4), Poříčer-Str.; *VICTORIA (Pl. f; F, 6), corner of Jungmann-Str. and Palacky-Str. (English landlady); *ERZHERZOG STEPHAN (Pl. g; G, 5), Wenzels-Platz, R. from 90, L. & A. 45 kr.; *GOLDNER ENGEL (Pl. h; F, 4), Zeltnergasse, R. from 80, A. 40 kr.; Hôt. MONOPOL, opposite the 'Staatsbahnhof'; *KAISER VON OESTERREICH (Pl. 1; G, 4) and HÔTEL ŠESEK, in the Poříčer-Str. — STADT WIEN (Pl. k; G, 4), Hybernergasse; *HÔT. ROYAL (Pl. 1; G, 4), opposite the exit from the railway-station; ALTE POST, Kleinseite; GOLDNE GANS (Pl. m; F, 5), HÔTEL GARNI, both in the Wenzels-Platz.

Restaurants, etc. At the above hotels, and at all the stations. Also: *Eis*, *Deutsches Kasino*, *Geissler*, *Dreher*, all in the Graben; *Mayer*, Zeltnergasse; *Zwei Amseln*, Herrengasse 4; *Urban*, in the Stadt-Park; *Chodéra*, Ferdinand-Str.; *Carmasini*, with garden, Obere Wenzels-Platz; *Sluk*, Kleinseite, Radetzky-Platz 37. — *Müller*, Ferdinand-Str. 9, near the suspension-bridge; *Stadt Venedig*, Obstmarkt 9 (these two luncheon-rooms). — Wine: *Binder*, Grosser Ring, opposite the old Rathhaus; *Gürtler*, Wenzels-Platz 26; *Haupt*, Inselgasse; *Austria-Keller*, Postgasse 189, opposite the Königsbad; *Bodega* (Spanish wines), in the Graben. — **Cafés.** *Café Central*, Graben 15; **Continental*, Graben 17; *Café Français*, Graben 39; *Café Royal*, opposite the station; *Wokurka*, Obstgasse; *Adler*, Zeltnergasse 21; *Urban*, see above; *Jakon*, Ferdinand-Str. 29; *Impérial*, Ferdinand-Str. 13. 'Tshai' = tea with rum; 'Thee' = tea with cream. — **Beer,** generally good, at all the hotels, restaurants, and cafés. Good Pilsner beer also at *Donat's*, Brenntegasse 53; *Zwei Amseln*, Herrengasse 4; *Chodéra*, Ferdinand-Str.; *Sochurek*, Tempelgässchen 649, near St. Jacob's; *Wohlrath*, Karolinenthal; *Možny*, Tilly-Platz, Weinberge. — **Confectioners.** *Lhotka*, *Stutzig*, both in the Wenzels-Platz; *Köpf & Jäger*, Zeltnergasse; *Sourek*, *Heck*, both in the Ferdinand-Str.

German Casino, Graben 26, with a large garden; numerous concerts in summer; introduction by a member (restaurant on the ground-floor

open to the public). — *Deutscher Verein Austria*, in the Kleinseite. — Bohemian *Bürger-Ressource* (Městanská Beseda), in the Wladislawgasse.

Bohemian Glass: *Graf Harrach*, Graben, in the Blaue Stern; *Fischmann & Söhne*, Graben 30. — **Prague Gloves**: *Pilat*, Graben 13; *Březnowsky*, Ferdinand-Str. 6. — **Bohemian Garnet Wares**: *Bubeníček*, Altstädter Ring 23; *Pichler*, Obstgasse 4, etc.; *M. Kersch*, Graben 33; *M. Auer*, Jacobsgasse.

Baths. **Elisabethbad*, Elisabeth-Str. 30 (Pl. G, 3); *Königsbad*, Postgasse 35, in the Altstadt; river-baths at the *Sophieninsel*. Also *Swimming-baths* on the left bank of the Moldau, below the chain-bridge (p. 286), and at Smichow, above the Palacky bridge.

Post and Telegraph Offices (Pl. G, 5), Heinrichsgasse.

Cabs. *One-horse* carriage (for 1-3 pers.), within the Altstadt, Neustadt, Josefstadt, Untere Kleinseite (as far as the Spornergasse and Chotek-Str.), and the suburbs of Karolinenthal, Smichow, and Weinberge, per 1/4 hr. 40, per 1/2 hr. 60 kr., each addit. 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; *two-horse* carr. ('Fiaker'; for 4 pers.), for the same drives, 1/4 hr. 60 kr., 1 fl., each addit. 1/2 hr. 50 kr. For drives to the Obere Kleinseite, the Wyšehrad, Hradschin, Žižkow, and Bubna-Grossholeschowitz, an addition of 20 kr. (two-horse carr. 30 kr.) is made to the above fares. — To or from the railway-stations 70 or 1 fl. 10 kr. — From the Altstadt, Neustadt, or Josefstadt to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, Kaisermühle, Košíř (Clam's Garden), Nusle, Wolšan, or Wřowič 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 50 kr.; to Lieben or Pankraz 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr.; to Podol 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl.; to the Sternthiergarten 2 or 3 fl. — From Kleinseite to Košíř (Clam Garden) 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr.; to Baumgarten, Belvedere, Bubenč, or Kaisermühle 1 or 1½ fl.; to Nusle, Wolšan, or Wřowič 1 fl. 20 or 1 fl. 80 kr.; to Lieben (château) or Pankraz 1 fl. 40 kr. or 2 fl. — At night (10 p.m. to 6 a.m.) a fare and a half. Return-fare or waiting, 20 kr. per 1/4 hr. for one-horse, 50 kr. per 1/2 hr. for two-horse cabs. — Small articles of luggage free; each trunk 20 kr.

Tramway every 5 min. from the Graben to Smichow, Karolinenthal, Weinberge, Žižkow, Kleinseite, and Baumgarten (fare for four stations 5 kr., more than four stations 10 kr., from one side of the town to the other 15 kr.). — **Omnibus** from the station into the town, passing the principal hotels, 15 kr., luggage 15 kr.

Theatres. *German* (Pl. F, 5), Obstmarkt; *New German Theatre* (Pl. G, 6), Stadtpark. — *Bohemian* (Pl. E, 6), on the Quay (p. 285). — *German Summer Theatre*, in the *Heine'sche Garten* (Pl. I, 6). — *Bohemian Summer Theatre* in *Smichow* (Pl. H, 6). — *Variété Theatre*, Palacky-Str., Karolinenthal.

Permanent Exhibitions in the *Rudolfinum* (p. 286); *Lehmann's*, Ferdinand-Str. 5 (20 kr.); *Gallerie Ruch*, Heuwags-Platz.

Public Resorts. **Baumgarten* (p. 292), a park belonging to the Bohemian Estates, with café, etc., outside the Sandthor, 2 M. from the Graben, a fashionable resort. Military band on Sundays and Thursdays. — *Belvedere* (Pl. E, F, 3), see p. 287; frequent concerts in summer. — *Dreher's Biergarten*, in the Belvedere Grounds, concert three times weekly. — **Sofien-Insel* (Pl. D, E, 6), restaurant with shady garden, a favourite resort in summer; military band three times weekly at 4 p.m. — *Schützen-Insel* (Pl. D, 5, 6), with restaurant, the shooting-range of the Prague Rifle Club, and boat-club. — The *Hasenburg* (Pl. C, 5; cable-tramway from the Aujezdergasse), a public garden, with restaurant and a new belvedere-tower 180 ft. in height (magnificent *View).

United States Consul, *Mr. William A. Rublee.*

Divine Service in English (Free Church of Scotland) at 11 a.m., at Postgasse 8.

Principal Attractions. Walk from the station through the Altstadt (*Grosse Ring*, p. 283) and the Josefstadt (*Jewish Cemetery*, p. 287) to the *Karlsbrücke* (p. 285); cross the chain-bridge (p. 286) to the *Hradschin* (*Cathedral* and *View from the balcony of the Fräuleinstift, p. 291); return by the *Kaiser-Franz-Brücke* (p. 285), the Ferdinand-Str., and the Graben.

Prague (614 ft.), Bohemian *Praha*, capital of the kingdom and crown-land of Bohemia, the seat of the imperial government, and

residence of a prince-archbishop, lies picturesquely in a broad basin on both banks of the *Moldau*. Its foundation is ascribed to Libussa, the first Duchess of Bohemia (8th cent.?). From Ottokar II. it received a municipal charter, and it attained to great prosperity under Emp. Charles IV. (1346-78), when the university and the Neustadt were founded. Prague was besieged and captured in the Hussite War (1424), the Thirty Years' War (1631 and 1648), the War of the Austrian Succession (1741), and the Silesian Wars (1744 and 1747); and it was occupied by the Prussians in 1866. Population 183,085 ($^4/_5$ Bohemians, $^1/_5$ Germans; 20,000 Jews; garrison of about 7000 men). The town possesses many mediæval buildings and towers, and rising above them all the venerable Hradschin. Its historical associations are also deeply interesting.

The town is 9 M. in circumference, and is divided into seven districts: the *Altstadt*, the centre of the town and the focus of traffic; the *Josefstadt* on the N.W. (known down to 1850 as the *Judenstadt*); the *Neustadt*, encircling the Altstadt, on the right bank of the Moldau; the *Kleinseite*, on the left bank of the Moldau, partly in the valley and partly on the slopes of the Hradschin and Laurenzberg; the *Hradschin*, with the imperial palace, on the heights of the left bank; *Vyšehrad*; and *Holeschowitz-Bubna*. Beyond these districts are the suburbs of *Karolinenthal*, *Žižkow*, *Weinberge*, and *Smichow*.

The principal streets radiate from the *Josefs-Platz*, near the *Staats-Bahnhof* (Pl. G, 4): the Zeltnergasse, Grosse and Kleine Ring, and Karlsgasse lead W. to the Karls-Brücke; the Graben and the Ferdinand-Strasse lead S.W. to the Franzens-Brücke; the Elisabeth-Str. leads N. to the Franz-Josefs-Brücke. We follow the ZELTNERGASSE, leading into the Altstadt, at the entrance to which rises the **Pulverthurm** (Pl. G, 4), erected as a gate-tower in 1475-84 and restored in 1883. Adjoining it on the N. is the *Königshof*, once a palace of the Bohemian kings, now a barrack. Opposite is the *Custom House*. To the left, in the Zeltnergasse, at the corner of the Obstmarkt, are the *Civil Courts of Law* (Pl. F, 4).

At the end of the Zeltnergasse is the GROSSE RING (Pl. F, 4), in the middle of which rises the *Mariensäule*, erected by Emp. Ferdinand III. in 1650 to commemorate the liberation of Prague from the Swedes. On the E. side of the Ring stands the —

Teynkirche, the old church of the Hussites, begun in 1360 by German merchants (sacristan, Unter den Lauben 16). The W. façade, partly concealed by houses, with its two pointed towers, and the high-pitched roof were added in 1460 in the time of George Podiebrad, who was crowned King of Bohemia here in 1458. He caused the façade to be adorned with a large gilded chalice (an emblem of the Hussite doctrine that the communion should be administered in both kinds), and with a statue of himself; but after the battle of the White Hill (p. 293) the chalice was superseded by

an image of the Virgin. In the interior, on the last pillar on the S.E., is the tombstone of the celebrated Danish astronomer *Tycho Brahe* (d. 1601), who was invited to Prague by Emp. Rudolph II. in 1599. The adjacent Mariencapelle contains statues of Cyril and Methodius, the apostles of Bohemia, presented by Emp. Ferdinand in 1845. On the opposite side is an ancient font, in pewter, dating from 1414. The pulpit, in which John of Nepomuc and Huss are said to have preached, bears a portrait of the former. The Chapel of St. Luke contains a winged altar with paintings by Skreta (18th cent.). The burial-vault of the Waldstein (Wallenstein) family is in front of the Maria Lichtmess Chapel. — The *Kinsky Palace*, the largest in the Altstadt, adjoins the Teynkirche on the N.

The **Rathhaus,** on the W. side of the Grosse Ring, was erected in 1838-48 in the Gothic style on the site of an older building, of which the chapel, the great tower of 1474 (with a curious clock), the S. side with its fine portal, and the old council-chamber still exist. The statues (by *J. Max*) on the balcony of the second floor represent two Bohemian kings, two German, and two Austrian emperors, to whom Prague is indebted. The handsome new *Council Chamber*, in the S. wing of the Rathhaus, is adorned with a colossal *Painting by *Brožik* (Huss before the Council of Constance) and with frescoes. — In front of the Rathhaus, on 21st June, 1621, after the battle of the White Hill (p. 293), twenty-seven of the leaders of the Protestant party, most of them Bohemian nobles, were executed. On the same spot, in Feb., 1633, the same fate befel eleven officers of high rank, by Wallenstein's command, on the ground of alleged cowardice at the battle of Lützen.

In the Hussgasse, not far from the Rathhaus, is the handsome palace of *Count Clam-Gallas* (Pl. E, 4, 5), erected in 1701-12 by Fischer v. Erlach in the rococo style.

Farther on, in the Karlsgasse, on the right, is an extensive block of buildings, erected in the latter half of the 17th cent., consisting of two churches, two chapels, three gateways, and four towers, the Jesuit **Collegium Clementinum** (Pl. E, 4, 5), comprising the archiepiscopal seminary, the University Library (175,000 vols., rich in Bohemian literature), natural history collections, an observatory, lecture-rooms of the theological and philosophical faculties, &c. The first court contains a *Statue, by *E. Max*, of a student of Prague in the costume of the 17th cent., erected in 1864 to commemorate the participation of the students in the defence of the town against the Swedes in 1648.

Near the Karlsbrücke, in the Kreuzherren-Platz (where the *Kreuzherren-Kirche*, in the Italian Renaissance style, rises on the right), is the handsome bronze ***Statue of Charles IV.** (Pl. E, 4, 5), founder of the University, designed by *Hähnel* and cast at Nuremberg, erected in 1848 on the 500th anniversary of the foundation. The *University* of Prague, founded in 1348, was soon attended by

students from every part of Europe. Wenzel, the successor of Charles, having proposed to limit the privileges of foreign students, many hundreds quitted Prague and founded the university of Leipsic (1409) and others. The university, called 'Carolo-Ferdinandea', is now divided into a Bohemian and a German section, the former attended by 2000, the latter by 1600 students. The university-building for students of law is the **Carolinum** (Pl. F, 4, 5), Eisengasse 11, near the Grosse Ring. The hall where degrees are conferred contains portraits of Austrian emperors and archbishops of Prague. Medical buildings of the university, see p. 288.

The ***Karlsbrücke** (Pl. D, E, 4, 5), with 16 arches, 546 yds. in length, erected between 1357 and 1507, was partially destroyed by the floods of the Moldau in Sept. 1890, but will be restored.

The buttresses of the bridge are adorned with thirty STATUES and GROUPS of saints, some of them 18th cent., others modern, by *Jos. Max.* The inscription on the crucifix records that it was erected with a fine exacted from a Jew in 1606 for reviling the Cross. The bronze statue of St. John Nepomuc, the patron-saint of Bohemia, in the middle of the bridge, and the two reliefs were executed in 1683 at Nuremberg. A slab of marble with a cross on the right, on the coping of the wall, marks the spot where the saint is said to have been flung from the bridge in 1383 by order of Emp. Wenzel, for refusing to betray what the empress had confided to him in the confessional. According to the legend, the body floated for a considerable time in the Moldau, with five brilliant stars hovering over the head. Since 1728, when the holy man was canonised, the bridge has been visited annually by thousands of pilgrims from Bohemia, Moravia, and Hungary, especially on 16th May, the festival of the saint.

The *ALTSTADT TOWER, on the right bank, erected in 1451, and lately restored, is adorned with the armorial bearings of the lands once subject to the crown of Bohemia, and the statues of Emp. Charles IV. and his son Wenzel IV. The heads of the Protestant nobles executed in 1621 were barbarously exposed to view for ten years on the gallery of this tower. In 1648 the tower defended the city against the Swedes, who through the treachery of an Austrian officer had gained possession of the Kleinseite almost without a blow. When the Prussians were expelled from Prague in 1744, the bridge was the scene of a fierce struggle.

The **Kaiser-Franz-Brücke** (Pl. D, 6; toll 1 kr.), a suspension-bridge 500 yds. in length, crosses the Moldau at the Schützeninsel, above the Karlsbrücke. Between these bridges runs the *Franzensquai*, with the **Monument of Francis I.** (Pl. E, 5), a Gothic canopy, 75 ft. high, over an equestrian statue of the emperor in bronze, serving at the same time as a fountain. Below, at the corners, are the sixteen ancient districts of Bohemia and the city; above are figures of art, science, commerce, and industry, in sandstone. The whole was designed by *Kranner*, the statues executed by *Jos. Max.* — The Bethlehemsgasse leads hence to the E. to the *Bethlehems-Platz* (Pl. E, 5), in which once stood the chapel and house of *John Huss* (now Nos. 5 & 6). At No. 1 is *Náprstek's Bohemian Industrial Museum* (adm. on application). — By the Franz-Brücke is the *Bohemian National Theatre* (p. 282). — Farther down the river is the **Palacky Bridge** (toll 1 kr.), completed in 1878, 250 yds. long, resting on eight buttresses, which crosses the river from the *Palacky Quai* on the right bank to *Smichow* (p. 293).

Below the Karlsbrücke is the *Rudolfs-Quai*, on the right bank, with the *Kettensteg* (a chain-bridge for pedestrians; toll 1 kr.), on which stands the **Rudolfinum,** an imposing edifice in the Renaissance style by Zitek and Schulz. The S. wing contains the Conservatorium of Music and two concert-rooms; the N. wing contains the Art-Industrial Museum, the exhibitions of the Art Union (15th Apr. to 15th June annually), and the picture-gallery of the Bohemian 'Kunstfreunde'. Adm. free on Frid. & Sun., 11-3; on Tues., Thurs., & Sat. 30 kr. — In the first room are sold catalogues of the pictures (2 fl.; with 30 photograps 4 fl.) and of the engravings (10 kr.) and separate photographs (large size, 1 fl. 20 kr.).

Picture Gallery. Room I (ante-room): *18A. *And. della Robbia*, Madonna (in relief); *9. Lower part of a Greek statue, with small female figures in relief. — Room II (old German and Dutch schools): 687. *Theodoric of Prague*, Votive picture of Archb. Ocko of Wlaschim; several other Bohemian pictures of 14th and 15th cent.; *222-224. *Geertgen van Sint-Jans*, Winged altar in three sections; *230. *Jan Gossaert*, surnamed *Mabuse*, St. Luke (the 'Prague Dombild'); 462. *Master of the Death of Mary*, Winged altar; 501. *Dutch Master*, style of Hugo van der Goes, Death of Mary (replicas in London and Rome); 379. *Holbein Junr.*, Portrait of Lady Vaux; *27. *Hans Baldung Grien*, Martyrdom of St. Dorothy; 502. *Dutch Master* (about 1483), Madonna. — Room III (corner-room): Bohemian pictures of 15th and 16th cent. — Room IV (Italian and later Dutch and German schools): *486. *P. Moranda*, surnamed *Cavazzola*, Portrait of a man; *382. *Dutch Master* (about 1626), Young lady in rich costume; 590. *J. van Ruysdael*, 202. *Everdingen*, Waterfalls; 388. *Dutch Master* (about 1660), Old woman spinning; 497, 498. *Neufchatel*, surnamed *Lucidel*, Portraits; 468. *Fr. Millet*, Large Italian landscape; 452. *Frans Luycx*, Portrait of Ottavio Piccolomini; 142. *An. Carracci*, Pietà; 702. *Fr. Vecellio*, Portrait of a man; *138. *Dom. Campagnola*, Madonna enthroned, with saints (1525); 127. *School of Michael Angelo*, Holy Family; *347A. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of Jasper Schade van Westrum; *686, A & B. *Gerard Ter Borch*, Portraits. — Room V (divided into eight Cabinets, a-h): 120-123. *P. Brueghel Senr.*, Four small round pictures; 537. *Patinir*, St. Jerome; *Rubens*, *585. Small Annunciation, 586. Sketch of the Expulsion from Paradise for the Jesuits' Church at Antwerp; 597. *Saftleven*, Genre piece; 710. *P. Verelst*, *594, 595. *D. Ryckaert*, Genre pieces; *721. *Watteau*, Party returning home by torch-light (a sketch); 467. *Fr. Millet*, 192. *G. Dughet (Poussin)*, Landscapes; *660. *Fr. Snyders*, Large still-life piece; 358. 359. *C. de Heem*, Still-life; *203. *Everdingen*, Norwegian landscape; *225. *A. de Gelder* (formerly attributed to *Rembrandt*), Vertumnus and Pomona; *463. *G. Metsu*, Fishwoman; 706. *W. van de Velde*, Rippling sea; *589A. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscape; *A. van der Neer*, *493. Skittle-alley, 494, 495. Moonlight scenes; *666. *Jan Steen*, Cats' music; 169. *Cuyp*, Landscape with cattle; 492. *Naiwjncx*, Landscape with a river; *200. *A. Elsheimer*, Temple on a lake. — Room VI (corner-room; Austrian masters of 18th cent.): 239-341. *Norbert Grund*, 71-94. *Christ. Brand*, 95-104. *Joh. Brand* (*95. View of the Danube); 546. *Jos. Plazer*, etc. — Room VII (Bohemian masters of 17th and 18th cent.): 106-111A. *Petrus Brandl;* 627-644. *Carl Screta.* — Room VII: 236. *J. B. Greuze*, Young girl; 216. *Führich*, Madonna and two saints. — Rooms IX, X (modern masters): *And. Achenbach* (8A), *Oswald Achenbach* (9, 9A), *I. Ajdukiewicz* (16), *Herm. Baisch* (26, 26A), *Defregger* (190, 191), *Douzette* (196, 197), *Fagerlin* (204A), *Gude* (342), *Kessler* (413A), *Kurzbauer* (420), *Paul Meyerheim* (463A), *Norman* (517, 517A), *R. Russ* (591, 591A), *Schirm* (618), *Schleich* (620), *Ant. Seitz* (650), *Spitzweg* (663-665), *W. Veltin* (706), *H. Zügel* (747). — Room XI (water-colours and drawings; blue numbers): 2A. *Hans v. Bartels;* 32-34. *Jaroslaw Cermak;* 56. *Jos. v. Führich;* 57. *Genelli;* 86-132. *Jos. Manes;* 135. *W. Joh. Martens;* 140. *F. Overbeck;* 146. *L. Passini;* 175. *Jos. Trenkwald.*

From the first Cabinet *(a)* a flight of steps leads to the 'CABINET OF ENGRAVINGS, where 658 specimens of masters of all schools are exposed to view, adjoined by the *HOLLAREUM, devoted to 457 plates exclusively by *Wenzel Hollar* (b. at Prague 1607, d. 1677.)

Opposite are the *Academy of Art*, the *Art-Industrial School*, and the *Seminary for Schoolmistresses*. Lower down, on the left bank of the Moldau, are the *Belvedere* or *Kronprinz-Rudolf Grounds* (p. 282), at the farther end of which the river is crossed by the **Franz-Josefs-Brücke** (Pl. G, 3; toll 1 kr.) and the tramway.

The JOSEFSTADT (Pl. E, F, 4), formerly called the JUDENSTADT, on the Moldau, at the N.W. angle of the Altstadt, was formerly occupied exclusively by Jews, but more than half of the present population are Christians. Opposite the old Jewish Rathhaus, in the Rabbinergasse, is the **Altneuschule** (Pl. E, 4; custodian, Rabbinergasse 7), a strange-looking, gloomy pile of the 12th cent., the oldest synagogue in Prague, having been founded, according to tradition, by the first fugitives from Jerusalem after its destruction. The large flag suspended from the vaulting, and extending across the whole synagogue, was presented by Ferdinand III., in recognition of the bravery of the Jews during the siege of Prague by the Swedes in 1648.

In the midst of these narrow lanes and crowded purlieus, near the Altneuschule, lies the ancient *Jewish Burial Ground (Pl. E, 4), disused since 1780, the entrance to which is closed by a door (fee 10-20 kr.; closed on Sat.). Thousands of grey, time-worn, moss-grown stones, some of them of great antiquity, bearing Hebrew inscriptions, are interwoven with underwood, creeping plants, alders, etc. Many of them are furnished with the symbol peculiar to the tribe to which the deceased belonged; thus, a pitcher marks the tribe of Levi, two hands the descendants of Aaron. The small stones piled on the graves and tombstones have been placed there, according to the Jewish custom, by relatives of the deceased as a token of regard.

Around the Altstadt, on the E. and S., lies the NEUSTADT, from which it was formerly separated by a wall and moat. The GRABEN (Pl. F, 5, G, 4) is now the finest and busiest street in the town, containing the best shops and the most popular cafés. On the left, No. 24, is the **Bohemian Museum** (Pl. G, 5; open free on Tues. and Frid. 9-12.30; on other days, 10-1, fee 1 fl. for 1-4 pers.).

It comprises a library, collections of MSS. (of Huss, Ziska, &c.) and coins, and ethnographical, botanical, and geognostic cabinets, founded by Count Sternberg. The 1st Room on the second floor contains the Library and MSS. In the 2nd Room, carved wood and ivory, and ethnographical curiosities. 3rd and 4th R.: Bohemian antiquities, bronzes, ancient weapons, flails used in the Hussite wars, sword of Gustavus Adolphus, the sword with which the Protestant nobles were beheaded (p. 284), goblets; objects of the flint and bronze periods found at Scharka in Bohemia. 5th R.: Natural history specimens, including a fine collection of African birds. — A small annex contains a geological collection.

The S.W. end of the Graben is adjoined on the left by the WENZELS-PLATZ (Pl. F, G, 5, 6), 55-65 yds. in width, and 750 yds. in length, ascending slightly towards the S.E. and planted with double avenues. At the upper end a large new *Bohemian National Museum* (Pl. G, 6) is being built. The space gained by the removal

of the town-walls, below the Franz-Josephs-Bahnhof, has been laid out as a ***Stadtpark.** In the Mariengasse, on the W. side of the park, is the *New German Theatre* (p. 282; Pl. G, 6).

At the E. end of the FERDINAND-STRASSE, opposite the church of *St. Maria-Schnee* (Pl. F, 5), rises a monument to the Bohemian scholar *Joseph Jungmann* (d. 1877), designed by Schimek. Farther on in the same street (No. 24), to the left, at the corner of the Brenntegasse, is the *Palais Schlik;* on the right (No. 15), at the corner of the Postgasse, is the *Police Office* (Pl. E, 5), opposite which are the *Church* and *Convent of the Ursuline Nuns* (Pl. E, 6). The *Bohemian Savings Bank*, also on the right (No. 7), is a handsome building by Ullmann, 1861. Lastly, on the left, by the Franzens-Brücke, rises the handsome ***Bohemian Theatre**, a Renaissance edifice by Zitek, altered and enlarged by Schulz since a fire in 1881. — *Franzens-Brücke*, see p. 285.

The largest Platz in Prague is the KARLS-PLATZ (Pl. F, 6, 7), 580 yds. long, and 165 yds. broad, embellished with tasteful grounds and a monument to the Bohemian poet *Viteslaw Halek* (d. 1874). In the N.E. corner is the **Rathhaus of the Neustadt** (Pl. F, 6), so altered in 1806 that of the original structure of 1370 a tower only remains. It is now occupied by the criminal courts of justice. The Hussite wars began here in 1419. The infuriated populace under Ziska stormed the Rathhaus, released the Hussite prisoners, and flung the unpopular counsellors from the windows. On the W. side of the Platz is the new *Polytechnicum*, a handsome building in the Renaissance style. Half of the E. side of the Platz is occupied by the *Military Hospital* (Pl. F, 7), formerly a Jesuit college. On the S. side are the *Children's Hospital* (Pl. E, 7) and the *Deaf & Dumb Asylum* (Pl. E, 7). Near this are the *Hospital* (*Allgemeines Krankenhaus*, Pl. F, 7), the buildings of the *Medical Faculty of the University*, the *Foundling*, *Commercial*, and *Lying-in Hospitals* and the *Lunatic Asylum* (Pl. F, G, 7, 8). In the same neighbourhood is the *Karlshof Hospital*, with the *Karlshof Church* (Pl. G, 8), a Gothic edifice erected by Charles IV. in 1350, with a dome and superb star-vaulting. In the Wyšehrader-Str., which runs S. from the Karls-Platz, is the *Monastery of Emaus*, with the lately restored *Marienkirche*, a Gothic structure of 1348-72, with interesting frescoes of the 14th cent. in the cloisters from the '*Biblia Pauperum*' (parallel scenes from the Old and New Testament). In the Slupergasse, farther to the S., are the garden of the *Gartenbau-Gesellschaft* (Pl. F, 8), the *Elisabethinerinnen-Hospital* and a *Lunatic Asylum*, with the *Church of the Annunciation* built by Charles IV.

The **Wyšehrad**, or citadel, occupying the site of the castle of Libussa, the traditional foundress of the Bohemian royal family, of whom numerous legends are related, forms the S. extremity of Prague. The approach leads through the old Rathhaus, beyond which steps ascend to a bastion (**fine view**), or it may be reached

by carriage. The original Wyšehrad, with its numerous towers, was almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite wars. The present fortifications date from 1848.

Karolinenthal, the N.E. suburb of Prague, intersected by the long railway-viaduct, is a busy manufacturing place with 19,554 inhab. The large *Church of SS. Cyril and Methodius* (Pl. I, K, 3) was built in 1854-63 from designs by Rösner. The small *Park* (Pl. H, 4) between Karolinenthal and the Neustadt, opposite the station of the *N. W. Railway* (p. 281), contains a monument by J. Max to the memory of the Bohemian soldiers who fell in 1848 and 1849, and a *Museum.*

From the Karlsbrücke the Brückengasse leads to the Kleinseitner Ring, embellished with the **Radetzky Monument** (Pl. C, 4), erected in 1858. The marshal, with his baton, holding a flag in his hand, stands on a shield borne by eight soldiers; figures in bronze, designed by *Em.* and *Jos. Max,* and cast by *Burgschmiet* of Nuremberg.

The neighbouring Jesuit church of **St. Nicholas** (Pl. C, 4), built in 1673-1772, is richly decorated with gilding and marble. Adjacent is the old Jesuit Seminary, now the *District Court.* Opposite, on the N. side of the Ring, are the *Government Offices;* on the W. side is the *Office of the Commandant.*

From the N.E. angle of the Kleinseitner Ring, the Thomasgasse leads past *St. Thomas's Church* to the Waldstein-Platz, in which, to the right, is **Count Waldstein's Palace** (Pl. D, 4), erected in 1623 by Albr. von Wallenstein, or Waldstein, the famous general of the Thirty Years' War, and still belonging to the family. The great hall was restored in 1854; adjacent is the chapel, with paintings attributed to Dürer, Guido Reni, etc. At the back, facing the garden, is a fine open hall in the Renaissance style. The horse (stuffed) which Wallenstein rode at the battle of Lützen is also shown. (Castellan in the first court, to the right.)

In the Waldsteingasse, to the right (Nos. 10, 11), is the *Palace of Prince Fürstenberg* (Pl. D, 3, 4), with a beautiful garden.

From the Waldstein-Platz we return by the Fünfkirchengasse, passing the *House of the Provincial Diet* (to the left), to the Kleinseitner Ring. A little to the S., in the Malteser-Platz, is the **Palace of Count Nostitz** (Pl. D, 5), containing about 300 pictures and a library. Many of the best pictures are in the private apartments, which are frequently inaccessible (catalogue 20 kr.; fee).

Among the best works are: *Rembrandt,* Rabbi (1635; damaged); *Rubens,* General Spinola, in full armour; 163. *Ravesteyn* (ascribed to *Pourbus*), Man and woman; 48. *G. Mostaert,* Market; 53. *N. Knupfer,* Diana's bath; 278. *Lucidel,* Girl; 291. *A. van der Neer,* Moonlight scene; 106. *J. van Ruysdael,* Forest-scene (an early work); *Mignon,* Still-life; 275. *G. Dou,* A savant; 171. *A. van Dyck,* St. Bruno; 215. *Sir A. More* (?), Portrait; *Lucidel,* Woman and child; 212. *D. Teniers,* Rustic tavern.

The burial-vaults of the neighbouring Carmelite church of *Maria de Victoria* (Pl. C,5), recently made accessible, afford a curious but gruesome sight, to which visitors are admitted on application to Pater Slansky, the curé.

Two routes lead from the Kleinseitner Ring to the Hradschin: the shorter to the right through the Schlossgässchen, and by 203 steps to the entrance to the court; the longer and easier leads straight through the Spornergasse (with the rococo palaces of Count Thun on the right and Count Morzin on the left), and then to the right.

The **Hradschin** (Pl. B, C, 4, 3) may be called the Capitol of Prague. The *Hradschiner Platz* is a quadrangle bounded on the N. by the archiepiscopal palace, on the S. by that of Prince Schwarzenberg and by a Carmelite nunnery, and on the E. by a palace of Emp. Francis Joseph. In the middle rises a *Mariensäule.*

The **Burg** (Pl. C, 4), or *Imperial Palace*, which occupies the E. side of the Platz, founded by Charles IV., renewed by Ladislaw II. in 1484-1502, and again in the 16-17th cent. by Ferdinand I., Rudolph II., and Matthias, was completed by Maria Theresa. The court is separated from the Platz by an iron railing. On entering we bear to the right and pass through a gateway into the first court; farther on, to the right of the chapel, we pass through another archway into the second court, to the left in which rises the cathedral (see below). To the right is the main entrance to the S. wing of the Palace (adm. on application to the porter; fee 20-30 kr.).

The most interesting rooms in the palace are *Ladislaw's Hall*, or the *Hall of Homage*, constructed in 1484-1502, in which tournaments were once held, the old *Statthalterei*, the *Private Chapel*, and the *German* and *Spanish Halls*. From the window of the old *Council Chamber* Count Thurn caused the two imperial counsellors Martinitz und Slawata to be thrown down on 23rd May, 1618. This act of violence was the immediate occasion of the Thirty Years' War. Two small obelisks under the windows, bearing their names, commemorate the event.

The equestrian *Statue of St. George*, a fountain-figure opposite the portal of the palace, was cast in bronze in 1373; the horse, having been injured, was recast in 1562. In the N. corner of this court is a gallery connecting the cathedral and the palace. In the passage under this gallery, on the left, is the entrance to the cathedral.

The ***Cathedral** (Pl. C, 4; open 5-12 and 2-5 o'clock), the *Metropolitan Church of St. Vitus*, begun in 1344, consists of little more than the spacious Gothic choir completed by *Peter Arler* of Gmünd (p. 24) in 1385. A plain party-wall, covered with frescoes (now faded) in 1729 to commemorate the canonisation of St. John Nepomuc, closes the unfinished W. side. The tower, once 520 ft. high, was reduced by a fire in 1541 to its present height of 323 ft. The church and its monuments, which were seriously damaged by the Prussian bombardment in the siege of 1757, have since undergone restoration. The nave is now being completed.

The nave (118 ft. in height) contains the fine *Monument of the Kings, executed in marble and alabaster by *Alex. Colin* of Malines in 1589, under Rudolph II., and erected over the hereditary burial-place of the Bohemian monarchs. Beneath it repose Charles IV. (d. 1378), Wenzel IV. (d. 1419), Ladislaw Posthumus (d. 1458), George Podiebrad (d. 1471), Ferdinand I. (d. 1564), Maximilian II. (d. 1577), Rudolph II. (d. 1612), and several queens and princesses. The *Wenzel Chapel (20 kr.), the first on the right, contains the monument of the saint; behind it his helmet and coat of mail, and a large candelabrum with his statue, cast by the celebrated *Peter Vischer* of Nuremberg in 1532. The chapel, built in 1358-66, is inlaid with Bohemian precious stones, and decorated with very ancient, half-obliterated frescoes of the early Prague school (*Thomas of Mutina, Theodoric of Prague*). A small picture of *Cranach's* school (1543) represents the murder of St. Wenzel. The ring on the door is said to be one which was grasped by the saint when he was slain at Althunzlau in 936 by his brother Boleslav. — The Martinitz Chapel, adjoining the Wenzel Chapel, contains a handsome modern *Altar by *Achtermann* of Rome (1884) and several monuments of the Martinitz family. In the Chapel of SS. Simon & Jude, on the left wall hangs a Head of Christ on the napkin, revered as a '*vera icon*', copied in 1368 by Thomas of Mutina from an ancient Byzantine picture; the patron-saints of Bohemia on the margin are original; the whole admirably executed. Above is a picture of St. John Nepomuc. The royal Oratorium is borne by admirably-executed stone vaulting (1493). Opposite, on the wall of the choir, a large representation in carved wood of the devastation of the church by the Protestants. To the right in the choir is the Shrine of St. Nepomuc, executed in 1736, of no artistic value, but said to consist of 1½ tons of silver. In the Sternberg Chapel are the very ancient tombs of Ottocar I. and II. and other Slavonic monarchs. A ball suspended by a chain from a pillar is one of those which injured the church in the Seven Years' War; the damage it occasioned to the balustrade is still observable. The Trinity Chapel contains the altar of St. Ludmilla, the first Christian duchess of Bohemia, with a modern group by *Em. Max*, and also a candelabrum said to have been in Solomon's Temple, but really dating partly from the 12th cent. (foot) and partly from 1641 (upper part). Opposite to it, at the back of the high-altar, is the tomb of St. Vitus, the patron-saint of the church, with a modern statue. In the Chapel of St. John the Baptist is a Crucifixion carved in wood. The walls of St. Anna's Chapel are adorned with paintings by *Swerts*. The marble figures of SS. Anna, Luke, and Methodius, at the altar, are by *Schimek*. Opposite this chapel, on the wall of the presbytery, are two reliefs in wood, one representing Prague before 1620, the other the flight of King Frederick of the Palatinate from Prague after his defeat on the White Hill. Over the N. portal is an Adoration of the Cross, a fresco originally executed in 1562 and painted over in 1631, interesting only on account of the portraits of Ferdinand II. and III. and the two wives of the latter. — The large Mosaic on the S. external wall represents the Resurrection, the Bohemian patron-saints, Charles IV. (who caused the work to be executed in 1371 by Italian artists) and his queen Elizabeth. — Adjoining the cathedral is the Treasury, containing numerous curiosities and objects of value, to inspect which permission must be obtained from the canon Dr. Diettrich.

Behind the cathedral rises the Romanesque *Church of St. George*, a heavy-looking edifice of 1142-50, partly rebuilt after a fire. It contains the monument of St. Ludmilla, dating from the 14th century. To the right of the church is the *Adlig-Fräuleinstift*, an institution for spinsters of noble family, the balcony of which commands an admirable view (comp. p. 282; entrance in the circular portico; fee 20 kr.). At the end of the Georgsgässchen, a gate to the right, adjoining the 'Schwarze Thurm', leads to the *Old Bastei*, another good point of view.

Adjacent is the *Palace of Prince Lobkowitz.* The *Alte Schlossstieye* (98 steps) descends hence to the Bruskagasse and the chain-bridge over the Moldau (p. 286).

From the Hradschiner-Platz the Lauretagasse leads S.W., passing the *House of Correction*, to the LAURETA-PLATZ, in which rise the extensive *Franz-Josef Barracks*, formerly *Count Czernin's Palace* (Pl. A, 4). Opposite, to the N., is a *Capuchin Monastery* (Pl. A, B, 4), into the walls of which are built Prussian balls in memory of the siege of 1757. Adjacent is the pilgrimage-chapel of *St. Loretto*, an exact imitation of the celebrated Casa Santa of Loretto. The treasury, to which 6 persons only are admitted at a time, under the guidance of a Capuchin (9.30 to 11.30; each pers. 20 kr.), contains several monstrances of the 16th cent., the most curious of which is in the form of rays, said to be set with 6580 precious stones.

From the Pohořelec-Platz, which adjoins the Laureta-Platz on the W., a flight of steps through No. 8, or further up, near the *Reichsthor* (Pl. A, 4), a gateway to the left adorned with figures of saints, leads to the Strahower-Platz. Here, to the right, on the highest site in the town, stands the wealthy Premonstratensian ***Abbey of Strahow** (Pl. A, 4, 5; admission in the forenoon), a very imposing structure, with spacious arcades, and a church containing the tombs of St. Norbert, founder of the order, and Pappenheim, the Imperial general, who fell at Lützen in 1632. The finest work in the *Picture Gallery* (pass to the left of the church, enter the next gateway on the right, and apply to the porter) is a *Virgin and Child crowned by angels, by *Dürer* (1506), containing portraits of the painter himself, his friend Pirkheimer, Emp. Maximilian, Pope Julius II., and other princes (much retouched). The admirably-arranged library, with 60,000 vols. and 100 MSS., contains autographs of Tycho Brahe and a portrait of Ziska, the blind leader of the Hussites. Adjoining it is a small natural history collection. Superb *View, from the windows of the upper floor, of the imposing city and the distant landscape bounded by the Giant Mts. on the N.E. (Fee to the guide in the monastery 20 kr.; donation to the librarian 'für die Armen'.)

Returning to the Burg, we regain the road from the N. side of the first court, and, passing the *Schlossgarten* on the right, reach the ***Belvedere** (Pl. C, 3), an imposing villa in the Italian Renaissance style, erected in 1534 by Emp. Ferdinand I. for the Empress Anna. It is erroneously called Tycho Brahe's observatory, perhaps from the fact that Rudolph II. sometimes observed the stars here with his astronomer. The great hall is adorned with frescoes from the history of Bohemia, after cartoons by Ruben. *View from the balcony (fee 20 kr.). In the Schlossgarten, in front of the W. façade, is a handsome Renaissance fountain. — The *Sandthor* leads to the **Baumgarten* (Restaurant; Pl. D, E, 1) at *Bubenč* (p. 282).

From the Belvedere we may descend through the grounds of the *Volksgarten* (Pl. D, 3) to the Bruskagasse (see above), and then cross the chain-bridge (p. 286), or turn to the right through the Wendische Gasse to the Karlsbrücke (p. 285). To the E., on the steep bank of the Moldau, in the direction of the Franz-Josefs-Bridge (p. 287), are the **Belvedere Promenades* (p. 287).

Smichow (Pl. C, D, 6-8), the S.W. suburb, with 32,693 inhab., is another industrial quarter. Above the *Aujezderthor*, to the right, are the *Hasenburg* (p. 282) and the *Villa Kinsky*, the garden of which affords charming views of Prague (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid.; tickets obtained from the head-gardener). In the Kinsky-Str. is the handsome new **Church of St. Wenzel** (Pl. C, D, 7), built in 1880-85 by Barvitius in the early-Renaissance style, with a tastefully decorated interior, and nave with lacunar ceiling. Beyond the church, towards the Moldau, is the *Botanic Garden*. The *Palacky Bridge* (tramway, see p. 285) leads hence to the Neustadt. Farther to the S. are the two railway stations (Nos. 2 & 5) named at p. 281.

On the **White Hill** (*Weisse Berg*), to the W. of Prague, 3½ M. from the Reichsthor (p. 292), the fate of Protestantism in Bohemia was decided on 8th Nov., 1620. The Protestant Bohemians under Frederick V. of the Palatinate, the king of their own election, and son-in-law of James I. of England, had thrown up intrenchments on the White Hill, but the attacks of Maximilian of Bavaria, chief of the Roman Catholic League, with his army of Bavarians and Walloons, were so irresistible that Frederick and his party were speedily routed, and the battle won in less than an hour. A pilgrimage-church was afterwards erected here to commemorate the victory. — On the N.W. slope of the White Hill a large and massive structure, erected in the form of a star, rises in the midst of wood. It was originally a royal château, and afterwards a powder-magazine, and was restored in 1875. It is situated at the end of a park which derives its name of *Stern* (star) from this building, and is a favourite resort of the citizens, thousands of whom repair hither on the first Sunday after 13th July (½ M. from stat. *Libotz*, p. 300). A stone here commemorates the capture of Prague by Frederick the Great in 1744, purporting to occupy the precise spot whence that monarch directed the operations of the besiegers. — On 6th May, 1757, *Marshal Schwerin*, Frederick the Great's favourite general, fell at the battle of Prague. Two monuments mark the spot where he was mortally wounded, near the village of *Sterbohol*, 4½ M. to the E. of Prague.

44. From Dresden to Prague.

121 M. RAILWAY in 4-6½ hrs. — Finest views on the left. — STEAMBOAT five times daily to Pirna in 2¼ hrs., thrice daily to Schandau in 4½ hrs., twice or thrice daily to Aussig in 10 hrs. — The traveller who desires to see the picturesque banks of the Elbe may perform part of this route by steamer. The finest scenery terminates at Aussig.

Dresden and the *Saxon Switzerland*, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

The station at Dresden is on the S. side of the town. Soon after starting, the Grosse Garten is seen on the left, and part of the battle-field of 26th and 27th Aug., 1813, on the right. The line traverses the plain of the Elbe Valley, bounded on the S. by the extreme spurs of the Erzgebirge. The opposite bank of the river is covered with vineyards, and studded with country-seats. Stat. *Sedlitz*,

with a mineral spring, gives its name to the artificially-prepared 'powders', which however differ materially from those obtained by evaporating the mineral water. On the right appears the spire of *Dohna*. Stat. *Mügeln*.

The line approaches the Elbe and follows the serpentine course of the river through the picturesque '*Saxon Switzerland*' (described in *Baedeker's Northern Germany*). The valley is narrow and rocky, and the railway occasionally hewn through the solid rock. The château of *Sonnenberg* at (11 M.) *Pirna* is now a lunatic asylum. *Pötzscha* is the station for the little town of *Wehlen* on the opposite bank. At stat. *Rathen* rises the **Bastei*, a precipitous rock on the opposite bank of the Elbe, 640 ft. above the river, the finest point in the Saxon Switzerland, commanding a beautiful view. At (22 M.) **Königstein** is the fortress of that name, 810 ft. above the river, commanding a noble prospect. Opposite the fortress rises the *Lilienstein*, 167 ft. higher. 24 M. **Schandau**, a favourite summer resort, lies on the opposite bank. *Herrnskretschen*, the first Bohemian place on the right bank, is the usual termination or starting-point of a tour in the Saxon Switzerland (steamboat to Dresden in 4, from Dresden in 5½ hrs.). 32 M. *Niedergrund* is the first Bohemian village. The line follows the left bank. Several viaducts and embankments.

38½ M. **Bodenbach** *(Post; Hôtel Grams; Umlauft; Frieser; Rail. Rest.)*, with 7574 inhab., is the Saxon and Austrian custom-house station. Long halt, and change of carriages. Opposite to it lies the pleasant town of *Tetschen* (p. 315), connected with the left bank by a railway-bridge and a suspension-bridge. The village of *Obergrund* (Starck's Hôtel; *Bad-Hôtel; Bellevue), on the left bank, below the bridge, is a favourite summer-resort.

From Bodenbach to Dux and Komotau, 51 M. (rail in 3 hrs.). The line traverses the narrow and picturesque valley of the *Eulauer Bach*; on the right rises the *Schneeberg* (see below) with its belvedere. Stations *Bünaburg*, *Eulau*, and (8½ M.) *Tyssa-Königswald* (3 M. to the N. of which is the village of *Tyssa*, with its huge and curiously-riven cliffs of sandstone, called the *Tyssaer Wände*). On the hill to the right of (10½ M.) *Klein-Kahn* lies *Nollendorf* (p. 300). 14 M. *Tellnitz*; 16 M. *Kulm*, where a battle took place on 30th Aug., 1813 (p. 300). 18 M. *Hohenstein*, with the *Geiersberg* on the right; 19½ M. *Mariaschein*; 20 M. *Rosenthal-Graupen* (p. 299), where the *Wilhelmshöhe* and *Rosenburg* rise on the right; 23 M. *Teplitz-Waldthor* (p. 297; station 1 M. from the town; omn. 15 kr.). 25½ M. *Kosten* (1½ M. to the W. is the little town of Klostergrab, p. 299). 30 M. *Ossegg* (p. 299); branch-line in 10 min. to *Dux-Liptitz*, p. 299). The train now skirts the S. base of the Erzgebirge, and runs by *Bruch*, *Oberleitensdorf*, *Obergeorgenthal*, *Eisenberg*, and *Görkau* to (51 M.) *Komotau* (p. 300).

Ascent of the Schneeberg from Bodenbach (2½ hrs.). We diverge from the Teplitz road to the right, either at the (¾ M.) *Zum Rothen Kreuz Inn*, or at the (1½ M.) *Zur Grünen Wiese Inn*. The path in the first case is easy to trace, being indicated by white marks on the trees, but is almost shadeless. In the second case we reach after 7 min. a footpath which crosses the valley to *Dorf Schneeberg* (1866 ft.; 5 M. from Bodenbach). A still shorter way diverges from this path to the right at a clearing in the forest and leads straight towards the tower, but for this route a guide is necessary. Those who wish to walk as little as possible

may drive to Dorf Schneeberg by the road diverging to the left near *Peiperz*, below the chain-bridge, or take the Bodenbach and Dux railway to Eulau (see above). The steep road from Eulau to (2½ M.) Schneeberg ascends to the right. From the village of Schneeberg we reach the plateau of the **Hohe Schneeberg** (2372 ft.), the highest of the Bohemian sandstone-hills, in ¾ hr. The tower at the top, 112 ft. high, commands a magnificent *Panorama (Inn).

43 M. *Topkowitz-Kartitz*; 47½ M. *Nestersitz-Pömmerle.*

53 M. **Aussig** (1600 ft.; **Goldnes Schiff*; **Englischer Hof*; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, on the Elbe; **Rail. Rest.*), a busy town with 23,723 inhab., lies at the influx of the *Biela* into the Elbe. Large factories (including chemical works with 1300 hands) and a brisk coal-trade occupy the inhabitants. The vast brown-coal seams of N. Bohemia lies a little to the W. The large river-barges load at a special coaling-harbour on the Elbe. Aussig was the birthplace of the painter Raphael Mengs (1728-79). The town is connected by a railway-bridge with the station of *Schreckenstein* on the right bank of the Elbe (p. 316). The traveller detained here should ascend the *Ferdinandshöhe* (¼ hr. S.), or the ruin of *Schreckenstein* (¾ hr.) A more extensive prospect is obtained from the *Hohe Wostrey* (1920 ft.), ascended by *Ober-Sedlitz* and *Neudörfel* in 1½ hr. — The plain of *Bihana*, to the W. of Aussig, was the scene of the great Hussite battle of 16th June, 1426, which ended in the rout of the Saxons under Frederick the Quarrelsome and the destruction of the then flourishing town.

From Aussig to Teplitz, 12 M. (branch-line in 40 min.). Stations *Türmitz*, with extensive coal mines, junction of the *Bielathal* railway (see below); *Schönfeld*; on the right the plain of Bihana, in the background the *Erzgebirge*. *Karbitz*, a thriving manufacturing town; *Mariaschein* (p. 294), with a Jesuit monastery and a famous pilgrimage-church (also a station on the Dux-Bodenbach line). On the right lies *Graupen* (p. 299), with the Wilhelmshöhe and the Rosenburg; then *Eichwald* (p. 299), beyond the park of Probstau, which the train skirts. 12 M. *Teplitz*, see p. 296. From Teplitz to (29 M.) *Komotau*, see p. 301.

From Aussig to Bilin, 17 M., railway through the *Bielathal* in 2 hrs. *Bilin*, see p. 300.

Travellers from Prague to Dresden will find it pleasant to quit the train at Aussig and perform the rest of the journey by Steamboat (three times daily, in 4½-6 hrs.). The steamers start from *Leitmeritz* (p. 316); they reach Lobositz in ½ hr., and Aussig in 2 hrs. more.

A bold rock on the right bank, 280 ft. in height, resembling the Lurlei on the Rhine, is crowned with the extensive ruins of the **Schreckenstein*, destroyed by the Hussites in 1426, the property of Prince Lobkowitz, who keeps them in good preservation. Beautiful view from the top. This forms a worthy termination to the more picturesque part of the Elbe scenery. 59 M. *Zalesl* lies picturesquely on the river, opposite *Sebusein* (p. 316). 61½ M. *Praskowitz.*

66 M. **Lobositz** (*Post; Ross; Dampfschiff-Rest.*, on the Elbe, with view), a manufacturing town with a château of Prince Schwarzenberg, was the scene of the first battle in the Seven Years' War, in which, on 1st Oct., 1756, the Prussians under Frederick the Great and the Duke of Brunswick defeated the Austrians under Marshal Brown. On the opposite bank are the village of *Gross-*

Cernosek (p. 316), noted for its wine, and the *Hradek* (1180 ft.) with its chapel. The *Mileschauer* (p. 300) may be easily ascended from Lobositz, by *Wellemin*, in 3 hrs.

71 M. **Theresienstadt** *(Rail. Rest.)*; the fortified town (Hôtel Kronprinz Rudolf; pop. 11,482), lies 1½ M. to the N., at the influx of the *Eger*. Fine *View of the picturesque basaltic cones of the *Mittelgebirge* from the station: to the N.E., the Geltsch and Kelchberg; to the N., the Kreuzberg, Radischken, and Radobil; to the N.W., the Lobosch, Mileschauer, and Kletschen; to the W. the Kostial, with a ruined castle; to the S.W. the isolated Hasenburg. Beyond Theresienstadt the Eger is crossed.

74½ M. *Hrobetz*. 77½ M. **Raudnitz** *(Krone; Löwe; Rail. Restaurant)* lies picturesquely on the Elbe (6614 inhab.). The château of Prince Lobkowitz contains a library (45,000 vols.), an armoury, and interesting pictures from the time of Charles V. to the Thirty Years' War. In 1350 the celebrated Cola di Rienzi, 'the last of the tribunes', was confined in the castle for a year by Emp. Charles IV. To the right rises the conspicuous *Georgenberg* or *Ripberg* (1325 ft.), with its white chapel, 1 hr. S.E. of Raudnitz.

84 M. *Wegstädtl*; 89 M. *Beřkowitz-Melnik*, where the line quits the Elbe, into which the *Moldau* falls 3 M. higher up. 94 M. *Jenšowitz*. In the distance, to the left, lies *Melnik* (p. 316).

98½ M. *Weltrus*, with a château and park of Count Chotek, where we reach the Moldau. 100 M. *Mühlhausen* (with a château of Prince Lobkowitz); we pass through several tunnels and galleries, and cross the *Zakolaner Bach*. 102 M. **Kralup** *(Rail. Rest.)*, junction for Neratowitz and Turnau (p. 327), and for Kladno and Wejhybka (p. 300), with large factories and railway-works.

On the opposite bank the ruin of *Chwatěrub*. The train slowly follows the sinuosities of the Moldau. 106 M. *Libšitz*; 112 M. *Roztok*, amidst fruit-trees, with chemical works; 114 M. *Selč*; 116 M. *Podbaba*, at the mouth of the picturesque valley of the *Scharka*. At (118 M.) *Bubenč*, the last station before Prague, the narrow, rocky valley widens. Charming scenery. The line intersects the lower part of the *Baumgarten* (p. 292), and is carried across the Moldau and several of its arms, and over the *Hetzinsel*, *Jerusalemsinsel*, and the *Karolinenthal* by a vast viaduct of 87 arches, 1450 yds. long (which cost 3½ mill. fl.). On the left rises the *Ziskaberg*, memorable as the scene of the great Hussite battle of 1420, in which the Protestants were led by Ziska.

121 M. **Prague**, see p. 281.

45. Teplitz and Environs.

Comp. Plan, p. 304.

Hotels. *König von Preussen (Pl. a), in the Stefans-Platz, by the Kaiserbad, R. from 1 fl., D. 1 fl. 30 kr.; *Stadt London and Post in the Lang-Gasse; Zum Alten Rathhaus, in the market-place. — Kronprinz Rudolf and Blauer Stern in the Bahnhofs-Str.; Schwarzes Ross, Kirchen-

gasse; BAHNHOFS-HOTEL. — At *Schönau:* *NEPTUNE (Pl. N), at the S. end of the Humboldt Grounds; HERMANNSBURG (Pl. F), Neubadallee; HAUS OESTERREICH, and others.

Restaurants. At all the hotels (see above); *Garten-Salon*, in the Schlossgarten; *Kursalon*, in the Stefans-Platz; *Schwarzes Ross*, Kirchengasse, by the Stadtbad and the lower entrance of the Schlossgarten; *Goldnes Schiff*, *Preussischer Hof*, Seume-Str., near the Curgarten; *Weilburg*, Linden-Str., in the direction of Schönau; *Germania*, Steinbadgasse, at Schönau, etc. — **Beer** at the *Leitmeritzer Bierhalle*, with garden, in the Schul-Platz, and the *Erzherzog Stefan*, König-Str., by the Kurgarten. — **Wine** at *Schäck's*, Badeplatz, *Fiala's*, Linden-Str., and *Fleck's*, Lang-Gasse.

Cafés. *Kursalon* (see above), with reading-rooms; *Theater-Café*, at the theatre, towards the Kurgarten.

Apartments at the *Kaiserbad*, the *Stadtbad*, the *Steinbad*, the *Herrenhaus-Fürstenbäder*, and the *Schlangenbad* and *Neubad* at Schönau. Private lodgings also abound, those at Schönau mostly having gardens. Room 5-25 fl. per week. Inquiry may be made of the Bath Inspector at the Kursalon, or at the burgomaster's office in Schönau.

Mineral Water Depôt at the house 'Zum Englischen Gruss', in the Badeplatz; branches in the Kurgarten.

Visitors' and Music Tax for a stay of more than a week, 1st class 9 fl., members of a family 6 fl. each; 2nd class, 6 or 4, 3rd class 4 or $1^1/_2$, 4th class $1^1/_2$ fl. — Music-tax for a stay of 3-8 days, 50 kr. — A band plays in the Kurgarten from 6.30 to 8 a.m., in the Schlossgarten from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., and in the Kurgarten on Mon. and Frid., 5-7. Military band at the Schönau Pavilion on Sun. and Thurs., 10-$11^1/_2$, and on Wed. and Sat., 5-7. Dancing Réunions in the Gartensalon and Hôt. Neptun every Saturday, 8-12 p.m. — **Theatre** in the Curgarten.

Carriages. Drive within Teplitz and Schönau, one-horse carr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., $^1/_2$ hr. 60 or 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 or $1^1/_2$ fl.; forenoon $2^1/_2$ or 4 fl. (and fee), afternoon 3 fl. 70 kr. or 5 fl. (fee); to or from the Aussig station, 40 kr., with luggage 60 kr., two-horse 80 kr., to the Dux-Bodenbach Station 80 or 1 fl. 30 kr.

English Church Service during the season.

Teplitz (725 ft.; Slavonic 'warm bath'; 6000 patients annually), a favourite watering-place with 17,396 inhab., lies in a broad and undulating basin between the Erzgebirge and the Mittelgebirge, 3 M. to the N. of the *Biela*. It is now united with the village of *Schönau* by several streets. The thermal springs (97-125° Fahr.), said to have been discovered as early as 762, are almost entirely free from mineral ingredients. They are beneficial in cases of gout, rheumatism, stiffness of joints, etc., and are chiefly used for bathing. Their principal source is the *Urquelle* in the *Stadtbad* (Pl. 3), which supplies the *Fürstenbäder* and the *Herrenhaus* (Pl. 6), the small *Sofienbad* (Pl. 10), frequented by Jews, and the *Kaiserbad* (Pl. 1). The *Steinbad* (Pl. 5) and *Stefansbad* (Pl. 4) in the part of Teplitz next Schönau, and the *Schlangenbad* (Pl. 9) and *Neubad* (Pl. 8) at Schönau, are supplied by separate springs, with a temperature of 90-110° Fahr.

The pleasant **Kurgarten** (Pl. D, 3) is enclosed by the handsome buildings of the *Herrenhaus*, the *Kursalon*, the *Kaiserbad*, and the *Theatre*. A number of the patients assemble here at an early hour to drink the waters of Teplitz and others, while the band discourses its music.

A little higher up, adjoining the linden-avenue leading to

Schönau, is the small *Seume-Park*, where the poet *Johann Gottfried Seume* (d. 1810) is buried. Farther on are the *Payer-Anlagen*, at the foot of the **Mont de Ligne** (768 ft.; ascended from the Linden-Str.), a terraced hill, with a belvedere and restaurant, commanding a fine panorama. — On the N. side of the Linden-Strasse are a number of lodging-houses and public buildings, including the *Saxon* and *Prussian Military Baths*, the *Bürger-Spital* and the *John'sche Spital*. Beyond these rise the new *Synagogue*, with a conspicuous dome, and the *Protestant Church*, on a terrace above the Elisabeth-Str.

Between Teplitz and Schönau extends the **Kaiser-Park** (Pl. E, F, 2), adjoining which are the *Steinbad* and the *Stefansbad*, mentioned above, the *Austrian Military Bath House* (Pl. 18), built in 1807, the *Schlangenbad*, further distant, and, on a hill to the N., the *Roman Catholic Church* (Pl. E, F, 2) of Schönau. On the S. this park is adjoined by the *Humboldt-Anlagen*, and to the N.E., behind the Austrian Bath House, is the *Neubad-Allee*, with the *Neubad* (p. 297).

The most attractive pleasure-grounds at Teplitz are those of ***Prince Clary's Schlossgarten** (Pl. B, C, 4), at the back of the *Schloss*, which occupies the highest site in the town. The grounds, with their fine old timber, and two large ponds enlivened with swans, were laid out at the end of last century. They are reached from the Badeplatz by the Kirchgasse, leading to the S.; or from the Schloss-Platz (with its rococo fountain-column of 1717) by the chief portal of the Schloss; or by an entrance adjoining the Garten-Salon (p. 297), where the band plays from 11 to 1. In the Schlossgarten, on the E. side, is the *Meierei* (Pl. C, D, 4), or dairy.

The best view of Teplitz is afforded by the ***Königshöhe** (867 ft.; Pl. D, E, 4), ascended by a path with steps from the Stefansplatz, or from the Badeplatz through the Kirchgasse, and past the lower entrance to the Schlossgarten. The finest point is marked by a wooden hut, near the *Monument of King Frederick William III.*, who frequently visited Teplitz, erected in 1841. A little farther on are the *Belvedere* and *Schlackenburg Restaurants*, the latter a grotesque castellated building of slag and brick; and in the direction of the Meierei is the *Schiesshaus*. — To the S. (40 min.) rises the **Wachholderberg** (1253 ft.), also a very fine point of view. We ascend by the Bilin road, past the Schlossgarten, and take the 'Katharinenweg' to the right. Halfway up is the *Bergschlösschen Restaurant*.

Another good vantage-ground is the **Stefanshöhe** (837 ft.; Pl. F, 3), which rises to the E., above Schönau, ascended from the Prager Strasse (Pl. F, 4), or to the right from the route to the Schlossberg (Pl. F, 2, 3). — A path diverging to the right, ½ M. beyond the toll at the end of the Prager Strasse, leads past a tannery to the *Fasanerie*, a pheasant-preserve with a forester's house.

To the E. of Schönau, further distant, rises the **Schlossberg** (1286 ft.; comp. Pl. F, 2, 3; ascent 3/4 hr.), with the ruins of a castle destroyed in 1655. (Restaurant and view.)

The Mecséry-Weg (Pl. F, 2, 1) leads from Schönau to the (3/4 M) *Turner Park*, and, crossing the main street of the village of *Turn*, to the (1 1/2 M.) *Probstauer Park* (refreshments at the forester's).

Eichwald (1194 ft.; **Kurhaus Theresienbad*, 1380 ft., well fitted up, with baths of every description, R. 7-20 fl. per week, pens. 2-4 fl.; **Dr. Brecher's Hydropathic*, lower down; lodgings abound), 3 1/2 M. to the N.W. of Teplitz, situated on a slope and in a ravine of the Erzgebirge, amidst beautiful woods, is a favourite summer-resort. The dusty high-road from Teplitz to Eichwald passes numerous mines of brown-coal (omnibus several times daily; carr. 2, and pair 3 1/2 fl.); a longer but pleasanter route leads by *Weisskirchlitz*. — A road and paths lead from Eichwald to the (25 min.) *Schweissjäger*, a forester's house, which commands a picturesque view of the plain, bounded by the Schlossberg and the Mileschauer. — A level road leads to the W., through Prince Clary's deer-park, to (1 1/4 M.) the *Doppelburg*, another forester's house often visited.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. to the N.E. of Teplitz, lies the old mining town of **Graupen** (1116 ft.; rail. stat., p. 294), near which rise the *Wilhelmshöhe* (1156 ft.) and the **Rosenburg* (1381 ft.), two fine points. To the E., above Hohenstein, rises (1/2 hr.) the ruin of *Geiersburg* (1581 ft.). The Graupen road then ascends by *Obergraupen* (the old road to which is shorter, but steeper) to the (4 M.) *Mückenthürmchen* (2644 ft.; Inn), a conspicuous point on the crest of the Erzgebirge (carr. from Teplitz 5 fl. 70 kr., and pair 8 fl.).

The ***Mileschauer**, or *Donnersberg* (2740 ft.), 3 1/2 hrs. to the S.E. of Teplitz, commands the most extensive and picturesque view in Bohemia. Rustic *Inn at the top. Road (carriage with two horses in 1 1/2 hr., 8 fl., or with one horse in 2 hrs., 5 fl.) from Teplitz to *Pilkau* (1930 ft.), whence the summit is easily reached in 1 hr. by a path indicated by white marks.

The small town of **Dux** (*Krone; Ross; Rail. Restaur.*), 6 M. to the S.W. of Teplitz (rail in 20 min.), a mining and manufacturing place, contains a *Schloss* (adjoining the church with its three red towers) of Count Waldstein, a kinsman of the celebrated Wallenstein, with various memorials of the great general. The reservoir in the entrance-court was made of the metal of guns captured by Wallenstein. The greater part of the château is more modern. — Railway from Dux to Bodenbach, see p. 294; to *Bilin*, *Prague*, and *Saaz*, see p. 300.

At the foot of the Erzgebirge, 3 M. farther W. (railway in 10 min.), is the small town of **Ossegg** (*Kaiser von Œsterreich*), with the famous Cistercian abbey of *Ossegg*, founded in the 12th cent. (beautiful gardens). In a ravine, 3/4 hr. farther on, is the ruined castle of *Riesenburg*. We return to (6 M.) Teplitz either by railway viâ *Kosten*, or by road viâ (3 M.) *Klostergrab* (Rathhaus), a small and ancient mining-town at the base of the Erzgebirge, near which is the *Königshügel* (1352 ft.), a good point of view.

The **Battle-Field of Kulm** lies near *Arbesau*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of *Kulm*

(p. 294). The old post-road from Kulm to Dresden ascends in numerous windings to *Nollendorf*, where on 29th Aug., 1813, several bloody skirmishes took place between the Russian and Austrian troops on one side, commanded by the King of Prussia and the Austrian general Count Colloredo, and the French under Vandamme. On the 30th the Prussians under Kleist advanced through the numerous defiles of the neighbourhood and decided the battle in favour of the allies. The entire French corps, consisting of nearly 40,000 men, was obliged to surrender. Memorials of the victory have been erected by the Russians, Austrians, and Prussians.

46. From Prague to Karlsbad and Eger.

149 M. Railway *(Buschtiehrad Line)* in 6-9 hrs.

The train starts from the *Staats-Bahnhof* (p. 281), crosses the Moldau to the (1¾ M.) *Bubna Station*, and skirts the town (Kleinseite) in a wide curve. 3¾ M. *Sandthor Station;* 6 M. *Weleslawin;* 8 M. *Libotz.* To the left rises the *Weisse Berg;* on its N.W. slope lies the *Stern* (p. 293). 9 M. *Rusin;* 11½ M. *Hostiwitz;* 13½ M. *Jenč;* 17½ M. *Unhoscht;* 20 M. *Wejhybka*, station for the busy mining town of *Kladno* (17,215 inhab.).

To Kralup, 17½ M., branch-line in 1¼ hr., traversing the rich Kladno coal-district. Stations *Neu-Kladno*, *Duby*, *Buschtiehrad* (2 M. to the N. is the castle of that name, the property of the Emperor, with extensive coal-mines). At stat. *Brandeisl* the line crosses the Prague and Teplitz high-road, and passes several large iron-foundries. Stations *Zakolan*, *Wotwowitz*, and *Kralup* (p. 296).

23½ M. *Smečna-Sternberg;* 30 M. *Lana;* 32 M. *Neustraschitz;* then through woods. To the right of (35 M.) *Renč* are the heights of the *Sbanwald.* 40½ M. *Lužna-Lischan* (branch-line to *Rakonitz* and *Beraun*, p. 309); 43½ M. *Krupa* (junction for *Kolleschowitz*); 46½ M. *Milostin-Kounowa.* The line crosses a wooded hill and enters the valley of the *Trnowa.* 52½ M. *Satkau-Teschnitz;* 57½ M. *Michelob;* 62½ M. *Trnowan* (to the right *Schloss Dobritschan*, with a small mineral-bath). The train then crosses the *Eger.* 65½ M. **Saaz** *(Engel; Hanslick)*, an old town on the right bank of the Eger, with 13,234 inhab., a stronghold of the Hussites in the 15th cent., besieged in vain by the Germans in 1419. The old *Dekanatskirche* was founded in 1383, the *Rathhaus* in 1559. Hops are largely cultivated here.

From Saaz to Dux, 27 M. (rail in 1½ hr.). Stations *Lischan*, *Postelberg* (where the train quits the Eger and turns to the N.), *Potscherad*, *Seidowitz*, and *Obernitz*, junction of the *Brüx and Prague Railway* (see below), where the line enters the Bielathal. 23 M. *Sauerbrunn* (*Kurhaus), whence upwards of 1,000,000 bottles of the well-known Biliner Sauerbrunnen water are exported annually. To the right rises the *Biliner Stein*, or *Borschen* (1755 ft.), the largest mass of clinkstone, or phonolite, in Germany, with rare flora. Then (24 M.) **Bilin** *(Hohes Haus; Löwe)*, a manufacturing town on the Biela, with a château of Prince Lobkowitz, and the junction of the Bielathal railway (to *Aussig* in 2 hrs., see p. 295). 27 M. *Dux*, see p. 299.

From Saaz to Pilsen, see p. 310.

The line enters the valley of the *Saubach.* 70 M. *Horatitz;* 74 M. *Priesen* (1000 inhab.), with iron-works and a mineral spring. 80 M. **Komotau** *(*Scherber; Reiter; *Rail. Rest.)*, an old town

(13,030 inhab.) with a late-Gothic church, at the foot of the Erzgebirge. The *Stadtpark* (1/2 M.) is a favourite resort.

FROM KOMOTAU TO TEPLITZ, 29 M. (rail in 2 hrs.) 3 1/2 M. *Udwitz-Görkau*, with cotton-mills and fruit-gardens, is also a station on the Bodenbach and Komotau line. On the slope to the left the white château of *Rothenhaus*, the seat of Countess Buquoy. Stations *Wurzmes* (junction for *Potscherad*), *Holtschitz-Seestadtl*, *Triebschitz*. 13 M. **Brüx** *(Ross; Löwe; Adler; Rail. Restaur.)*, a thriving town with 14,938 inhab., with a late-Gothic church and old-fashioned Rathhaus, commanded by a ruined castle. On the road to Saaz, 6 M. to the S., are the mineral springs of *Püllna*.

[FROM BRÜX TO PRAGUE, 88 M., railway (*Prag-Duxer Bahn*; 4 hrs.). Stat. *Obernitz* (junction of the Saaz and Dux line, see above); 9 M. *Hochpetsch*, a little to the N. of which are the mineral springs of *Saidschitz*; 18 1/2 M. *Laun*, a busy town (6346 inhab.) on the Eger; 44 M. *Schlan*, on the *Rothe Bach*, a thriving town of 9086 inhab., with extensive coal-pits. Farther on, the line crosses the *Kralup-Kladno* and the *Prague-Komotau* railways (see above), and reaches the W. station of (88 M.) *Prague* (p. 281).]

Beyond Brüx, on the left, at the foot of the Erzgebirge, lies the monastery of *Ossegg*, with the *Riesenburg* beyond it (p. 299). To the right rise several basaltic peaks, and in the distance the *Biliner Borschen*. Stations *Maria-Ratschitz; Preschen;* 23 M. *Dux* (p. 299); 29 M. *Teplitz* (p. 296).

FROM KOMOTAU TO CHEMNITZ, railway by *Reitzenhain* (66 M.; 5 1/4-6 hrs.) or by *Weipert* and *Annaberg* (82 M.; 7 3/4 hrs.). The first stations on the latter line are *Tschernowitz* and *Domina-Schönlind*. 20 1/2 M. *Krima-Neudorf*, where the line to *Reitzenhain* diverges. 23 1/2 M. *Sonnenberg*, 2 M. to the S.E., with a conspicuous church. 27 M. *Pressnitz-Reichdorf*; Pressnitz (3500 inhab.) is the home of many itinerant musicians. Beyond (30 M.) *Kupferberg* the line reaches its culminating point (2830 ft.); it then descends to (37 M.) *Schmiedeberg* and along the Saxon frontier to (44 1/2 M.) *Weipert* (2395 ft.), a town with 6400 inhab. (custom-house examination). From Weipert viâ *Annaberg* to Chemnitz, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*. — From Schmiedeberg a road leads by (4 1/2 M.) *Ober-Wiesenthal* (2990 ft.; Deutscher Kaiser, &c.) to (2 1/2 M.) **Gottesgab** (3373 ft.; *Grünes Haus; Stadt Berlin*), the highest town in Austria, once a busy mining place. The *Fichtelberg* (3980 ft.), the highest mountain in Saxony, may be ascended from Ober-Wiesenthal in 3/4 hr.; at the top is a stone tower, which commands an extensive view, an important trigonometrical station. From Gottesgab by Joachimsthal to (9 M.) *Schlackenwerth*, see below. The *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest point of the Erzgebirge, may be ascended from the Gottesgab road in 1 hr. (tower at the top; extensive view).

The train to Karlsbad returns for a short distance on the rails just traversed, and then turns to the S.W. 84 1/2 M. *Deutsch-Kralup*. 87 1/2 M. *Kaaden-Brunnersdorf*, 2 M. to the S. of which, on the *Eger*, lies **Kaaden** *(Sonne; Grüner Baum)*, an old town (6889 inhab.) with an interesting gateway and fine Rathhaus tower. Outside the town are a handsome late-Gothic Franciscan church, with a monastery, and pilgrimage-stations sculptured in stone. Fruit is largely cultivated here.

92 M. *Klösterle* (Rathhaus), a small town belonging to Count Thun, with a new Rathhaus and a considerable porcelain-manufactory. The train crosses the *Eger* and follows the pretty Egerthal. Several unimportant stations. It then quits the Eger and follows the *Wistritzbach* to the right, through a hilly district. 107 1/2 M. *Schlackenwerth* (Renthaus; Adler), a small town with a château and park of the Grand-Duke of Tuscany.

A post-road leads hence to the N. through the Erzgebirge to (5 1/2 M.) **Joachimsthal** (2365 ft.; **Stadt Dresden: Wilder Mann*), a town of 7046 inhab.,

with a modern church and a town-hall with a library. The word 'thaler' is derived from the coins ('Joachimsthaler') struck in the silver found here by Count Schlik in the 16th cent., but the mining is now insignificant. From Joachimsthal to Gottesgab and Schmiedeberg, see above. The *Keilberg* (4083 ft.) may be ascended from Joachimsthal in 1 hr. (see above; road to the top).

The line now turns towards the S.W. to the station of (117 M.) **Karlsbad** (p. 304), which lies on the opposite bank of the Eger, 1 M. from the railway (cabs and omnibuses, see p. 305).

Beyond Karlsbad the railway quits the Eger, which from this point to Elbogen flows through a deep and tortuous rocky ravine. We turn towards the N. and cross the *Chodau-Thal* to (124 M.) *Chodau.*

To NEUDEK, 9 M. (branch-line in 1 hr.). The line traverses the coal-measures of Chodau, passes *Münchhof* and *Poschetzau*, and at (4 M.) *Neurohlau* enters the pretty valley of the *Rohlaubach*. 9 M. **Neudek** (1834 ft.; *Rathhaus; Herrenhaus; Post*), a prettily situated town, with 3546 inhab., has a large cotton-mill and iron-rolling works. Diligence across the Erzgebirge (3055 ft.) in 4½ hrs. to *Eibenstock* on the Chemnitz-Adorf Line. [see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

127 M. *Elbogen-Neusattel* (1480 ft.).

To ELBOGEN, 4 M. (branch-line in 20 min.). Stat. *Helenen-Schacht*, with *Siemens'* large glass-works (bottles) and coal-mines. Then the *Vincenzi-schacht*, the *Katharinenschacht*, and the village of *Grünlas* with brick-works. 4 M. **Elbogen,** Bohem. *Loket* (1454 ft.; **Weisses Ross; Hirsch*; *Scherbaum*, near the suspension bridge) derives its name ('elbow') from the sudden bend of the Eger round the rocky eminence on which the town is charmingly situated. The old castle of the Margraves of Vohburg, subsequently of the Hohenstaufen, founded in 870, is now a prison (fine view; visitors admitted on application at the Bezirksamt). The Rathhaus contains a fragment and a model of a meteoric stone found here, called the 'Verwünschte Markgraf' ('accursed count'), to which various traditions attach. Large porcelain-factories. — From the station a pleasant walk may be taken up the beautiful, wooded *Geiersbachthal* to the Schiesshaus (cross the Eger by the 'Ziegelbrücke', ascend the hill to the Eger high-road, and beyond it ascend the valley). We return by the road to the *Chain-bridge*, 80 ft. above the Eger, and follow the new road to the town; or by the bridge descend to the Eger and follow the river through the *Kolowrat Tunnel* and reach the town by the Röhrsteg. — In the cemetery is a curious group of rocks, called the '*Spitzige Stein*'. A picturesque and shady road leads hence along the Eger to (3 M.) *Hans Heiling's Rock* (p. 308), and thence by *Aich* to *Karlsbad* (p. 304).

The line returns to the Eger. 131 M. *Falkenau* (Anker), with a château of Count Nostitz.

To KLINGENTHAL, 19 M. (branch-line in 2 hrs.). The train ascends the valley of the *Zwodau* to *Davidsthal*, *Hartenberg*, with a château of Count Auersperg, (8 M.) *Bleistadt*, an old mining town with 1100 inhab., and (11 M.) *Annathal-Rothau*, 3 M. to the E. of which is the small town of *Heinrichsgrün*. 14 M. **Graslitz** (1640 ft.; **Kaiser von Œsterreich; Herrenhaus*), an industrial town with 7900 inhabitants. Then across the Saxon frontier to (19 M.) *Klingenthal*, whence a branch-railway runs to *Zwota*, on the Chemnitz and Adorf railway (see *Baedeker's N. Germany*).

133½ M. *Zieditz;* 137 M. *Dassnitz;* 140 M. *Königsberg-Mariakulm.* The old provostry of *Mariakulm*, 1½ M. to the N., with a pilgrimage-church, is said to have been once a haunt of robbers, the bones of whose victims (?) are shown in a vault.

142 M. *Mostau-Nebanitz;* 146½ M. *Tirschnitz*, junction for *Franzensbad* (p. 63). The train crosses the Eger.

149 M. **Eger,** Bohem. *Cheb*, or *Ohrè* (1470 ft.; **Welzel's Hôtel Kaiser Wilhelm*, at the station, R., L., & A. from 1½ fl.; *Hôt. Neuberger; Kronprinz Rudolf* and *Victoria* in the Bahnhof-Str.; **Drei Erzherzoge*, in the Ring, next the post-office; *Rail. Restaur.*), on the *Eger*, with 18,483 inhab., formerly a free imperial town and fortress, lies on a hill on the right bank of the Eger. The fortifications were rased in 1809. In the *Burgomaster's House* or *Stadthaus*, in the 'Ring', on 25th Feb., 1634, Wallenstein was assassinated by the Irishman Devereux. (Tickets at the police guard-room, 30 kr.)

The rooms in the upper story, which Wallenstein occupied before his death, contain a *Museum* of antiquities and curiosities (observe the guild vessels and cabinets), including mementoes of the great general, most of them of doubtful genuineness (the partisan with which he was assassinated, his sword, his writing-table, etc.). A worthless picture designates the foul deed as the 'Execution of the General of Friedland.' A second represents the treacherous murder of Wallenstein's officers Illo, Terczky, Kinsky, and Neumann, with the names of the perpetrators, Cols. Butler, Gordon, Leslie, Geraldin, and 50 soldiers. The so-called portrait of Wallenstein, which is also shown, differs from authenticated likenesses. The Council Chamber contains portraits of the emperors from Leopold I. onwards.

The Imperial **Castle*, situated in the angle formed by a bastion of the old fortifications, on a rock above the river, N.W. of the town, erected by Frederick Barbarossa about the year 1180, and once inhabited by kings and emperors, is now a ruin. The lofty square tower, built of blocks of lava, belongs to the ancient castle which stood here before the time of Barbarossa. The elegant double *Chapel*, the lower Romanesque (1183), the upper pointed (1295), is interesting.

Of the adjoining banquet-room, in which the above-mentioned officers of Wallenstein were murdered a few hours before Devereux assassinated his general, the arches of the windows now alone remain. Since the perpetration of that crime the castle has never been inhabited. The courtyard is now a garden. The terrace, 80 ft. above the Eger, commands a pleasing view: to the E., in the direction of the stream, rise the three towers of Mariakulm (p. 302). The casemates are still well preserved, and indeed externally the castle almost resembles a modern fort with a drawbridge.

The handsome church of the deanery of *St. Nicholas*, founded in 1111, in the pointed style, with nave and aisles of equal height, borne by eight pillars, contains old paintings by Lucas (15th cent.), discovered in 1856, and a fine new pulpit. — *Military Swimming School* by the Schützenhaus.

Excursions from Eger. The basaltic *Kammerbühl* (1640 ft.), described by Goethe, ¾ hr. to the N.W.; the castle of *Kinsberg*, 4 M. to the S., with pleasing view; the *Grünberg* (1968 ft.) with the Chapel of St. Anne, commanding distant views; the abbey of *Waldsassen* (rail. stat.; p. 63), founded in 1128 and secularized in 1803; *Alexandersbad* (p. 82), *Marienbad* (p. 311), etc.

Franzensbad (1447 ft.; *Post*, **Hübner*, both in the Kaiser-Str.; **British Hôtel* and **Park Hôtel*, Park-Str.; *Erzherzogin Gisela*, Bahnhof-Str.; *Kaiser von Œsterreich*, Louisen-Str.; **Grand Hôtel*, Salzquell-Str.; **Holzer*, *Kreuz*, Kulmer-Str.; *Stadt Leipzig*,

Kirchen-Str.; *Forster's Hôtel Garni*), a watering-place 4½ M. to the N. of Eger (railway in 12 min.), possesses ten mineral springs (chalybeate and saline, impregnated with carbonic acid gas), called the *Egerbrunnen*, used for bathing and drinking, and also mud and gas-baths. It contains 2370 inhab., and is visited annually by 10,000 patients. *English Church Service* in summer. Over the *Franzensquelle* is a temple from which a long colonnade leads to the *Kursaal*. The park contains a statue of Francis I., the founder of the baths, in bronze, designed by Schwanthaler.

Excursions. To the N.W. to the (¾ hr.) *Antonienhöhe* (1620 ft.), and to the castles of *Seeberg* (1¼ hr.) and *Liebenstein* (2 hrs.), all fine points of view; N. to *Schönberg* and *Wildstein* (each 2 hrs.); S., to the (½ hr.) *Café Miramonte*, and thence to the (½ hr.) *Kammerbühl* (see above) and to the (½ hr.) **Siechenhaus* (Restaurant), prettily situated amid wood, ½ hr. W. of Eger, with a charming view.

47. Karlsbad and Environs.

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Pupp (Pl. a); *Goldener Schild und Zwei Deutsche Monarchen (Pl. b), between the Becher-Platz and the Neue Wiese; *Anger's Hôtel (Pl. c), in the Neue Wiese, on the right bank of the Tepl; Hôt. Kroh, Park-Str., opposite the Stadtpark; *Stadt Hannover, in the market-place; Hôtel de Russie (Pl. e), Paradies (Pl. f), both in the Kaiser-Str., opposite the Kurhaus. — Hôtel National (Pl. g), Gartenzeile; Donau (Pl. h), Park-Str.; Stadt Lyon (Pl. i), Bahnhof-Str.; Drei Fasanen, Kirchengasse; Hopfenstock, Geweihdiggasse (the last five open the whole year); *Erzherzog Karl, Kirchengasse; *Morgenstern, Kaiser-Str.; Hôtel Loib, Geweihdiggasse; Baierischer Hof, Eger-Str. (for passing travellers). Charges vary, being lower before and after the height of the season. — Furnished apartments easily procured without first stopping at a hotel (Enquiry-office in the Nordische Hof, Kreuzgasse). The best situations are the 'Alte' and 'Neue Wiese', the Market, Park-Strasse, and the Schlossberg (Hôtels garnis: *Königs-Villa*, *Victoria*, *König von Dänemark*, *Englisches Haus*, *König von England*, *Europa*, etc.). Terms should be arranged beforehand, and it is sometimes advisable to reduce the lease to writing.

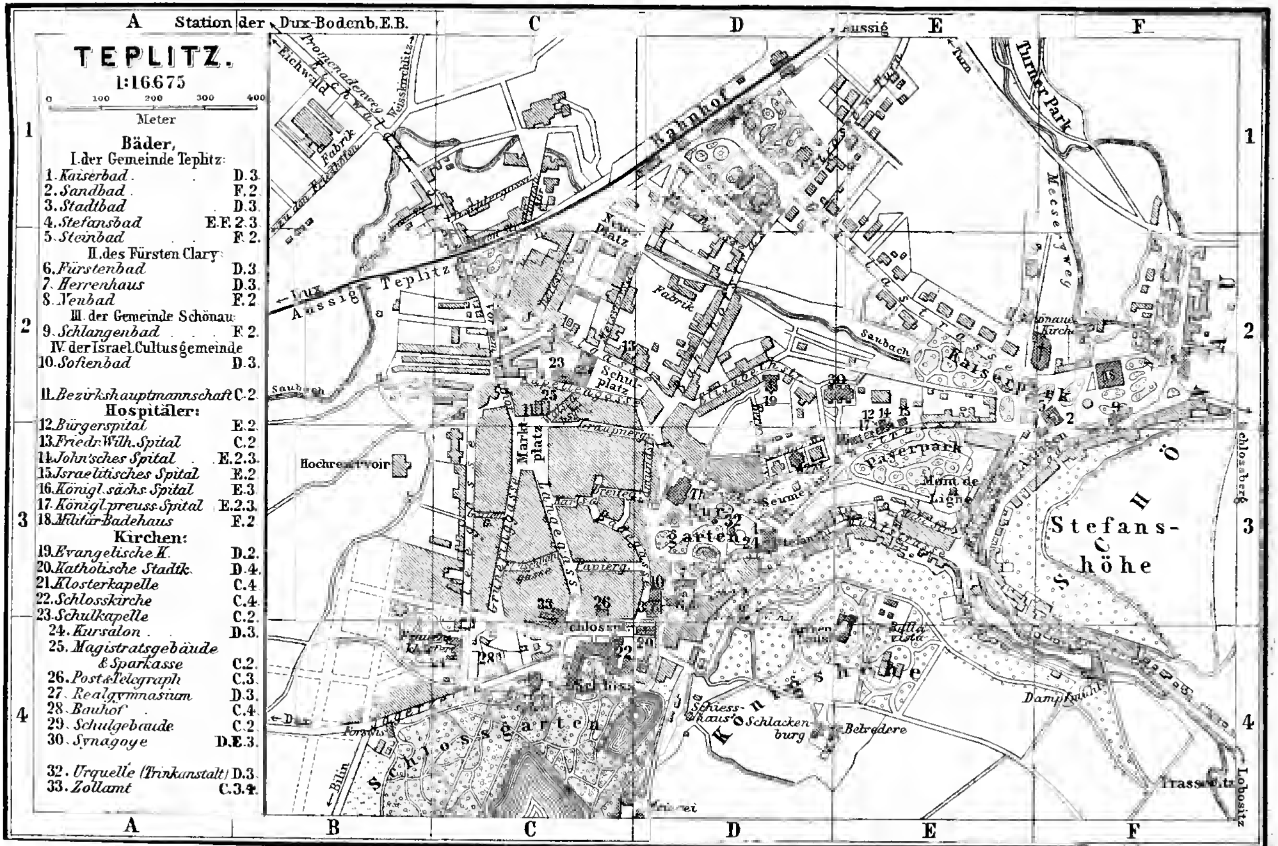
Cafés. **Pupp's Café-Salon*, Alte Wiese (open-air concert several times weekly); **Stadtpark*; **Elephant*; *Theater-Café*, next the theatre; *Impérial*, near the chalybeate spring, large new establishment; *Stadt Hamburg*, Kreuzgasse. — **Restaurants.** **Pupp's Restaurant* and *Salle de Saxe*, Alte Wiese; **Kurhaus*; *Stadtpark*; **Hopfenstock*, see above; **Morgenstern*, Kaiser-Str.; *Österr. Hof*, Neue Wiese; *Loib*, see above; *Sanssouci*, Kiesweg; *Römer*, *Stadt Leipzig*, Geweihdiggasse; *Blauer Stern*, Pragergasse; *Schützenhaus*; *Leitner*, *König von Sachsen*, Neue Wiese. — **Wine:** *Richter*, *Stark*, both near the Roman Catholic Church; *Friedel*, Becher-Platz; *Weisshaupt*, Alte Wiese. — **Beer** (generally Pilsner) at all the restaurants.

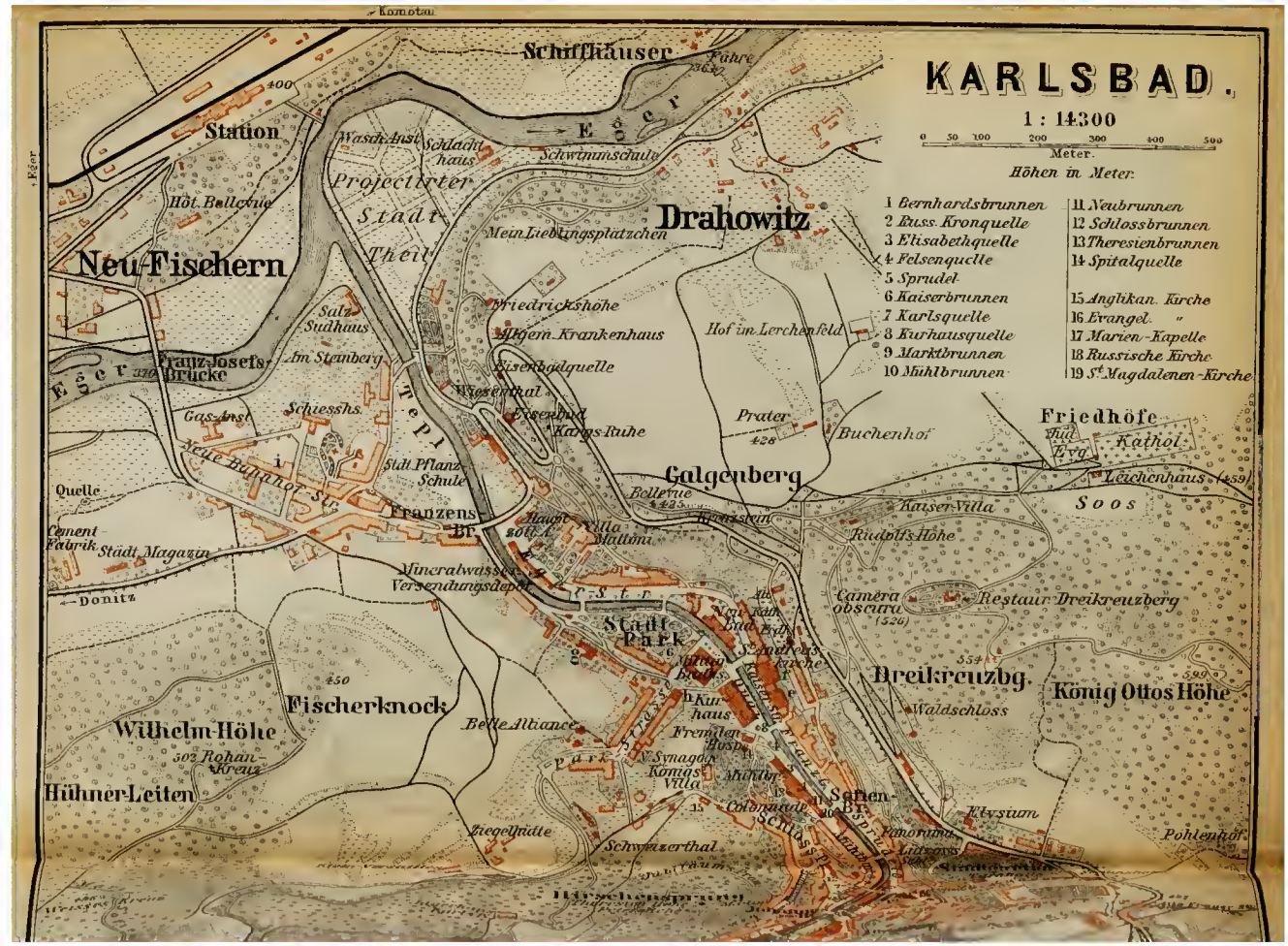
Reading Room in the Kurhaus, 15 kr. daily, 70 kr. weekly, 2 fl. monthly, well supplied with newspapers, with a room for ladies.

Concerts. The 'Kurkapelle', or band of the baths, plays daily, 6-8 a.m., in two detachments, one at the Sprudel, the other at the Mühlbrunnen. Afternoon concerts in the Stadtpark on Sun., at Pupp's on Tues. and Thurs., and in the Posthof (charge for admission) on Mon. and Frid.; evening-concerts at the Sanssouci, Salle de Saxe, and Kurhaus. Also at times a military band at Pupp's, etc.

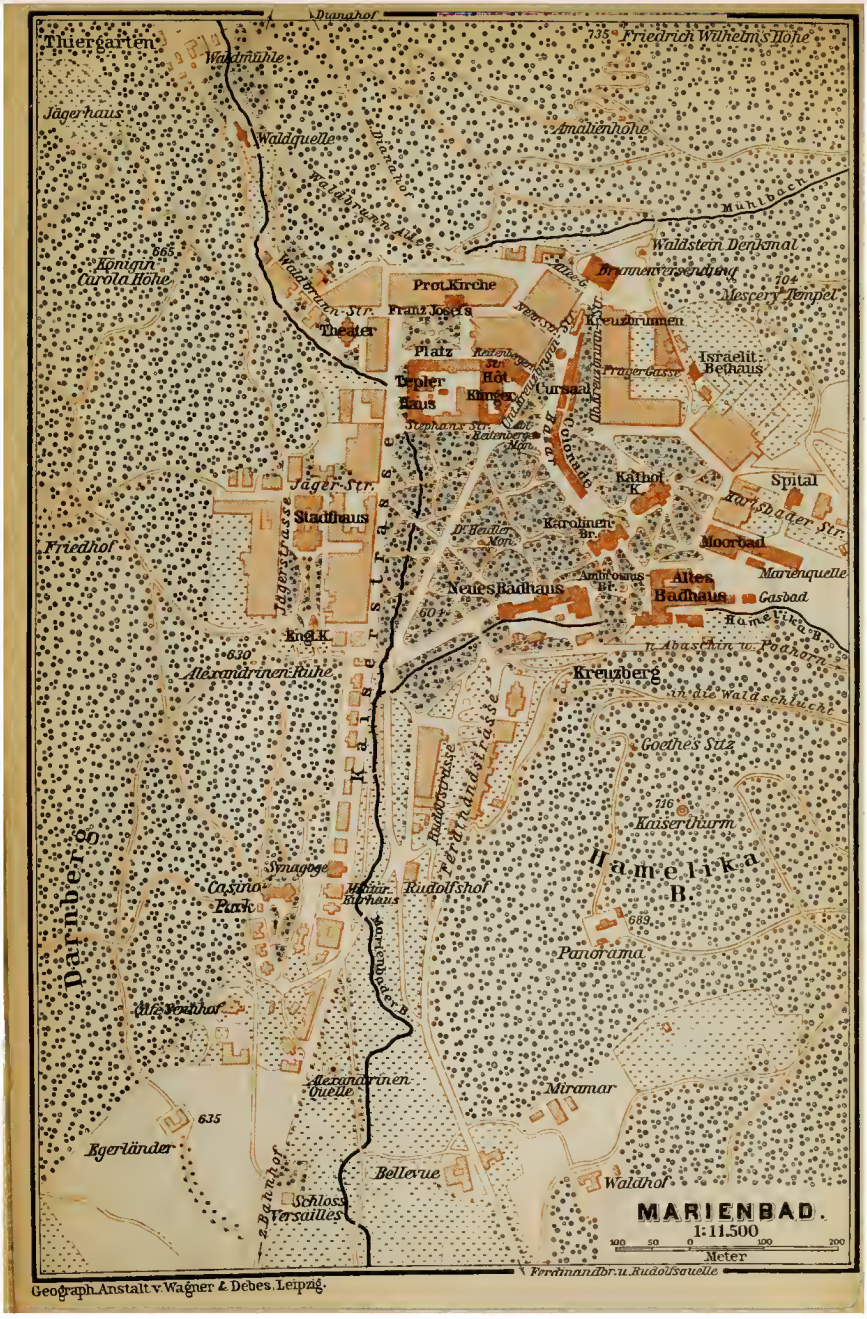
Theatre, Neue Wiese; performances from end of April to end of September. — *Summer Theatre*, above the Café Sanssouci (not regular).

Visitors' Tax for stay of a week or more: 1st class 10 fl., 2nd cl. 6 fl., 3rd cl. 4 fl.; children and servants 1 fl. — *Music Tax:* for each family, according to number, 1st cl. 5-17, 2nd cl. 3-8, 3rd cl. 2-6 fl.


TEPLITZ.
1:16675
0 100 200 300 400
Meter
Bäder,
I. der Gemeinde Teplitz:
1. Kaiserbad D.3.
2. Sandbad F.2.
3. Stadtbad D.3.
4. Stefansbad E.F.2.3.
5. Steinbad F.2.
II. des Fürsten Clary:
6. Fürstenbad D.3.
7. Herrenhaus D.3.
8. Neubad F.2.
III. der Gemeinde Schönau:
9. Schlangenbad F.2.
IV. der Israel. Cultusgemeinde
10. Sofienbad D.3.
11. Bezirkshauptmannschaft C.2.
Hospitäler:
12. Bürgerspital E.2.
13. Friedr. Wilh. Spital C.2.
14. John'sches Spital E.2.3.
15. Israelitisches Spital E.2.
16. Königl. sächs. Spital E.3.
17. Königl. preuss. Spital E.2.3.
18. Militär-Badehaus F.2.
Kirchen:
19. Evangelische K. D.2.
20. Katholische Stadtk. D.4.
21. Klosterkapelle C.4.
22. Schlosskirche C.4.
23. Schulkapelle C.2.
24. Kursalon D.3.
25. Magistratsgebäude & Sparkasse C.2.
26. Post & Telegraph C.3.
27. Realgymnasium D.3.
28. Bauhof C.4.
29. Schulgebäude C.2.
30. Synagoge D.E.3.
32. Urquelle (Trinkanstalt) D.3.
33. Zollamt C.3.4.
Station der Dux-Bodenb. E.B.
Aussig
Eichwald
Promenadenweg
Weisskirchlitz
Fabrik
Bahnhof
Aussig-Teplitz
Dux
Neu Platz
Schul-platz
Markt-platz
Langegasse
Saubach
Hochreservoir
Kaiserpark
Schönau Kirche
Messerweg
Turner Park
Payerpark
Mont de Ligne
Kurgarten
Stefans-höhe
Schlossberg
Schlossgarten
Schiesshaus
Schlackenburg
Belvedere
Bella vista
Dampfmühle
Lobositz
Trasswitz
Bilin
A
B
C
D
E
F
1
2
3
4
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


KARLSBAD.
1 : 14300
0 50 100 200 300 400 500
Meter.
Höhen in Meter.
1 Bernhardsbrunnen
2 Russ. Kronquelle
3 Elisabethquelle
4 Felsenquelle
5 Sprudel
6 Kaiserbrunnen
7 Karlsquelle
8 Kurhausquelle
9 Marktbrunnen
10 Mühlbrunnen
11 Neubrunnen
12 Schlossbrunnen
13 Theresienbrunnen
14 Spitalquelle
15 Anglikan. Kirche
16 Evangel. "
17 Marien-Kapelle
18 Russische Kirche
19 St. Magdalenen-Kirche
Komotau
Schiffhäuser
Station
Eger
Schwimmschule
Projectirter Stadt Theil
Drahowitz
Mein Lieblingsplätzchen
Neu-Fischern
Hôt. Bellevue
Salz-Sudhaus
Am Steinberg
Franz-Josefs-Brücke
Friedrickshöhe
Allgem. Krankenhaus
Eisenbadquelle
Wiesenthal
Eisenbad
Kargs-Ruhe
Hof im Lerchenfeld
Prater
Buchenhof
Friedhöfe
Kathol.
Leichenhaus
Soos
Galgenberg
Bellevue
Kaiser-Villa
Rudolfs-Höhe
Gas-Anst.
Schiesshs.
Neue Bahnhof Str.
Stdt. Pflanz-Schule
Quelle
Cement-Fabrik
Stadt Magazin
Franzens-Br.
Villa Mattoni
Mineralwasser-Versendungsdepôt
Donitz
Stadt Park
Camera obscura
Restaur. Dreikreuzberg
Dreikreuzbg.
König Ottos Höhe
Waldschloss
Fischerknock
Wilhelm-Höhe
Rohan-Kreuz
Hühner-Leiten
Belle Alliance
Kurhaus
Fremden-Hosp.
Königs-Villa
Sofien-Br.
Elysium
Pohlenhof
Ziegelhütte
Schweizerthal
Hirschensprung

Wilhelm Höhe
Fischerknock
Hühner Leiten
Klein-Versailles
Hirschensprung
Theresien Höhe
Petershöhe
Jägerhaus Karls IV.
Marie Sofien W.
Weisses Kreuz
Aich
Echo
Helenens Sitz
Marianens Ruhe
Findlaters Obelisk
Fr. Wilhelms Thal
Salle de Saxe
Durchhau-Bank
Vogelhütte
Freundschafts Sitz
K. Friedrich Wilhelms Pl.
Russel Sitz
Katharinen-Plätzchen
Eccehomo Kap.
Franz Josefs Höhe (510)
Findlaters Tmpl.
Dichter Bank
Freundschafts Saal
Stahls Buche
Antons Ruhe
Augustes Pl.
Belvedere
Kaiser Park
Hammer
Tepl
Ploben Weg
Schwindel W.
Neu Weg
Alte Wiese
Neue Wiese Theat.
Helenen-Str.
Helenen-Hof
Wiener Sitz (453)
Schweizer Hof
Deutschlands Fels
Böhm Sitz
Dorotheen Tmpl.
Dorotheen-Säuerling
Erzhrz. Karls Säule
Karls Br.
Schönbrunn
Sommer Theater
Wanderer Säule
Fürstinnen Sitz
Fürstinnen Stein
Marienbader Str.
Vier Uhr Promen.
Schwarzenbergs Denkm.
Posthof
Alte Prager Str.
Turnhalle
Schulg.
Langerw.
Prager Gasse
Synagoge
Theater
Fürst Rohan Sitz
Chotekscher Weg
Rasumowsk. Sitz
Kiesw.
Wasser Leitg.
Burg Brauhs.
Marianbader Str.
Goethe Pl.
Post
Markt
Jubiläum
Prom.
Schwanenhöhe
Prag
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig


Thiergarten
Dianahof
Wakimühle
735 Friedrich Wilhelms Höhe
Jägerhaus
Waldquelle
Amalienhöhe
Waldbrunn Allee
Muhlbach
Waldstein Denkmal
Königin Carola Höhe
665
Prot. Kirche
Brunnenversendung
Mescery Tempel
Waldbrunn-Str.
Franz Josefs
Theater
Platz
Kreuzbrunnen
Israelit. Bethaus
Prager Gasse
Teplitzer Str.
Teplitzer Hof
Klinger Haus
Cursaal
Colonnade
Stephanie Str.
Kaiserstrasse
Jäger-Str.
Jägerstrasse
Stadthaus
Kathol. K.
Spital
Karlsbader Str.
Friedhof
Karolinen Br.
Moorbad
Neues Badhaus
Amtsgebäude
Altes Badhaus
Gasbad
Marienquelle
Hamelika B.
604
Kgl. K.
630
Alexandrinen Ruhe
Kreuzberg
n. Abaschin u. Podhora
Im alte Waldschlucht
Goethes Sitz
Radetzkystrasse
Ferdinandstrasse
716
Kaiserthurm
Hamelika B.
Synagoge
Casino Park
Maior Rathaus
Rudolfshof
689
Panorama
Marienbader B.
Alte Posthof
Alexandrinen Quelle
Miramar
635
Egerländer
Bellevue
Waldhof
Schloss Versailles
z. Bahnhof
MARIENBAD.
1:11.500
100 50 0 100 200
Meter
Ferdinandsbr. u. Rudolfsquelle
Geograph. Anstalt v. Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

Cabs. From or to the station, with one horse 1 fl. 20 kr., with two horses ('Fiaker') 2 fl. (at night 1½ or 2½ fl.). Luggage 30-50 kr. — In the town, per ¼ hr. 50, ½ hr. 80, each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.; with two horses per ½ hr. 1 fl. 20 kr., each additional ½ hr. 60 kr. At night (6 p.m. to 6 a. m.), one half-fare more. Drive to Aich, Dallwitz, or Pirkenhammer, 2 or 3 fl., &c.

Omnibus from the station to the town 40 kr., each box 10 kr. — Also to *Pirkenhammer*, *Aich*, *Giesshübel-Puchstein*, *Dallwitz*, etc.

Donkeys (incl. fee): whole day 4½, half day 3 fl.; to the Hirschensprung or Dreikreuzberg 1½ fl.; to the spring 80 kr.

Sprudelstein wares in the Alte Wiese; *Incrustations* (deposits formed by the mineral waters) at Tschammerhöll's, at the back of the Sprudel Colonnade. — *Karlsbad Wafers* ('Oblaten') at *Barbara Beyer's*, Königshof. 'Brunnenkuchen', eaten by patients, is a kind of cake without spice.

English Church (p. 306): service during the season at 11 and 4 p.m. — *Presbyterian* (British-American) *Divine Service* from June 1st to Aug. 31st in the Kurhaus.

Karlsbad (1165 ft.), a celebrated watering-place, with 12,000 inhab. and upwards of 25,000 visitors annually, the waters of which are especially efficacious in liver-complaints, is situated in the narrow valley of the *Tepl* (near its confluence with the *Eger*), the pine-clad slopes of which are traversed by paths in all directions. The springs are said to have been discovered in 1347 by Emp. Charles IV. while hunting (whence the monument in the Stadtgarten); but Karlsbad was known as a health-resort a century earlier.

The chief ingredients of the mineral water are sulphate of soda, carbonate of soda, and common salt. The springs rise near the Tepl from beneath a very hard kind of rock, known as Sprudelschale, or Sprudeldecke, a crust from which, wherever it is broken through, the hot water gushes up. The greater part of the town is built upon this crust, under which it is believed that there exists a large common reservoir of the mineral water, known as the 'Sprudelkessel'. The steam of this subterranean cauldron escapes through artificial apertures in the rock, which, on account of the incrustations deposited by the water, require to be cleared and enlarged every three months. If the usual egress of the water and gas is obstructed at any one spot, they rise with increased force at the other outlets, and have even been known to force a new passage for themselves. At the time of the earthquake of Lisbon the Sprudel ceased to flow for three days. There are in all sixteen hot and two cold springs, which vary in temperature from 50° to 167° Fahr. and are used both for bathing and drinking. About 3,000,000 bottles of the water and 90,000lbs. of the salt are exported annually.

The oldest and most copious of these springs is the *Sprudel* (Pl. 5; 162° Fahr.), on the right bank of the Tepl, which yields about 33 cubic ft. per minute, and connected with which is the *Hygiea-Quelle*. On the left bank are the *Mühlbrunnen* (Pl. 10; 124°), the *Neubrunnen* (Pl. 11; 140°), the *Theresienbrunnen* (Pl. 13; 138°), the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 9; 110°), the *Kaiser-Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 7; 113°), and the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 12; 126°); more or less connected with these are the *Quelle zur Russischen Krone* (Pl. 2; 93°), the *Bernhards-Brunnen* (Pl. 1; 149°), the *Elisabeth-Quelle* (Pl. 3; 108°), the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 4; 138°), the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 14; 95°), the *Kurhausbrunnen* (Pl. 8; 149°), the *Kaiserbrunnen* (Pl. 6; 120°), and the *Hochbergerquelle* (105°). The two cold springs are the *Stefanie-Quelle* (alkaline-saline, with carbonic acid; 70°),

below the Schweizerhof (p. 307) and the *Eisenquelle* (48°), on the slope of the Dreikreuzberg. There are six *Bath-houses*, with mineral, mud, vapour, and other baths in different parts of the town (the Sprudel Baths, the Stadthaus by the Mühlbadplatz, the Kurhaus, the Fremden-Hospital, the Neubad, the Eisenbad, etc.).

At an early hour, in the height of the season (June and July) even before 5 a.m., the water-drinkers repair to the various springs. At the Mühlbrunnen and Sprudel, where the band plays from 6 to 8, the crowd is often so great, that the patients have to wait more than quarter of an hour before they are served with a glass of water.

The town is creeping up towards the *Railway-Station*, to the N., on the left bank of the Eger, but the busiest part of it is the quarter bounded by the Stadtpark on the N. and the Pupp'sche Etablissement on the S. Adjoining the pleasant **Stadtpark**, on the left bank of the Tepl, is the **Park Restaurant* (p. 304), with a colonnade contiguous, where the water of the *Parkquelle*, conducted hither from the Theresienbrunnen, is drunk. On the opposite bank is the *Neubad*, with mud-baths. To the S.W. of the Stadtpark runs the handsome *Parkstrasse*, in which, on the left, rises the *Synagogue*, erected in 1876-77 from designs by Wolff of Stuttgart.

On the S.E. side of the Stadtpark is the **Military Bath House** (Pl. 6), within which rise the *Kaiserbrunnen* and the *Hochbergerquelle* (see above). Next comes the **Kurhaus** (at the S. end of which is the *Kurhaus-Brunnen*, Pl. 8), high above which lies the *Fremdenspital* with the *Spitalbrunnen* (Pl. 14). On the lower ground, further on, passing the *Felsenquelle* (Pl. 4), we come to the ***Mühlbrunnen Colonnade** (Pl. 10), of the Corinthian order, erected by Zitek in 1871-78, with the *Elisabeth-Quelle*, the *Theresienbrunnen*, the *Bernhardsbrunnen*, the *Neubrunnen*, and the *Mühlbrunnen*. Above the colonnade are the grounds of the Schlossberg (see below).

From the Colonnade the Mühlbadgasse leads to the Market Place, where the *Kaiser Karls-Quelle* (Pl. 7) and the *Marktbrunnen* (Pl. 9) rise under a wooden 'Trinkhalle', with the *Stadtthurm* towering above it. On the left is the *Post Office*. To the N.W. a broad flight of steps ascends to the Schlossberg, on which are situated the *English Church* and a number of handsome lodging-houses. Here, on the right, under a plain wooden colonnade, rises the *Schlossbrunnen* (Pl. 12), opposite which, on the left, is the *Russische Kronenquelle* (Pl. 2).

From the lower end of the market-place the Sprudelbrücke crosses the Tepl to the ***Sprudel Colonnade** (Pl. 5), an imposing iron structure, completed by Helmer and Fellner in 1879. Within this colonnade rise the *Hygiea-Quelle* (Pl. 2), adorned with a statue of Hygiea by Fernkorn, and the Sprudel (p. 305), which gushes up in 40-60 jets per minute, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick, and varying from 6 to 13 ft. in height. In the Kirchplatz, beyond the colonnade, stands the Rom. Cath. *Magdalenenkirche* (Pl. 21), with a terraced plat-

form, erected in 1732-36. Above this, reached by the Schulgasse, are the *Stefanshöhe*, the *Stadtgarten*, with a statue of Emp. Charles IV. by Jos. Max, erected in 1868 on the '500th anniversary' of the discovery of the springs, and the *Panorama Grounds* (Café), which afford a charming survey of the town.

On the S. side of the market-place, skirting the Tepl, is the **Alte Wiese**, the most frequented promenade at Karlsbad, with the best shops, some of them in the ground-floors of the houses, others in the bazaar opposite. The Alte Wiese ends at the *Goethe-Ptatz*, near the *Salle de Saxe* (p. 304) and the extensive *Pupp'sche Antagen*.

Opposite the Alte Wiese, the **Neue Wiese**, on the right bank of the Tepl, leads past the *Stadttheater* (built by Fellner and Helmer, richly decorated, and lighted by electricity) to the Pupp'sche Brücke, whence the Marienbader Strasse goes on, past the small *Russian Church* (Pl. 18) and the *Protestant Church* (Pl. 16), built in 1856, to the Karlsbrücke (see below).

Of the many beautiful WALKS the most popular, because level, is through the *Pupp'sche Allee* and the *Goethe-Wiese* (embellished with a marble bust of Goethe by Donndorf), and by the *Kiesweg*, passing the *Rasumowska-Sitz*, the *Rohan-Sitz*, and the *Kaiserin-Sitz*, to the (1/4 hr.) **Café Sanssouci* (above which lies the *Summer Theatre*, p. 304). On the rocks by the way-side may be read inscriptions in many different languages, gratefully extolling the efficacy of the springs. A little farther on, leaving the *Karlsbrücke* on the left, and passing the '*Vieruhrpromenade*' (in shade after 4 p.m.) on the right, we follow the avenue of poplars in the Marienbader Strasse to the (1/4 hr.) **Café Posthof*, with its pleasant garden. On the opposite bank of the Tepl are the **Café Schönbrunn*, the *Dorotheen-Säuerling* and the **Café Schweizerhof*. About 8 min. W. of the Posthof, at the end of the Vieruhrpromenade, are the *Schwarzenberg Monument* and the *Theresienplatz*. From the Posthof we ascend past the *Antonsruhe* and the *Stahlbuche* to (1/4 hr.) the *Freundschafts-Saal*, another café, where a military band often plays (adm. 60 kr.). About 10 min. farther on is the romantic **Kaiserpark*, whence we may extend our walk, crossing the Tepl halfway, to (1 M.) *Pirkenhammer* (1340 ft.; Hôt. Habsburg; Café Leibold; omnibus), with its large porcelain-factory. To the left of the factory (3/4 hr.) is the *Mecséry-Höhe* (2038 ft.), a good point of view. In returning we may follow the shady 'Plobenweg' on the right bank of the Tepl, and cross the stream at the Posthof; or we may follow the hill-side by the 'Schwindelweg', leading through the Café Schönbrunn and down to the Kiesweg in the valley.

OTHER WALKS. From the Schlossberg the Hirschensprunggasse and a good path beyond it ascend to the **Hirschensprung* (1635 ft.), with an admirable view of the town and the Erzgebirge (Café). The neighbouring *Theresienhöhe*, the *Petershöhe*, with a memorial-tablet and a bust of Peter the Great, and *Mayer's Gloriette* are also good

points of view. We return to the Schlossberg by the *Jubiläumsweg*, passing the 'Himmel auf Erden'.

From the Goethe-Platz by the Mariengässchen to the *Marienkapelle*, and thence by good paths, indicated by notices, to the right to the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Platz*, and to the left, past the *Ecce-Homo-Kapelle*, to the (1/2 hr.) *Franz-Josephs-Höhe* (1673 ft.), both of which afford good views of Karlsbad.

Over the Schlossberg, or through the Parkstrasse, and past the *Jägerhaus Kaiser Karl's IV.* (Café) and *Findlater's Obelisk* to the (1/2 hr.) *Katharinen-Platz*, and thence to (1/2 hr.) the *Bild* (1802 ft.) and (1/2 hr.) the **Aberg* (2000 ft.; Restaur.), the tower on which commands an extensive panorama of the Bohemian Erzgebirge.

From the Magdalenenkirche on the right bank of the Tepl, either by the Sprudelgasse and the Andreasgasse ascending to the right, or through the Schulgasse and past the garden of the Café Panorama, to the Prague road; turn to the left; then ascend by a winding path to the right to the (40 min.) *Dreikreuzberg Restaurant* (1844 ft.; Camera Obscura), an admirable point of view; thence in 5 min. more to the top of the *Dreikreuzberg*, where the view is less extensive, and through wood to the (1/4 hr.) *König Otto's Höhe* (1965 ft.; view intercepted by trees), and to the (1/2 hr.) **Ewiges Leben* (2087 ft.), one of the highest points near Karlsbad, with a superb view; descent past the *Pöhlenhof* to (1/2 hr.) Karlsbad.

Other fine points are the *Bellevue* and the *Wiener-Sitz* on the right bank of the Tepl, and the *Freundschafts-Sitz*, the *Belvedere*, and the *Rohan-Kreuz* on the left bank.

Longer Excursions. To the N. to (3 M.) *Dallwitz* (Restaur. zu Drei Eichen), a village on the left bank of the Eger (ferry from *Drahowitz* to the boat-houses), with beautiful oaks, extolled by Körner in his poems, a handsome château, a porcelain-factory, and the *Joseph Monument*, erected in 1881. To the S.W. to (4 1/2 M.; omnibus) *Aich* (*Schloss-Restaur., above the Eger, with view), with a restored château and a porcelain-factory; thence along the Eger to (2 M.; 1 M. beyond the end of the carriage-road) *Hans Heiling's Restaurant*, opposite *Hans Heiling's Rock*, a wild and romantic spot on the Eger. (Boat to Aich, 40 kr. each person.) Thence to *Elbogen*, see p. 302. — Also by the Prague road, which commands charming views, to (4 M.) the ruin of *Engelhaus*, on a rock of phonolite (2340 ft.; a pleasanter path to it diverges from the road to the left beyond the 'Berghäuser'). On the Eger, 9 M. below Karlsbad (omnibus daily from the Hôtel de Russie in 1 3/4 hr.; beautiful road through wood), are the baths of *Giesshübel-Puchstein* (three 'Kurhäuser' and several villas), with a famous mineral spring (alkaline, with carbonic acid; 4 million bottles exported annually). The ascent of the *Keilberg* or *Sonnenwirbel* (4083 ft.), the highest summit of the Erzgebirge (pp. 301, 302), forms another attractive excursion from Karlsbad (omnibus twice a week in summer).

48. From Prague to Furth *(Nuremberg, Munich)*.

119 M. Railway from Prague to Furth in 6 hrs. (From Prague to Nuremberg 11 hrs.; to Munich 14 hrs.)

The train starts from the *Smichow Station* (p. 281), and turns to the S. into the valley of the *Moldau*. 3 M. *Kuchelbad*, at the foot of a wooded hill, is a resort of excursionists from Prague. 6 M. *Radotin*. The line quits the Moldau and approaches the *Beraun*, which it crosses at *Mokropetz*. 12½ M. *Dobřichowitz*; 15 M. *Řewnitz*; 18½ M. *Karlstein* (Restaur.).

On a precipitous rock 25 min. to the N., on the left bank of the Beraun, rises ***Schloss Karlstein** (Karlun Tyn, 1047 ft.), the most interesting castle in Bohemia, erected in 1348-57 by Emp. Charles IV., as a receptacle for the Bohemian regalia, and once adorned with treasures of art, most of them now removed. The central point of the castle is the *Kreuzkapelle* in the tower, sumptuously decorated with precious stones, gilding, and painting, where the regalia, various relics collected by Charles IV., and the archives were once preserved. The paintings here belong to the early Bohemian school. Adjoining the strongly fortified tower is the Emperor's palace, with the chapel of St. Catharine, also embellished with precious stones. The portraits of Charles IV., his consort, and his son, mural paintings executed in the emperor's life-time, are of special interest. The castle also contained accommodation for a large retinue of knights and men-at-arms.

Beyond Karlstein the valley of the Beraun is confined between lofty limestone rocks, but expands at (24½ M.) *Beraun* (Böhmischer Hof; Adler), an old town with 7265 inhab., junction of the line to *Rakonitz* and *Lužna-Lischan* (p. 300). The train now enters the *Litawa-Thal*. — 30 M. *Zditz*.

To Protivin, 64 M. (rail in 4-5 hrs.). The line traverses the smiling *Litawa-Thal*. Stations *Lochowitz*, *Jinetz-Cenkau*; 17½ M. **Přibram** *(Kaiser von Oesterreich)*, a town of 13,417 inhab., with valuable silver and lead-mines, which employ 5600 workmen and yield about 19 tons of pure silver annually. Seventeen shafts in all are worked, one of which, the *Adalbert-Schacht*, is 3350 ft. deep. Close to the town rises the *Heilige Berg* (1903 ft.), a great resort of pilgrims, with a church containing a miracle-working image of the Virgin. Stations *Milin*, *Tochowitz*, *Březnitz*, *Mirowitz*, *Cimelitz*, *Wraž*, *Cižová*. 55 M. **Pisek**, with 10,950 inhab. and an old château, half enclosed by the *Wottawa*. Near it is the extensive *chasse* of Prince Lobkowitz. 58 M. *Putim*; 64 M. *Protivin*, on the Franz-Josefs-Railway (p. 314).

37 M. *Hořovic*, with a château and iron-works of the Prince of Hanau. Near (43 M.) 'Haltestelle' *Zbirow*, the train passes large iron-works, now disused. To the N. (1¾ M.) lies the little town of *Zbirow*, with a handsome château of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld. 45 M. **Zbirow**, the principal station for the town of that name, and also for the little town of *Mauth*, 1½ M. to the W.; at the station is a large saw-mill. 48½ M. *Holoubkau*, with a large carriage-factory. Branch-line to *Nezvěstitz* (p. 313). At (54 M.) *Rokitzan* (Adler; 5000 inhab.) the country becomes more level. The train follows the *Ktabawa*, passing the iron-works of *Klabawa* and *Horomistitz*, to (61½ M.) *Chrast*, whence a branch-line diverges to *Radnitz*, an important coal-mining place. The line re-enters the valley of the Beraun and crosses the imposing *Uslawa* bridge.

68½ M. **Pilsen** (**Kaiser von Oesterreich; Goldner Adler; Rail.*

Restaur., with rooms; Pilsner beer at *Salzmann's Bierhalle* and *Beyer's Garden*), an old town with 50,150 inhab., lies at the confluence of the *Mies* and the *Radbusa*. Once fortified, it withstood several sieges during the Hussite wars, but was taken by storm by Mansfeld in 1618. Pilsen was in part the scene of the alleged conspiracy for which Wallenstein was outlawed, and twenty-four of his adherents were executed in the market-place here in 1634. The Kopecky-Platz, on the S. side of the town, contains a monument to the burgomaster *Kopecky* (d. 1854). The Gothic church of St. Bartholomew, the Museum (daily 10-3, free, but donation for expenses expected), and the large rock-cellars of the old brewery are worth seeing. Pilsen is famous for its beer.

From Pilsen to Saaz, 66 M. (rail in 4 hrs.). Several small stations. 20½ M. *Plasz*, with a château of Prince Metternich; 41 M. *Petersburg-Jechnitz;* near Petersburg (1½ M. from the railway) are the château and park of Count Czernin; 43½ M. *Kriegern;* 47 M. *Rudig;* 52M. *Podersam;* 55½ M. *Kaschitz* (branch-line to *Schönhof* and *Radonitz*); 62 M. *Neusattel-Schaboglück* (branch to *Priesen*, p. 300); 66 M. *Saaz* (p. 300).

From Pilsen to Eisenstein, 69 M. (rail in 3-4¾ hrs.). The most important stations are: 15½ M. *Prestitz;* 23½ M. *Schwihau;* 30 M. *Klattau* (Rail. Restaur.), a town with 10,811 inhab., junction for Taus and Horaždovic (p. 313); 35 M. *Janowitz;* 40 M. *Neuern* (*Ross), prettily situated at the foot of the Böhmerwald Mts. (with the ruin of *Baiereck* ½ hr. to the S.W.). The line then winds up the hill to *Grün* (1870 ft.); many cuttings and embankments. 55 M. *Hammern-Eisenstrass* (2421 ft.; to the right the *Osser*, p. 184). Then the *Spitzberg Tunnel*, 1910 yds. in length. 61 M. *Spitzberg* (2726 ft.), the highest point on the railway, watershed between Danube and Elbe. We then descend by *Markt-Eisenstein* to (69 M.) *Eisenstein*, the Bohemian frontier-station. Thence to *Passau* and *Ratisbon*, see p. 184.

From Pilsen to *Eger*, *Budweis*, and *Vienna*, see R. 49.

77 M. *Nürschan*, with coal-mines and iron-foundries. Beyond it, on the left, is *Chotěschau*, with a château of Prince Taxis. 84 M. *Staab*, a small town on the *Radbusa;* 92 M. *Stankau;* 97 M. *Blisowa* (to the left, in the distance, the ruin of *Riesenburg*); 104 M. *Taus*, an industrial town with 7700 inhab. (To *Horaždovic*, see p. 313.) Beyond Taus begin the hills of the *Bohemian Forest*, through the lowest part of which the line is carried by cuttings and tunnels. The watershed (1680 ft.), the boundary between the Bohemian and German languages, and the frontier of Bohemia and Bavaria, is between *Böhmisch-* and *Deutsch-Kubitzen*. The character of the country and the villages changes materially as soon as the frontier is crossed. The line descends, passes through a tunnel, and crosses the Pastritz by a viaduct 700 yds. long.

119 M. **Furth** (p. 174), junction of the *Bavarian E. Railway*. From Furth to Nuremberg, see R. 31.

49. From Eger to Vienna.

283 M. Railway *(Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Bahn)* in 13½-18½ hrs.; express in 9¾ hrs. (Tues., Thurs., Sun.; from Vienna to Eger Mon., Wed., Sat.).

Eger, see p. 303. The train diverges to the left from the Ratisbon line, and crosses the *Wondreb*. 10½ M. *Sandau;* 14½ M.

Königswart (2218 ft.; *Neues Badhôtel; *Olt; Buberl*, well spoken of; *Schloss-Gasthaus; Kaiser v. Oesterreich*, etc.), a small watering-place, with a *Schloss* (adm. Mon., Wed., & Frid., 2-6; fee) which has belonged to the Metternich family since 1630, surrounded by pleasure-grounds, and containing a library, a collection of coins, minerals, and antiquities, family and other portraits, some of them by celebrated painters, etc. The interesting altar in the chapel was presented by Pope Gregory XVI. to Prince Clemens Metternich, the well-known Austrian statesman. The *Kurhaus* and a row of new villas on the hill, 1/2 M. farther up, command a fine view. The chalybeate springs, the most loftily-situated in Germany, are used both internally and externally, and are efficacious in cases of poverty of blood, incipient consumption, etc. There are also steel, mud, pine-cone, and vapour baths.

19 1/2 M. **Marienbad** (comp. Plan, p. 305). — **Arrival.** The station is 1 1/2 M. from the town (cab 1 fl., with two horses 1 fl. 80 kr.). Visitors should spend a day or more at a hotel and look for lodgings in person. Before entering into a contract they had better to consult the *Mieth-Ordnung*, or regulations as to private apartments.

Hotels. *Klinger, a large house with several dépendances (*Halbmayr's Haus, Maxhof, Stadt Dresden*); Hôt. Impérial; Hôt. Weimar; *Neptun, *Stadt Hamburg, *New York, Stadt Leipzig, all in the Kaiser-Strasse; *Hôtel Casino; Delphin, Englischer Hof, and Stern, moderate.

Lodging Houses. *Tepler Haus; Habsburg; Kaiserhof; Miramare; Guttenberg; Schloss Heilbronn; Europa; Borussia; Goldner Adler; Rudolf's Hof; Wiener Haus; Heidler's Haus; Flora.* — R. 8-16 fl. per week.

Cafés. **Bellevue; Miramonte;* **Victoria;* **Panorama* (above the belvedere on the Kaiserhöhe, p. 313); *Köhlerhof; Bazar; Ferdinandsmühle; Dianahof; Jägerlaube; Försterhaus; Maxthal; Kieselhof*, and *Kieselmühle* (*Egerländer's*, 2 M. from the town, prettily fitted up in rustic style).

Restaurants at most of the hotels and cafés (good table d'hôte at Klinger's, at 1 p.m. 1 fl. 30 kr., at 2 p.m. 2 fl.). Also at the *Kursaal, Stadthaus, Tepler Haus*, etc.

Cabs: from the station to the baths 1 fl.; within the town, 1/2 hr. 40, two-horse 60 kr., in the afternoon 60 kr. or 1 fl.; per hour 80 or 1 fl. 20 kr., in the afternoon 1 fl. 20 or 2 fl.

Kurtaxe (visitors' tax): 1st class 10 fl., 2nd 5 1/2 fl., 3rd 3 fl. 15 kr. — *Music Tax:* 1st class 5 fl., 2 pers. 8 fl., 3 pers. 11 fl., etc.; 2nd cl. 4, 5, or 6 fl.; 3rd cl. 2, 3, or 4 fl. — The band plays at the Kreuzbrunnen 6-7 a.m. and 6-7 p.m., at the Ferdinandsbrunnen 7-8 a.m., and at the Waldquelle 11 1/2-12 1/2 o'clock.

English Church Service in the season (Christ Church). — *Presbyterian Service* (Church of Scotland), in the German Prot. Church.

Marienbad (2093 ft.), a famous watering-place (15,000 visitors annually), lies in a charming valley enclosed on three sides by pine-clad hills. At the beginning of the present century, this region was an almost impenetrable wilderness. The place now consists of about 190 houses, most of them new, and some of them very handsome. The springs contain Glauber's salt and resemble those of Karlsbad, but are cold. They belong to the neighbouring Abbey of Tepl. The *Kreuzbrunnen*, the *Ferdinandsbrunnen* (1 1/4 M. to the S., but brought in pipes to the Promenaden-Platz), and the *Waldquelle* (1/2 M. to the N.W. of the Kreuzbrunnen) are the principal springs for drinking (of which 1,000,000 bottles are exported

annually). The *Marienquelle* is used externally, and other baths (mud, pine-cone, alkaline, gas, etc.) may be obtained at the bath-house here. The chalybeate waters of the *Ambrosiusbrunnen* and the *Karolinenbrunnen* and the strong chalybeate and saline water of the Ferdinandsbrunnen are also used for bathing. The *Rudolfsquelle*, to the S. of the Ferdinandsbrunnen, is strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. There is also a new *Hydropathic*.

The main street of Marienbad, which the traveller coming from the station first enters, is the long KAISER-STRASSE, bounded on the right with handsome houses and on the left by the Anlagen, or public grounds, which soon expand into a fine large park. In this street are the *Military Kurhaus* and the tasteful new *Synagogue*. To the left diverges from it the JÄGER-STRASSE, in which rises the *Stadthaus*, containing the post-office, the telegraph-office, the custom-house, besides a restaurant, reading and assembly-rooms, and a large concert and ball-room. A little to the S. of the Stadthaus, and connected with it by the Scott-Allee, is the *English Church*. The Kaiser-Str. ends at the FRANZ-JOSEFS-PLATZ, which is planted with trees. On the N. side of this Platz rises the *Protestant Church*, erected in 1856-57, with which is connected a charity called the 'Friedrich-Wilhelm-Stift'. The Waldbrunn-Str. leads hence to the N.W., past the *Theatre*, to the *Waldquelle* (Restaurant; midday promenade-concert).

The above-mentioned park is bounded on the N. by the Stefan-Str. and the Untere Kreuzbrunn-Str. At the end of the latter is the *Kreuzbrunnen*, with its rotunda borne by columns and a bronze bust of *Dr. Jos. Nehr* (d. 1820), who first brought Marienbad into notice. Above it, to the N., is the new *Brunnen-Versendungshaus* (export-depôt). From the Kreuzbrunnen Colonnade a covered passage leads to a long building containing the *Brunnenhalle*, where patients walk in bad weather, and the so-called *Colonnade* with shops. In front of this colonnade, to the W., rises a bronze statue of *Reitenberger* (d. 1860), an abbot of Tepl, who did much to promote the prosperity of the baths. At the opposite end of the Brunnenhalle, under another colonnade, are the *Ferdinands-Brunnen* (p. 311) and the *Karolinenquelle*. Above this point, to the left, is the handsome *Roman Catholic Church*, built in 1844-50. On the E. and S. sides of the Platz are the *Moorbad* with the *Marienquelle*, the *Old Badhaus*, the *Ambrosius-Brunnen*, and the *New Badhaus*. In the grassy park rises an obelisk in sandstone erected by Polish visitors to the bath-physician *Dr. Heidler*.

The pine-forests close to the town are intersected by charming walks, provided with finger-posts. Among the favourite points are, to the N., beyond the Waldquelle, the *Waldmühle* (Restaur.), the *Dianahof*, and the *Maxthal* (20 min.; Restaur.); to the E. the *Amalienhöhe*, the *Friedrich-Wilhelms-Höhe* (2411 ft.), and the *Stefanie-Höhe*, which affords a fine survey of Marienbad. From the

Kreuzbrunnen we may visit the (20 min.) *Mecséry Temple*, to the E., and go thence by the *Franzensberg* to the *Hirtenruhe*, with its belvedere-temple. Fine distant views are also obtained from the *Hamelikaberg*, to the S. of the park, above the Café Panorama, on which rises the *Kaiserthurm* (2350 ft.; view of Marienbad); from the *Hohendorfer Höhe* (2546 ft.), 1/4 hr. further; and from the *Jägerlaube* in Prince Metternich's deer-park, 1/2 hr. to the W. (from which two last points Marienbad is not visible).

The most extensive view of the Erzgebirge, Fichtelgebirge, and Bohemian Forest is obtained from the basaltic *Podhorn* (2776 ft.), 1 1/2 hr. to the E., not far from the Karlsbad road (carr. for four pers. 6 1/2 fl., incl. gratuity). Other pleasant excursions to the château of *Glatzen* (Inn), 2 hrs. to the N.; to *Königswart* (p. 311), 1 3/4 hr. to the N.E.; to *Kuttenplan* and *Plan*, 2 hrs. to the S. (see below), etc.

The wealthy Abbey of **Tepl** (2155 ft.), to which the springs of Marienbad belong, 7 M. to the E. (carr. 4 or 7 fl.; by Podhornberg 5 or 9 fl.), possesses a good library and zoological and mineralogical collections. The private chapel is embellished with two large mural paintings by Fuchs, and many objects of interest are distributed throughout the spacious apartments.

23 1/2 M. *Kuttenplan* (Löwe), with a Schloss and pleasant grounds on the *Kellerberg*. 26 1/2 M. *Plan-Tachau*. The town of *Plan* (Herrenhaus), with a finely situated Schoss of Count Nostitz, lies to the left. *Tachau* is 7 1/2 M. to the S.W. Near the extensive iron-works of (32 1/2 M.) *Josefihütte* the train enters the pretty valley of the *Mies*. 40 M. *Schweissing*. 45 M. **Mies**, Bohemian *Stříbro (Post)*, an old town (3978 inhab.) with extensive lead and silver-mines (whence it is sometimes called *Silberstadt*). Rathhaus in the Renaissance style, modernised. The Prager Thor, with helmet-shaped roof, is a fine gateway of the 16th cent.

51 1/2 M. *Neuhof*; 55 M. *Ullitz-Pleschnitz*; 59 M. *Tuschkau-Kosolup*; 66 M. **Pilsen** (p. 309). The line traverses the wooded *Uslawa-Thal*; to the left on a hill is the ruin of *Reichenhard*. 72 M. *Pilsenetz*; 74 M. *Stiahlau*; 76 M. *Nezvěstitz* (junction for *Holoubkau*, p. 309); 80 1/2 M. *Blowitz*; 83 M. *Ždiar-Ždiretz*. Farther on, *Schloss Grünberg*, the seat of Count Colloredo, on a wooded hill to the right. 87 1/2 M. *Nepomuk*, the birthplace (in 1320) of John of Nepomuk, the patron-saint of Prague. The Gothic church of St. James, with Romanesque portals, occupies the site of the house of his parents, and contains a silver statue of the saint.

The line quits the Uslawa and traverses a lofty wooded plain. 95 1/2 M. *Wolšan*, with its large ponds; 102 M. *Horaždovic*, a thriving little town on the *Wottawa*, the picturesque valley of which the train now enters.

From Horaždovic to Taus, 61 1/2 M. (rail in 3 1/2-5 hrs.). Chief stations: 12 1/2 M. *Schüttenhofen* (Weisses Rössel; Krone), a busy town of 6000 inhab., with a fish-hatchery, at the foot of the *Swatobor* (2612 ft.; 1 hr.); 19 1/2 M. *Kotinec*; 37. M. *Klattau* (p. 310); 4 1/2 M. *Janowitz*; 61 1/2 M. *Taus*, see p. 310.

109 M. *Kattowitz*; 114 M. *Strakonitz*, at the mouth of the *Wolinka*; 118 M. *Čeititz*; 122 M. *Ražice*.

From Ražice to Iglau, 104 M. (rail in 6½ hrs.). Stations: 4 M. *Pisek* (p. 309); 10½ M. *Zahoří;* 14 M. *Vlastec;* 17½ M. *Jetětic*, where the Moldau is crossed; 25½ M. *Mühlhausen*, a manufacturing place; 41½ M. *Tabor* (p. 325). Thence by *Pilgram* and *Ober-Cerekve* to (104 M.) *Iglau*, see p. 317.

The line quits the Wottawa, which flows N. towards the Moldau, and enters the valley of the *Blanitz* to the S.E. 127 M. *Protivin*, junction of the line to *Příbram* and *Rakonitz* (p. 309); 131½ M. *Wodnian*. At *Hussinetz* on the Blanitz, 15 M. higher up, John Huss was born in 1369. 137 M. *Nakři-Netolilz*. The train skirts the large *Bestrewer Teich*. 144 M. *Frauenberg;* 1¾ M. to the N. is Prince Schwarzenberg's magnificent château of Frauenberg, on a hill laid out as a park.

150 M. **Budweis** (**Glocke; Sonne; *Rail. Rest.*) is a prosperous town on the Moldau, with 28,500 inhabitants. The *Cathedral* with its detached tower dates from 1500. The Gothic *Piaristenkirche* has fine cloisters. The handsome *Rathhaus* is situated in the *Ring*, a Platz flanked with arcades. Adjacent is the new *Städtische Museum*. The Stadtpark contains a bronze statue of *Adalbert Lanna* (d. 1866), a benefactor of the town. Branch-line to *Wesely* (p. 325).

From Budweis to St. Valentin, 74½ M. (rail in about 4 hrs.). Stations *Steinkirchen*, *Welleschin-Krumau* (Zur Rose); on the Moldau, 3 M. to the W., is *Schloss Krumau*, seat of Prince Schwarzenberg. *Umlowitz*, *Zartlesdorf*, *Böhmisch-Hörschlag*, *Summerau*, *Freistadt*, *Kefermarkt*, *Pregarten*, *Gaisbach* (branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Linz*, p. 249), *Mauthhausen* (where the Danube is crossed), *St. Valentin* (p. 248).

162 M. *Forbes;* 2 M. to the W. is *Trocnow*, the birthplace of Ziska (1360). 172½ M. *Gratzen;* the little town, with glass-houses and a château of Count Buquoy, lies 3 M. to the S. — The line crosses the Bohemian and Austrian frontier.

181½ M. **Gmünd** (*Rail. Rest.*), a thriving town, with large railway-workshops, lies at the confluence of the *Braunaubach* and the *Lainsitz* or *Luschnitz*. Junction for Tabor and Prague (R. 51 b). Stations *Pürbach-Schrems*, *Vitis*, *Schwarzenau* (diligence daily in 2¼ hrs. to *Zwettl*, a Cistercian monastery, with Romanesque church of 12th cent.). 207 M. *Göpfritz-Gross-Siegharts;* 215 M. *Wappoltenreith;* 221½ M. *Hötzelsdorf;* 227 M. *Sigmundsherberg-Horn*.

To Hadersdorf, 27½ M. (Kampthal Line, in 2½ hrs.). 6 M. **Horn** (*Post; Lamm*), a little town, with a Schloss of Count Hoyos, and the old Gothic Stefanskirche in the cemetery; 3 M. to the W. is the Benedictine abbey of *Altenburg*, founded in 1144. 10½ M. **Rosenburg**, a grand Schloss of the 16th cent., with five court-yards, a fine late-Gothic chapel, and a tournament-ground with double galleries. 14 M. **Gars**, charmingly situated on the Kamp. *Plank*, *Schönberg am Kamp*, *Langenlois*. 27½ M. *Hadersdorf*, where the line joins the Absdorf and Krems railway (p. 246).

A branch-line runs from Sigmundsherberg-Horn to *Pulkau* and (12½ M.; 1 hr.) *Zellerndorf* (p. 319).

The line traverses the *Mannhartsberg*, a range of hills which divides the N. half of Lower Austria into two provinces. 234 M. *Eggenburg*, an ancient little town, still partly enclosed by walls and towers, with the late-Gothic church of St. Stephen. 241 M. *Limberg-Maissau;* 245½ M. *Ziersdorf;* 251½ M. *Gross-Weikersdorf*.

At *Welzdorf*, 1½ M. to the N.W., is the **Krieger-Walhalla** (or '*Heldenberg*'), a temple of fame erected by Herr v. Pargfrieder to the army, with reminiscences of the campaigns of 1848 and 1849, statues, etc., and the tombs of Marshal Radetzky (d. 1858) and Baron Wimpffen (d. 1854). It is now the property of the emperor.

At (256 M.) *Absdorf-Hippersdorf* (branch-line to *Krems*, p. 255) the line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, and crosses the river beyond stat. *Neu-Aigen*. 262 M. **Tulln** (p. 255). It then skirts the right bank of the Danube, with the hills of the Wiener Wald on the right. 265 M. *Langenlebarn;* 268½ M. *St. Andrä*, beyond which is *Schloss Altenberg;* 271½ M. *Greifenstein* (p. 255), where the line nears the river; 274½ M. *Kritzendorf;* opposite, at some distance from the river, are *Korneuburg* and the *Bisamberg* (p. 255). 278 M. **Klosterneuburg** (p. 245). The train skirts the precipitous slopes of the *Kahlenberg*. 280 M. *Kahlenbergerdorf* (p. 245); 280½ M. *Nussdorf* (Rest. zur Rose, near the station), a favourite resort of the Viennese (fine view from the Bockkeller; railway up the Kahlenberg, see p. 244), and (283 M.) **Vienna**. The station is in the Alsergrund, near the Liechtenstein Palace (p. 185).

50. From Dresden *(Berlin)* to Vienna by Tetschen and Iglau.

323 M. Express in 11¾ hrs. (*Sächsische Staatsbahn* to Tetschen; *Oesterreichische Nordwestbahn* thence to Vienna). *Steamboat*, see p. 295.

From Dresden to *Niedergrund*, see p. 294. The train follows the left bank of the Elbe to *Obergrund* (p. 294), and crosses the river.

38½ M. **Tetschen** (**Hôtel Ullrich*, outside the town; **Stern; *Krone; Stadt Prag; *Dampfschiff-Hôtel*, at the pier; *Rail. Rest.*), a small town with 7357 inhab., prettily situated at the confluence of the *Pulsnitz*, or *Polzen*, with the Elbe, and connected with *Bodenbach* (p. 294) by a chain bridge and a railway-bridge. The handsome château of Count Thun, with its pleasant gardens, was once fortified, and was an important place during the Seven Years' War.

From Tetschen to Böhmisch-Leipa and Nimburg, 70 M. (rail in 4½ hrs.). Stations *Bensen* (branch-line to *Warnsdorf* and *Zittau*), *Franzensthal*, *Politz-Sandau*, *Straussnitz-Neustadtl.* 17½ M. **Böhmisch-Leipa** (**Alte Post; Lamm*), an old town of 10,406 inhab. on the *Polzen*, with large factories. The *Kahlenberg* (965 ft.; *Restaur. at the top), a basaltic hill laid out with promenades, ¼ hr. to the W., commands a pretty view; still more extensive from the belvedere on the *Spitzberg* (1460 ft.), ¾ hr. to the N. From Leipa branch-lines run N. to *Kreibitz-Neudörfl* (Zittau), *Rumburg* (Nixdorf), and *Georgswalde* (Löbau); and E. to (5½ M.) *Reichstadt*, with an imperial château, and (11 M.) *Niemes*. — Pretty scenery; several small lakes. Stations *Reichdörfel*, *Habstein*, (27½ M.) *Hirschberg* (with 2100 inhab.), *Woken*, *Bösig* (with a ruin on a lofty rock), *Weisswasser;* 45½ M. *Bakov*, a village on the *Iser*, junction of the Neratowitz and Turnau railway (p. 327) and of a branch-line to Kopidlno. Then (51 M.) **Jungbunzlau** (**Lamm*), a manufacturing town with 12,143 inhab., founded in the 10th cent., but almost entirely destroyed during the Hussite and the Thirty Years' Wars. Gothic church of 16th cent., disfigured by additions; old Schloss converted into barracks; Rathhaus of 1550 with two towers. — The Iser is crossed. Stations *Dobrawitz*, *Wlkawa*, and (70 M.) *Nimburg* (p. 317).

Beyond Tetschen the Nordwestbahn, or Austrian N.W. Railway, follows the course of the Elbe and passes through pleasing scenery. Stations *Neschwilz*, *Tichlowitz*, *Gross-Priesen*, *Schwaden*; 55 M. **Schreckenstein** *(Rail. Rest.)*, connected by a railway-bridge with *Aussig* on the left bank (p. 295). The train then passes below the picturesque ruin of **Schreckenstein* (p. 295). 60 M. *Sebusein* (*Wirthshaus zum Vergissmeinnicht), charmingly situated opposite *Zalesl* (p. 295).

To the E. (2 M.) lies *Kundratitz* (Villa Henriettensruhe), a beautifully situated summer-resort. — Pleasant excursion by the Leitmeritz road, up the Mühlenthal, to (1½ M.) *Tlutzen*, and thence to the right through the woods (guide desirable) to the *Jordanberg* or *Eisberg* (1808 ft.) and the (½ hr.) *Johanniskapelle*, which commands an admirable view of the Elbe valley and the Mittelgebirge, with the ruin of *Kamaik* in the foreground. Descent by (¼ hr.) Kamaik to Leitmeritz, 1¼ hr.

66 M. *Calositz-Cernosek;* the latter, opposite *Lobositz* (p. 295), yields good wine.

70 M. **Leitmeritz** *(Krebs; Adler; Hirsch; Rail. Rest.)* is a pleasant town (11,563 inhab.) and an episcopal see, with seven churches and a late-Gothic *Rathhaus* of the 16th cent., embellished with a statue of Roland at the corner towards the market-place. The *Gemeindehaus* contains a 'Cantionale', or choral-book, of 1517, with beautiful miniatures. The *Provianthaus*, or *Kelchhaus*, as it is also named from its curious cup-shaped tower (*Kelch*, 'cup', 'chalice'), was built by a 'utraquist' or Hussite citizen in 1584. On the ground-floor is the *Industrial Museum.* The fertile country round Leitmeritz is styled the 'Bohemian Paradise'. The beer of Leitmeritz is in great repute. An iron bridge, 600 yds. long, crosses the Elbe here to (1½ M.) *Theresiensladt* (p. 296).

Ascent of the Geltschberg, an interesting excursion of half-a-day. Omnibus from Leitmeritz (twice daily in 1½ hr.; fare 50 kr.) to *Libeschitz* (*Zur Goldenen Sechs; *Stadt Salzburg), a village with a château. Walk thence to the N. to the (¼ hr.) hamlet of *Trnobrand*, and (with guide) by a path, steep and narrow at places (not suitable for ladies), in 1 hr. to the top of the **Geltschberg** (2378 ft.), a wooded basaltic cone, commanding a splendid view of the whole of N. Bohemia. Descent ¾ hr. — The nearest railway station to Libeschitz is *Polep* (carr. thither in 1½ hr.; 2 fl.). The road from Libeschitz to *Auscha* and *Gastorf* (2½ hrs., fare 3 fl.) is uninteresting beyond Auscha. To the N. of Auscha (3½ M.) is the hydropathic *Geltschbad*, in a pretty wooded district.

The train follows the Elbe a little longer, and then quits the river, which here makes a long bend towards the S. 74½ M. *Polep;* 78 M. *Gastorf;* 82 M. *Wegstädtl*, where we return to the Elbe.

85½ M. **Liboch** lies at the entrance to the *Libocher Gründe*, romantic, winding ravines, stretching many miles to the N. Near Liboch is the *Slawjn*, a temple erected by Hr. Veith to the celebrities of Bohemian history, with bronze statues by Schwanthaler. 91 M. **Melnik** *(Goldnes Lamm)*, a town and estate of Prince Lobkowitz, opposite the influx of the *Moldau* in the Elbe. The hills on the right bank yield good wine. 98 M. **Všetat-Přivor** *(Rail. Resl.)*, junction of the Prague and Turnau line (p. 328). 102½ M.

Dřis; 106 M. *Alt-Bunzlau*, opposite the old town of *Brandeis* on the left bank; 1/2 M. distant is *Bad Houschka* with chalybeate springs. 113 M. **Böhmisch-Lissa** *(Rail. Rest.)*, with a château and park of Prince Rohan (junction of the line from Prague to Mittelwalde); 118 M. *Kostomlat;* 121 1/2 M. **Nimburg** (*Rail. Rest.;* 6659 inhab.), an old town with an interesting Gothic church (brick with ornamentation in stone, 1282-1305) and large railway workshops. Railway by *Jung-Bunzlau* to *Böhmisch-Leipa* and *Tetschen*, see p. 315; to *Poříčan* (p. 319), and by *Jičin* to *Wostroměř* (and Breslau).

The line follows the right bank of the Elbe to Kolin. 126 1/2 M. *Poděbrad* (4819 inhab.), with a Schloss and a chain-bridge over the Elbe, birthplace of George Podiebrad, King of Bohemia (d. 1421). 131 1/2 M. *Gross-Wossek*, junction for *Chlumetz* (p. 325). Near (137 M.) **Kolin** (*Rail. Rest.;* p. 319) the line crosses the Elbe. — Austrian 'Staatsbahn' to *Brünn* and *Vienna*, see R. 51.

143 1/2 M. *Sedletz-Kuttenberg*. At *Sedletz* is the Gothic church of St. Mary (1280-1320), the largest in Bohemia, once belonging to a Cistercian abbey, with double aisles, ambulatory, and chapels. Though much altered, the church retains its original outlines. The old abbey-buildings now contain a large government tobacco-factory. Branch-line from Sedletz in 13 min. to **Kuttenberg** (896 ft.; **Post; Schwarzes Ross;* pop. 13,649), an ancient mining town, whose mines yielded much silver till the close of the 16th cent., but now lead only. The **Church of St. Barbara*, with double aisles, begun about 1380 by Peter Arler of Gmünd, is a noble Gothic edifice, but is only partly completed (viz. the choir, with eight chapels, and E. half of nave). Handsome choir-stalls. In the Wälsche Hof is the *Wenzelskapelle*, with a beautiful Gothic oriel. The churches of the *Erzdechantei*, the *Maria-Himmelfahrt* (both Gothic, 14th cent.), and the *Dreifaltigkeit* (late Gothic, 1488-1504) are also worthy of note.

149 1/2 M. **Časlau** (863 ft.; *Post;* pop. 8388), near *Chotusitz*, where Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians under Charles of Lorraine in 1742. *Ziska* (d. 1424) was interred in the church of SS. Peter and Paul at Časlau, but in 1623 his bones were removed and his grave desecrated by order of Emp. Ferdinand II. Stations *Goltsch-Jenikau*, *Leština*, *Světla*, *Okroulitz*. 183 1/2 M. **Deutsch-Brod** (1385 ft.; *Adler; Löwe; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 5751), a manufacturing town on the *Sazawa*, noted for Ziska's victory over Emp. Sigismund in 1422.

To Pardubitz, 59 1/2 M. (rail in 3-4 hrs.). Stations *Chotěboř*, *Zdiritz-Kreuzberg*, *Hlinsko*, *Skuč* (with 3344 inhab. and an old Gothic church), *Chrast*, *Slatinan*, *Chrudim*, *Pardubitz* (p. 320).

The line crosses the Sazawa at *Přibislau-Schlappenz*, and beyond (194 M.) *Polná* the Moravian frontier.

199 1/2 M. **Iglau** (1693 ft.; *Stern; Löwe; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 23,716), an old town on the *Iglawa*, with weaving and plush fac-

tories and important markets. The Gothic church of *St. Jacob* has a good altar-piece. The municipal and mining code of laws of Iglau is the oldest in Moravia. The town-hall contains a book of civic laws, with miniatures, of 1389. — Railway to *Wesely* and *Tabor*, see p. 325.

The line follows the valley of the Iglawa. 207½ M. *Wiese* (with a château of Count Sedlnitzky), 212 M. *Branzaus*, 217 M. *Okřischko.*

From Okřischko to Brünn, 47½ M. (rail in 3¾ hrs.). 3¾ M. *Kralohof;* 7½ M. **Trebitsch** (1330 ft.; pop. 9372), on the *Iglawa*, with an interesting abbey-church of the 13th cent. in the transition style. The W. aisle has a fine Romanesque portal, and under the choir is a crypt borne by columns. Then *Wladislau*, *Studenetz* (branch-line to *Gross-Meseritsch*, 14½ M.), *Namiest* (on the *Oslawa*), *Kralitz*, *Rapotitz;* 32½ M. **Segengottes** (1148 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), with extensive coal-mines. 33½ M. *Rossitz*, a small town on the *Obrawa*, with a château of Baron Hirsch; *Tetschitz;* then (38½ M.) *Střelitz*, a station on the line from Brünn to Grussbach (p. 323).

222 M. *Startsch-Trebitsch;* 226 M. *Kojetitz;* on the right, *Schloss Sadek*, seat of Count Chorinsky. *Jarměřitz*, with a château of Count Karolyi; *Mährisch-Budwitz*, *Gröschelmauth*, *Schönwald-Frain.* Frain, 3 M. to the S.W., on the Thaya, with a noble Schloss on an abrupt rock, is famous for its pottery. 253 M. *Wolframitzkirchen.*

260½ M. **Znaim** (949 ft.; **Hôtel Schetz;* **Drei Kronen; Kreuz; Schwan; Nordwestbahn-Hôtel*, at the station; *Rail. Rest.;* pop. 14,515), a town founded by Ottokar I. in 1226, lies picturesquely on the left bank of the *Thaya.* The well-known armistice between Napoleon and the Archduke Charles was concluded here in 1809 after the battle of Wagram. Pleasant promenades now occupy the site of the old fortifications. On the W. side of the town are remains of a *Castle* of the Margraves of Moravia, part of which is now a barrack. The Castle-chapel, known as the '*Heidentempel*', a Romanesque circular structure of the 12th cent., shows traces of very early mural paintings. The Gothic *Rathhaus*, with handsome tower of the 15th cent., 253 ft. high, contains the municipal archives. The parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, a finely proportioned Gothic edifice of the 14th cent., is disfigured with the tower of 1646. Outside the E. gate are the *Kopal Monument*, a granite obelisk with a figure of Victory, in memory of the colonel of that name (d. 1848), and a bronze bust of the novelist *Charles Sealsfield* (Karl Postel), who was born at Poppitz, 3 M. to the S. of Znaim in 1793 (d. 1864).

The environs are picturesque and fertile. Cucumbers and other vegetables are largely cultivated here, and the weekly market is the most important in Austria. *Kloster Bruck*, an extensive building 1¼ M. to the S., is now a barrack.

Znaim is the best starting-point for a visit to the **Thayathal.** The following are the finest points in the picturesque valley: *Neunmühlen*, with the *Schobeser-Gebirge*, the *Schweizerhäusl*, the château of *Karlslust*, the ruins of *Neuhäusel*, *Alt-Kaja*, and *Hardegg*, **Frain* (see above), the curious *Eishöhlen* (ice-caverns), and *Schloss Vöttau*, property of Count Daun, which contains a fine collection of armour and weapons, including the armour of Zrinyi, the brave defender of Szigeth, and the helmet of Ziska.

From Znaim to Grussbach, railway in 1¼ hr., crossing near Znaim the

Leska-Graben by a viaduct 100 yds. long. Stations *Mühlfraun*, *Hödnitz*, *Possitz-Joslowitz*, *Grussbach* (p. 323).

The line crosses the deep valley of the *Thaya* by an imposing viaduct, 240 yds. long and 150 ft. high. To the left the *Abbey of Bruck* (see above). Stations *Schattau*, *Unter-Retzbach*, and *Retz* (a wine-producing place). 278 M. **Zellerndorf** *(Rail. Rest.)*; branch-line to *Sigmundsherberg-Horn*, see p. 314; to *Grussbach* and *Lundenburg*, p. 323. 284½ M. *Guntersdorf*; 291 M. *Oberhollabrunn*; the interesting church of *Schöngrabern*, 1½ M. to the N.E., is a massive late-Romanesque structure (beginning of 13th cent.), with curious reliefs of the Fall of Man, etc., in niches outside the apse.

297 M. *Göllersdorf*, with a well-preserved château of the 15th cent., lies on the *Göller*, the valley of which the line now traverses. We pass the ancestral château of Count Schönborn, with its large park and beautiful rose-garden. 303 M. *Sierndorf*, with Schloss and park of Prince Colloredo-Mansfeld; 307 M. **Stockerau** (*Strauss*; pop. 6800), a busy town with a thriving grain-trade and large cavalry-barracks. The line enters the broad valley of the *Danube*, with its woods and islands. Beyond it rise the hills of the Wiener Wald. 309½ M. *Spillern*; 313 M. *Korneuburg* (p. 255). 316 M. *Langenzersdorf*, at the W. base of the vine-clad *Bisamberg* (p. 255; fine view from the top). On the opposite bank is the abbey of *Klosterneuburg* (p. 245).

From (319½ M.) *Jedlesee* a branch-line diverges to *Floridsdorf*, on the N. Railway (p. 324). The train then crosses the Danube by a long bridge (view to the right, up the stream, as far as the Kahlenberg, etc.), and stops at the *Nordwest-Bahnhof* of —

323 M. **Vienna** (p. 185).

51. From Prague to Vienna.

a. Viâ Brünn.

247 M. or 254½ M. Railway in 8-12½ hrs. (to Brünn 4½-8 hrs.). The traveller should state, when taking his ticket, whether his destination is the 'Nordbahnhof' or the 'Staatsbahnhof' (same fares). The express trains have sleeping carriages and restaurants.

As we leave Prague we observe the suburb of *Karolinenthal* (p. 289) on the left and the *Ziskaberg* (p. 297) on the right. 2½ M. *Lieben*; 8 M. *Běchowitz*; 14 M. *Auwal*; 20½ M. *Böhmisch-Brod*; 23½ M. *Pořican* (junction for *Nimburg*, p. 317); 29 M. *Pečˇek* (junction for *Gross-Bečˇvár*); 33½ M. *Welim*. Between Böhmisch-Brod and Poděbrad (p. 317) the Hussite wars were ended in 1434 by a great battle, in which both the leaders, Procopius 'the Great' and 'the Less', fell. Near Kolin, on the right, rises the *Friedrichsberg* (912 ft.; where Frederick stood during the battle), with an obelisk in memory of the victory gained by the Austrian Marshal Daun over Frederick the Great, 18th June, 1757, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Bohemia. 40 M. **Kolin** (*Grand Hotel*; *Post*,

near the station; *Rail. Rest.;* pop. 13,567), on the *Elbe*, a manufacturing town, is the junction of the Austrian N.W. Railway (p. 317), The *Church of St. Bartholomew*, an early-Gothic edifice of the 13th cent., with Romanesque transept and two W. towers, has a remarkably rich Gothic *Choir, erected by Peter Arler of Gmünd in 1360-78. Adjoining the church is a detached clock-tower of the 16th cent.

45½ M. *Elbe-Teinitz*, prettily situated on a hill. On the left the Elbe; on the right several quarries. 52½ M. *Kladrub;* 57 M. *Přelouc* (junction for *Kalk-Podol*). On an isolated hill to the left of (65 M.) **Pardubitz** (*Rail. Rest.*, with rooms) is the ruined castle of *Kunětitz* (1001 ft.). Railway to *Reichenberg* and *Zittau*, see p. 325; to *Deutsch-Brod*, see p. 317.

71½ M. *Daschitz;* 73½ M. *Morawan;* 77 M. *Uhersko;* 80½ M. *Hohenmauth-Zamrsk.* At (86 M.) **Chotzen** (*Rail. Rest.*), with château and park of Prince Kinsky, the junction for *Braunau*, the train passes through a tunnel of 200 yds. to the narrow valley of the *Stille Adler*, with its pretty green meadows, wooded hills, and rock-formations. 89½ M. *Brandeis*, a picturesque place, with a ruined castle, once the headquarters of the 'Bohemian Brethren'. 96½ M. *Wildenschwert*, a manufacturing town, junction for *Geiersberg*.

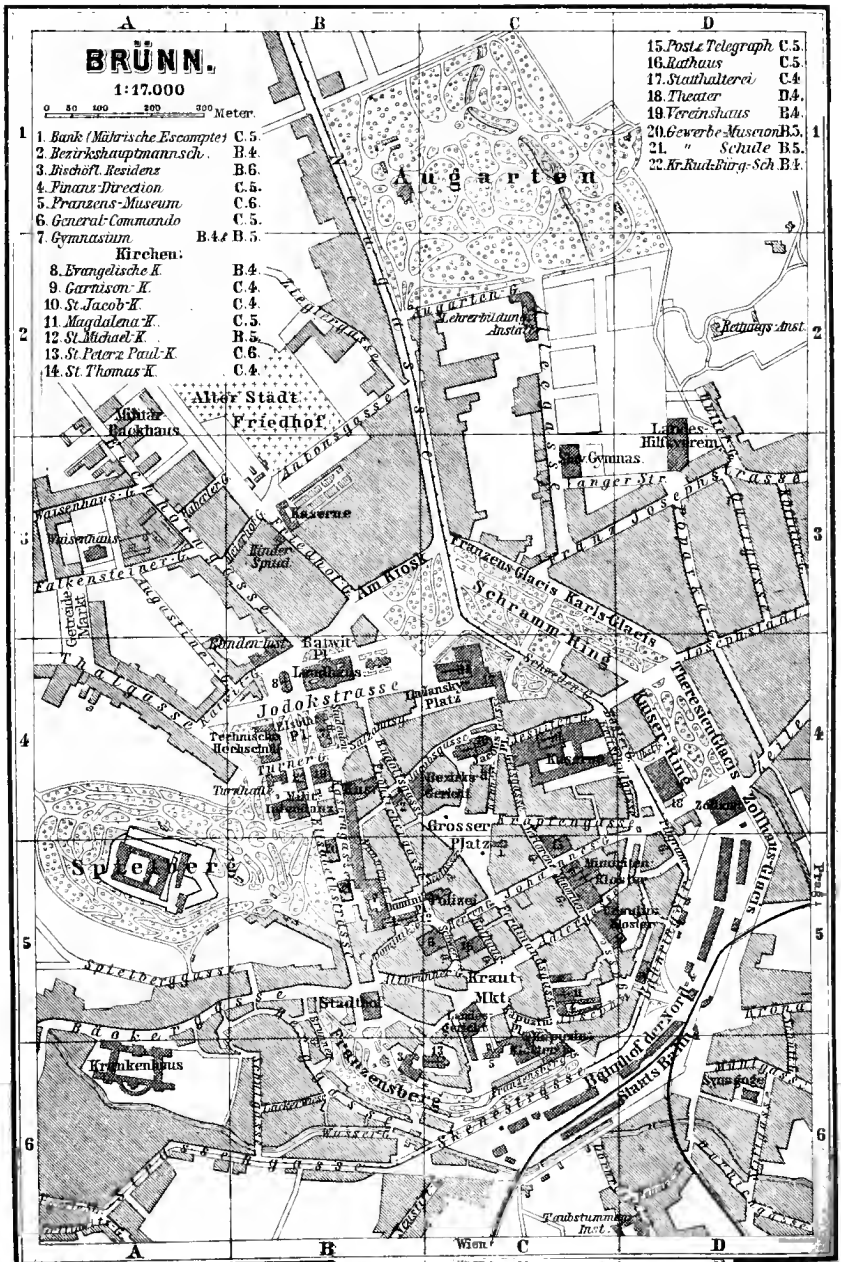
102 M. **Böhmisch-Trübau** (1270 ft.; **Rail. Rest.*), junction for Olmütz.

To Olmütz, 54½ M. (rail in 2¼-3¾ hrs.). Stations *Triebitz* (junction for *Prossnitz*, p. 324), *Rudelsdorf* (branch-line to *Landskron*); then through the wooded ravine of the *Sazawa* to *Budigsdorf*, *Hochstein*, and (26 M.) *Hohenstadt* (978 ft.; Rail. Rest.), a small town prettily situated at the S.E. base of the *Sudeten* (junction for *Mährisch-Schönberg*). The line nears the *March*, the course of which it follows almost to Vienna. On a hill to the right beyond *Lukawetz* rises *Schloss Mürau*, now a house of correction. 33½ M. *Müglitz*, a pleasant little town. Then *Schwarzbach* (junction for *Littau*) and *Stefanau*, to the N.E. of which lies the considerable town of *Sternberg*. Near Olmütz the military hospital of *Hradisch*, once a monastery, is seen to the right in the distance. 54½ M. *Olmütz*, see p. 329.

108 M. *Abtsdorf;* 112 M. *Zwittau*, an old town with manufactories (7770 inhab.); 116 M. *Greifendorf*. Beyond a short tunnel, (122½ M.) *Brüsau* (1236 ft.; Rail. Rest., with rooms), a manufacturing place, where we reach the *Zwitta*, or *Zwittawa*. Scenery as far as Brünn very pleasing. 128 M. *Lettowitz*, with church, abbey, and hospital, is picturesque. To the left in the distance, beyond (134 M.) *Skalitz*, the conspicuous ruins of *Boskowitz*. 139½ M. *Raitz*, with a Schloss of Prince Salm. 143 M. *Blansko*, with large iron-foundries owned by Prince Salm. On a hill to the left are the white cottages occupied by the workmen.

A pleasant excursion may be taken (one-horse carr. in 4 hrs.; 4-5 fl.) from Blansko by *Raitz* and *Petrowitz* to *Sloup*, where there is an interesting stalactite cavern; thence to the S. through the *Öde Thal* to the *Mazocha-Gorge* (fine view from the *Ripka-Aussicht*); and back by the *Punkwa-Thal*, passing Prince Salm's iron-works.

The valley of the Zwittawa contracts, and is bounded by rocky, wooded hills. The line follows the winding stream, and passes through


BRÜNN.
1:17.000
0 50 100 200 300 Meter.
1. Bank (Mährische Escompte) C.5.
2. Bezirkshauptmannsch. B.4.
3. Bischöfl. Residenz B.6.
4. Finanz-Direction C.5.
5. Franzens-Museum C.6.
6. General-Commando C.5.
7. Gymnasium B.4.& B.5.
Kirchen:
8. Evangelische K. B.4.
9. Garnison-K. C.4.
10. St. Jacob-K. C.4.
11. Magdalena-K. C.5.
12. St. Michael-K. B.5.
13. St. Peter & Paul-K. C.6.
14. St. Thomas-K. C.4.
15. Post & Telegraph C.5.
16. Rathaus C.5.
17. Statthalterei C.4.
18. Theater D.4.
19. Vereinshaus B.4.
20. Gewerbe-Museum B.5.
21. " Schule B.5.
22. Kr. Rud. Burg-Sch. B.4.
Augarten
Alter Stadt Friedhof
Militär Backhaus
Kaserne
Am Kiosk
Franzens Glacis
Karls Glacis
Schramm-Ring
Jodokstrasse
Grosser Platz
Kraut Mkt
Stadthof
Franzensberg
Spielberg
Krankenhaus
Kaiser-Ring
Theresien Glacis
Zollhaus Glacis
Bahnhof der Nord
Staats Bahn
Wien
Geograph. Anst. von
Debes, Leipzig

several tunnels. Finest views between Blansko and Brünn on the left. Above the third tunnel the ruin of *Novyhrad*. 148½ M. *Adamsthal*, a busy place, with large engine-works and a modern Gothic church. To the E. lies the *Kiriteiner Thal*, with a number of considerable caverns, and rich in natural beauties, often visited from Brünn.

158 M. **Brünn.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel (Pl. a; D, 5), in the Bahnring, opposite the station, with baths (1 fl.) and garden, tariff in each room; Panowetz (*Kaiser v. Oesterreich*, Pl. b; C, 6); Neuhauser (Pl. c; C, 5), dear.

Restaurants. At all the hotels. *Schwechater Bierhalle*, Lazansky-Platz; *Pilsner Bierhalle*, Salzamtgasse 1; *Hannak*, Ferdinandsgasse 16; *Gärtner*, Johannesgasse; *Staatsbahnhof; Zur hohen Warte* (on the Spielberg; fine view); *Schels*, in the Augarten (see p. 323); *Semillano*, at Karthaus (terminus of local rail, see below), with garden; *Steinmühle* and *Neue Welt*, to the right of the Schwarzawa Bridge (reach by local train, or on foot over the *Gelbe Berg*, ¾ hr.).

Cafés. At the hotels. *Biber*, Neugasse; *Bellevue*, Lazansky-Platz; *Spranz*, Jacobsplatz; *Damen-Café*, in Hôtel Padowetz.

Cabs. From station to town, with one horse 70 kr., with two horses 1 fl.; at night 1 or 1½ fl. By time: for the first ¼ hr. 30, each additional ¼ hr. 20 kr.; two-horse for first ½ hr. 60, each additional ½ hr. 50 kr. At night 5-10 kr. more.

Steam Tramway. From the station to Karthaus, Schreibwald, and the new cemetery, every half-hour.

Theatre. *Stadt-Theater* (Pl. 18; D, 4), closed in July and August.

Baths. *Charlottenbad* (vapour, swimming, etc.), Josefstadt 10; *Dianabad*, Jakobsgasse 15; river-baths in the Schwarzawa; *Städtisches Bad*, and *Stieber*, Fischergasse.

American Consular Agent, *G. v. Schoeller, Esq.*

Brünn (745 ft.), the capital of Moravia, with 94,753 inhab., including the suburbs, lies in a beautiful fertile region at the foot of the Spielberg, between the *Schwarzawa* and the *Zwittawa*. The town, which is supposed to have been founded about the year 800 by the Moravian duke Bryno, has greatly prospered during the last few decades and is now one of the chief manufacturing places in the Austrian empire, especially for leather and cloth. The cramped and angular old town is surrounded with promenades occupying the site of the ramparts, beyond which substantial suburbs have sprung up.

Turning to the left on leaving the station, we enter the promenades of the *Franzensberg* (Pl. B, C, 6), embellished with an obelisk of grey marble in memory of the battle of Leipsic (1813), and obtain a view of the S.W. suburb, the long railway-viaduct, the fertile environs, and the Polau Mts. to the S. in the background. To the right is the *Episcopal Palace* (Pl. 3). On an adjacent hill rises the *Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul* (Pl. 13), with its lofty nave, built in the Gothic style in the 15th cent., destroyed by the Swedes in 1645, and restored in rococo taste. On the E. side of the cathedral hill is the *Franzens-Museum* (Pl. 5; open in summer on Wed. and Sat., 11-1; at other times on application), containing antiquities, a natural history collection, etc. A little to the N.W. is the *Stadthof* (Pl. B, 5), whence the Elisabeth-Strasse leads on the E. side of the Spielberg to the Elisabeth-Platz (see below).

The *Spielberg* (846 ft.; Pl. A, 5) is crowned with the citadel of that name, a state-prison from 1740 to 1855, where the turbulent Trenck, colonel of the half savage Pandours, died in captivity in 1749. Count Silvio Pellico, the Italian poet, who was imprisoned here in 1822-30, has described his sad experiences in 'Le mie Prigioni'. Tickets of admission to the citadel, a visit to which takes an hour, may be obtained at Winkler's, Rennergasse 4, and at Winiker's (30 kr.; party of 4-5, 1 fl.; fee to the sergeant who acts as guide). Pleasant grounds and fine view.

In the Elisabeth-Str., bordered on the left with promenades extending to the Spielberg, rise on the right the *Staatsgewerbeschule (Industrial School)* and the **Industrial Museum (Gewerbemuseum;* adm. free, 9-1; closed in Aug. and Sept.). At the end of the street is the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Pl. B, 4), with its promenades, enclosed by handsome modern buildings. On the W. is the *Technical Institution;* on the E. the *German Gymnasium (I. Deutsche Gymnasium;* Pl. 7); on the S., the premises of the *Slavonic Society* ('Besednidum'; Pl. 19), the *Kronprinz Rudolf Public School*, and the *German Gymnastic Hall;* on the N., the tasteful *Protestant Church* (Pl. 8), in the Gothic style, by Ferstel. Beyond the church is the *Blind Asylum.* Near it, in the Jodok-Str., is the *Landhaus*, built in 1876-78, where the Moravian Estates meet. In the adjacent Lazansky-Platz, on the left, is the *Church of St. Thomas* (Pl. 14), next to which are the *Statthalterei*, or government-buildings (Pl. 17; C, 4), once an Augustinian convent, with a beautiful garden, and the *Deutsche Haus*, completed in 1890.

The Rennergasse leads hence to the S. to the Gothic **Church of St. Jacob* (Pl. 10), with nave and aisles of equal height, remarkable for its elegant proportions. It was begun by Meister Anton Pilgram in 1502, and has recently been restored. Superb stained-glass windows. On the right side of the choir is the monument of Field-marshal Count Radwit of Souches (d. 1683), the gallant defender of Brünn against the Swedes in 1645. The iron tower, 305 ft. high, was added in 1845.

We now cross the *Grosse Platz*, with its column in honour of the Virgin, observing a mediæval house, restored and richly adorned with sgraffito paintings, and follow the Herrengasse and the Rathhausgasse to the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16; C, 5), erected in 1511, but modernised; the rich late-Gothic portal, attributed to Meister Pilgram, alone retains its original form. A crocodile's skin suspended in the corridor at the back is pointed out as a 'dragon'.

Near this is the *Krautmarkt* (Pl. C, 5), with a fountain and a column in honour of the Virgin and the Trinity. A vault in the *Capuchin Church*, in the adjacent Kapuziner-Platz, is the burial-place of Colonel Trenck (see above; apply to sacristan). — Beyond the station is the handsome *Synagogue* (Pl. D, 6), in the Moorish style. — Farther N., in the Basteigasse, adjoining the promenades

of the *glacis*, is the *Theatre* (Pl. 18; D, 4), completed by Fellner & Helmer in 1882, the first theatre lighted by electricity.

The *Augarten* (Pl. B, C, 1, 2), a pleasant park on the N. side of the town, opened to the public by Emp. Joseph II., is a favourite resort. It contains the *Augarten-Gebäude* (Café), where a military band plays in summer on Tues. and Thurs. at 5 o'clock. — On the S.W. side of the Spielberg lies Alt-Brünn with the *Königskloster* and its Gothic **Augustinian Church* (14th cent.). Farther W., beyond the Schwarzawa, is the (1½ M.) *Schreibwald*, a popular place of recreation (steam-tramway every ½ hr.).

From Brünn to Tischnowitz, 18 M. (local train in 1½ hr.). 1¼ M. *Obrowitz*, close to the manufacturing quarter of Brünn; 4½ M. *Königsfeld* (Brewery), a favourite resort from Brünn, with a military school and fine park; 6 M. *Reckowitz;* 7½ M. *Jechnitz;* 9½ M. *Zinsendorf.* [Charming walk thence by the *Babylom* (1680 ft.), a fine point of view, to (1¾ hr.) *Wranau*, with the burial-church of Prince Liechtenstein, and (1 hr.) rail. stat. *Adamsthal* (p. 321).] — Next stations *Gurein*, *Drasow*, and (18 M.) **Tischnowitz**, a small town prettily situated on the left bank of the *Schwarzawa* (opposite *Tischnowitz-Vorkloster*). Observe here the fine transition church of the former nunnery of *Himmelspforte*, particularly the richly sculptured W. Portal and the cloisters.

From Brünn to Vienna, 97 M. ('Staatsbahn', viâ *Grussbach*, in 3-4¾ hrs.). The line crosses the *Schwarzawa*, the 'Nordbahn' (see below), and at *Střelitz* the *Obrawa* (junction for *Segengottes* and *Okřischko*, see p. 318). Two tunnels. Stations *Siluwka*, *Kanitz-Eibenschitz* (where the *Iglawa* is crossed by a long viaduct). 21 M. *Kromau*, with a large Schloss and park of Prince Liechtenstein. Then *Wolframitz*, *Mislitz*, *Frischau*, and (39½ M.) **Grussbach** (*Rail. Rest.;* branch-lines to *Znaim*, p. 318, and to *Lundenburg*, see p. 324). Near (45½ M.) *Laa*, a small walled town, the line crosses the *Thaya*. Stations *Staatz*, *Mistelbach-Poysdorf*, *Ladendorf*, *Neubau-Kreuzstätten*, *Schleinbach*, *Wolkersdorf* (beyond which the *Marchfeld* is traversed, see p. 324), *Gerasdorf*, and *Stadlau* (junction for *Marchegg* and *Pest*, R. 56). The line crosses the *Danube* by a bridge and viaduct ½ M. long, intersects the *Prater*, crosses the *Danube Canal* to *Simmering*, and then the *Neustädter Canal*, and enters the *Staatsbahnhof* on the S. side of *Vienna* (p. 185).

From Brünn to Olmütz and to Prerau (to *Olmütz*, 63 M., railway in 4¼ hrs.; to *Prerau*, 56 M., in 2½ hrs.). 15½ M. *Křenowitz;* 20½ M. *Rausnitz;* 29½ M. *Wischau;* 35 M. *Eywanowitz.* At (39½ M.) *Nezamislitz* (Rail. Rest.) the line to *Prossnitz* and Olmütz diverges to the left (p. 320). On the Prerau line are stations *Kojetein* and *Chropin*. 56 M. *Prerau* (p. 328).

From Brünn to Tepla-Trencsin-Teplicz, 110½ M. (rail in 7½-9¾ hrs.). 8 M. *Schlapanitz;* 15 M. *Austerlitz*, with a Schloss of Prince Kaunitz, famed for the 'Battle of the three Emperors' on 2nd Dec. 1805. 21 M. *Butschowitz;* 39½ M. *Gaya* (Rail. Rest.); 48½ M. *Bisenz*, with a Schloss of Count Reichenbach (junction for *Pisek*, p. 328). We cross the Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn (p. 328) and, near (55 M.) *Wessely*, the *March*. Branch-line to the right to *Strassnitz* (p. 328) and (91½ M.) *Sudoměritz-Petrau*. Our train runs to the N., on the left bank of the March. 57½ M. *Ungarisch-Ostra;* 60 M. *Neudorf;* 63½ M. *Kunowitz*, on the *Olsawa*, which the train follows to the E. (Branch to *Ungarisch-Hradisch*, see p. 328.) 72½ M. *Ungarisch-Brod;* 75 M. *Aujezd-Luhatschowitz*, with Count Serény's baths (water containing iodine, bromine, salt, etc.); 80½ M. *Boikowitz;* 90 M. *Hradek*. We traverse the (102 M.) *Vlara Pass* (Hungarian frontier) and enter the valley of the Waag. 110½ M. *Tepla-Trencsin-Teplicz* (p. 384).

Beyond Brünn, on the 'Nordbahn', stations *Ober-Gerspitz*, *Mödritz*, and (164½ M.) *Raigern*, with a Benedictine Abbey founded in 1048. It was here in 1805 that Napoleon posted his reserve under

Davoust, which after the battle of Austerlitz proved so destructive to the retreating Austrians. — 168½ M. *Rohrbach-Seelowitz;* 1¼ M. to the E. lies *Gross-Seelowitz*, with large sugar-refineries. At (173 M.) *Branowitz* the *Schwarzawa* is crossed; on the right the *Polau Mts.* with a ruin. 183 M. *Saitz;* on the right rises the 'Turkish Tower', a belvedere in the park of Prince Liechtenstein, 200 ft. high. 188½ M. *Kostel*, with the oldest church in Moravia. 196 M. **Lundenburg** (*Rail. Rest.*, poor), junction for Olmütz and Oderberg (R. 53).

Carriage from the station in 1 hr. (2 fl.) to ***Eisgrub**, an estate of Prince Liechtenstein, with a large Schloss. The vast park, many square miles in area, contains two towns, several villages, picturesque lakes, the Turkish Tower (see above), etc.

FROM LUNDENBURG TO ZELLERNDORF, 52½ M. (rail in 7½ hrs.). Stations: *Feldsberg*, with a château and park of Prince Liechtenstein; *Nikolsburg*, with a château of Count Mensdorff, where peace between the Austrians and Prussians was concluded on 26th July, 1866; *Neusiedl-Dürnholz*, whence a branch-line runs to (5½ M.) *Grussbach* (p. 323); *Laa* (p. 323), where we cross the Vienna and Brünn line; *Pernhofen-Wulzeshofen*, *Kadolz-Mailberg*, *Haugsdorf*, and *Zellerndorf* (p. 319).

The line intersects part of the park, and crosses the *Thaya*, the boundary between Moravia and Austria. Country flat and fertile; maize abounds. On the right rises the isolated *Raistenberg* (955 ft.), at the foot of which lies the town of *Feldsberg*. In the *Marchfeld*, beyond (207 M.) **Hohenau**, Ottocar of Bohemia routed the Hungarians in 1260, and in 1278 was defeated and slain by Rudolph of Hapsburg near (216½ M.) *Dürnkrut*. The hills to the E. are the *Little Carpathians*. Between Dürnkrut and *Angern* the line approaches the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary.

At (228 M.) **Gänserndorf** *(Rail. Rest.)* the line to Pressburg diverges to the E. (p. 349). Near (237 M.) *Wagram* a bloody battle was fought between the French and the Austrians in 1809, ending with the retreat of the latter to Znaim. To the right the Leopoldsberg with its castle, then the Kahlenberg (p. 246) become visible. 244 M. *Floridsdorf*. Above the wooded islands of the Danube the tower of St. Stephen's rises in the distance. The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge ½ M. long (with the Franz-Josefs-Brücke on the right, and the Rudolfs-Brücke on the left) and stops at the N. Station of (247 M.) **Vienna** (p. 185). Travellers whose destination is the Leopoldstadt may engage a porter for their luggage, but should take a cab for more distant quarters (p. 189).

b. By Gmünd.

217½ M. RAILWAY *(Kaiser-Franz-Josefs-Bahn)* in 7½-11½ hrs.

Franz-Josef-Station, see p. 281. A long tunnel carries the train into the *Botitsch-Thal*. 2 M. *Nusle-Wršowitz* (branch to *Modřan*). 6 M. *Hostiwař*, where the old church contains a Madonna said to date from 1374. — 9 M. *Ouřinowes;* 13 M. *Řičan;* 17½ M. *Mnichowitz-Strančilz;* 26 M. *Cerčan-Pišely*, where the *Sazawa* is

crossed. 32 M. *Beneschau*, a small town with a Gothic church of the 13th and 14th cent.

35½ M. *Bistřitz;* 41½ M. *Wottitz*, with a château and a Franciscan convent; 46½ M. *Ktein-Heřmanitz;* 52½ M. *Stupčic;* 56½ M. *Sudoměřitz.* 65 M. **Tabor** (1477 ft.; *Traube*), with 7400 inhab., once a stronghold of the Hussites, stands on a bold eminence between the *Luschnitz* and the *Jordanteich.* The walls erected by Ziska are still partly preserved. Late-Gothic *Rathhaus*, finished in 1521, with the city-arms in tufa (1515), in a frame-work which includes statuettes of Ziska, Procopius, Huss, and Jerome of Prague, and a group of Adamites. The *Decanalkirche*, of 1516, contains an interesting zinc font (1472). In front of a house with rich Renaissance ornamentation, in the Ring, is one of the stone tables at which the Taborites used to partake of the Communion in both kinds in the open air. The *Municipal Museum* contains many local antiquities, chiefly of the Hussite period. On the E. side of the town, outside the Bechiner Thor, is the picturesque ruined castle of *Kotnow.* — Railway from Tabor to *Ražice* and *Iglau*, see p. 314 and below.

The line follows the right bank of the Luschnitz. 69½ M. *Ptan.* 77 M. *Soběstau*, with 4000 inhab., has a late-Gothic church of the 15th cent., and an old castle, with a slender octagonal tower, now a dwelling-house.

81 M. **Wesely,** junction for Budweis and Linz (p. 314).

From Wesely to Iglau, 58 M. (rail in 3-4 hrs.). Chief stations: 16½ M. *Neuhaus* (Adler; Dvořak), a busy town of 9000 inhab., with a château of Count Czernin (containing valuable archives, a collection of pictures, and fine old furniture), a Gothic church of the 13th cent., and the loftily situated burial-church of the counts. 35 M. *Ihlawka*, station for *St. Katharinabad*, with its alkaline springs. 40 M. *Ober-Cerekve*, whence a branch-line runs to *Pilgram* (Martinec), a town of 4000 inhab. (2 hrs. E. of which lies *Křemešnik*, 2516 ft., with its pilgrimage-church), and (31½ M.) *Tabor* (p. 314 and above). 49 M. *Wolframs;* 58 M. *Iglau* (p. 317).

89 M. *Lomnitz;* 94½ M. *Wittingau*, a town with 5398 inhab., with a château of the 15th cent. and a Gothic church of the 14th (fine cloisters). Large ponds in the vicinity, where fish are reared. Stations *Chtumetz*, *Suchenthal*, and (115½ M.) *Gmünd*, junction for Vienna, see p. 314.

c. By Znaim.

230 M. Railway (Nordwest-Bahn) in 9½-12½ hrs.

3½ M. *Wysočan;* 9 M. *Chwala;* 21 M. *Böhmisch-Lissa* (p. 317). From Böhmisch-Lissa to Vienna, see R. 50.

52. From Pardubitz to Zittau.

117 M. Railway in 6½ hrs.

Pardubitz, see p. 320. Soon after leaving the station the train crosses the *Elbe*, navigable here for rafts only. The country is flat, monotonous, and thinly peopled. Stat. *Pardubitz-Rositz* (with the ruin of *Kunětitz* on the right, p. 320), *Stebtowa*, *Opatowitz.*

14½ M. **Königgrätz** (801 ft.; **Goldnes Lamm; Ross; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 7816), a manufacturing town, 1½ M. to the E. of the station (omn. 20 kr.), at the confluence of the Elbe and the *Adler*. Gothic cathedral of the Holy Ghost, founded in 1302; interesting interior, with a fine ciborium of 1492. Branch-line to *Wostroměř* and *Böhmisch-Lissa* (p. 317).

The hilly ground to the N.W. of Königgrätz, between the *Bistritz* and the Elbe, is memorable as the scene of the **Battle of Königgrätz** or **Sadowa**, fought on 3rd July, 1866, between the Austrians and Prussians, in which the former were totally defeated. The Austrian forces commanded by Benedek occupied a strong defensive position on the ground rising gradually from the Bistritz, from which it was the object of the Prussians to dislodge them. The high-road from Königgrätz to *Hořitz* (and *Jičin*) passes nearly through the centre of this position, leading viâ *Wšestar* and *Rosberitz* to (6 M.) *Lipa* (¼ hr. to the right of which lies *Chlum*, the highest point in this region, where Benedek was posted during the battle), and crossing the Bistritz at *Sadowa*, 1½ M. farther on. The battle began early, and at midday was still undecided. The Prussians maintained with great tenacity the small wood of Sadowa and the *Swiebwald* on the hill to the N.E., but could not advance farther in the face of the strong and favourably-placed artillery of the Austrians. The fortune of the day was at last decided by the capture of Chlum by the Prussian guards. The Austrians were unable to resist the simultaneous advance of the whole Prussian army, and began a retreat, which at places degenerated into a wild rout. Numerous Prussian, Austrian, and Saxon monuments have been erected in different parts of the battle-field.

The country now becomes more fertile. Stations *Předměřitz*, *Smiřitz*. 25 M. **Josefstadt** (840 ft.; *Wessely's Hotel*), a fortress on the left bank of the Elbe, ¾ M. from the railway.

From Josefstadt to Liebau, 41 M. (rail in 2½-3 hrs.). This line passes through several valleys famous since the war of 1866. Stations unimportant. From *Starkotsch* a branch-line diverges to *Wenzelsberg* and from *Parschnitz* another to *Alt-Paka* (p. 327). Prussia is entered at *Königshain* (junction for *Schatzlar*). From *Liebau* to *Breslau*, etc., see *Baedeker's North Germany*.

Farther on, we observe the small town of *Jaroměř* to the right, beyond the Elbe. The train passes through several cuttings and enters the grassy valley of the Elbe. The background is formed by dark forests, enlivened whit châteaux. To the E. and N., in the distance, rise the Glatz and Giant Mts. — 30 M. *Kukus*.

34½ M. **Königinhof** (1120 ft.; *Tinus*); the town (8635 inhab.) lies 1½ M. off, on the left bank of the Elbe. The *'Königinhof Manuscript'*, found here in 1817, contains fragments of old Czechish national songs, but its genuineness is disputed. The *Zaboj Monument* in the market-place commemorates the discovery. The *Ziskaberg*, to the E. of the town, recalls the siege of the town by the Hussites in 1421.

The line enters a wooded region. 38½ M. *Třemešna*; 42½ M. *Mastig*, with baths, 1 hr. S. of which rises the *Swičin* (2211 ft.; view of the Giant Mts.). Between Mastig and (49 M.) *Eulyendorf* (1650 ft.; Rail. Rest., with rooms to let), the line reaches its culminating point, on the plateau of *Borowitz* (1707 ft.). A good view of the Schneekoppe and other peaks of the Giant Mts. is obtained

from the station of Falgendorf. The road hence to the small town and ruined castle of *Pecka*, 4½ M. to the S., leads by the village of *Stupna*, near which is a petrified forest, interesting to geologists.

The train enters the narrow *Woleschka-Thal.* 53½ M. **Alt-Paka** (1365 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*).

To Parschnitz, 37 M. (rail in 1¾ hr.). Stations *Kruh; Starkenbach*, an industrial town, with a Schloss that once belonged to Wallenstein; *Pelsdorf* (junction for *Hohenelbe*, prettily situated on the Elbe, at the foot of the spurs of the Riesengebirge); *Arnau; Kottwitz; Pilnikau.* 34 M. **Trautenau** (1401 ft.; *Union; Hôtel Stark; Weisses Ross;* pop. 13,287), a town on the *Aupa*, and centre of the Bohemian linen industries. The battles fought here on 27th and 28th June, 1866, are commemorated by an obelisk on the *Gablenzhöhe* (1657 ft.) and monuments on the *Kapellenberg*, a fine point of view. Branch-line to *Freiheit*, see below. 37 M. *Parschnitz* (p. 326).

From Trautenau to Johannisbad. Train up the valley of the *Aupa* to (8 M.) *Freiheit* in 40 min.; diligence thence in ½ hr. to **Johannisbad** (**Kurhaus; Deutsches Haus; Breslau; Stern; Hôt. Johannisbad*, etc.), with its warm spring (84° Fahr.). Charming environs: the *Ladig* (1 hr.), the *Klause* (1 hr.), the *Schubertsmühle* (¾ hr.), etc.

Several lofty viaducts. 59½ M. *Liebstadtl;* 64 M. *Semit* (1090 ft.), with an old château of Prince Rohan, now public offices. Diligence thence in 7 min. to the manufacturing village of *Iserthal* (good Inn); pretty view from the *Rabenstein.*

We enter the romantic valley of the *Iser.* Four tunnels. — 68 M. *Eisenbrod*, junction for *Tannwald*, beyond which, on the right, is the large group of factories of *Neu-Hamburg.* Then the *Lischneier Tunnel*, ¼ M. long. The scenery between this point and Turnau is the finest on the line; beautiful wooded and rocky landscapes. Beyond (72 M.) *Kteinskal*, on the right, is the modern château of *Datimèritz.*

An interesting route leads from Kleinskal to (2 hrs.) *Reichenau* (see below), passing the '*Felsen-Pantheon*' (on a bold rock on the right bank of the Iser, containing memorials of Austrian celebrities) and the ruin of *Friedstein*, and crossing the *Kopainberg* (2149 ft.; *view).

77½ M. **Turnau** *(Sparkasse-Hôtel; Krone; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 5959), a pleasant town on a hill on the left bank of the Iser, commanded by the Gothic *Marienkirche.* The hydropathic of *Wartenberg*, 2½ M. to the S., is a health-resort. In the vicinity are the ruin of *Watdstein* (1276 ft.) and the château and park of *Gross-Skat* (1194 ft.).

A *Walk to Wartenberg, Gross-Skal, and Waldstein and back takes 3½ hrs. (guide 1 fl.); including the ruins of *Troska* and the *Annen-Capelle* (with a view as far as Prague in clear weather), 2½ hrs. more. The sandstone rocks of Gross-Skal are remarkably bold and grotesque. The path leads from the Wartenberg past the Wratislaw-Felsen, resembling an obelisk, the Greifennest, and the Drachenhöhle, and through the narrow cleft called the Mausloch, to the handsome castle of *Gross-Skal;* thence through beautiful grounds with magnificent beeches and tall junipers, past the Felsenkammer with Adam and Eve, and the Felsenstadt, to *Waldstein*, the ancestral castle of Wallenstein, curiously built on and in the rocks.

From Turnau to Prague (64½ M., rail in 3¾ hrs.). Station *Swijan-Podol.* 9½ M. **Münchengrätz** (801 ft.; *Traube;* pop. 3600), on the *Iser*, near which Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia defeated the Austrians and

Saxons on 28th June, 1866. Wallenstein (see below) is interred in the chapel of the châtean here. Stations *Bakov* (p. 315), *Jung-Bunzlau* (p. 315), *Kuttenthal*, *Všetat-Přivor* (p. 316), *Neratowitz* (branch to *Kralup*, p. 297), *Kojetitz*, *Czakowitz*, and *Wysočan*. 64½ M. *Prague*, see p. 281.

The train now enters a smiling and well-cultivated district. A long tunnel. 82½ M. *Sichrow*, with a noble château and park of Prince Rohan. We cross the valley of the *Mohelka* by a viaduct, 130 yds. long. 86 M. *Liebenau*, 90½ M. *Reichenau*, two busy glass-making places. (Route over the *Kopainberg* to *Kleinskal*, see p. 327.) The line ascends in a long bend to (94 M.) *Langenbruck* (1647 ft.), on the watershed between the Iser and the *Neisse*, and descends to —

100 M. **Reichenberg** (1230 ft.; **Goldner Löwe; Union Hotel; Rail. Restaur.;* pop. 30,890), an important manufacturing town, with large cloth-factories, an old Rathhaus, and the château and park of Count Clam-Gallas. The **North Bohemian Gewerbe-Museum* (Wed. and Sun., 9-4, free; Mon., Thurs., Frid., and Sat. 10 kr.) contains extensive collections of art-industrial objects (furniture, carvings, textile products, pottery, glass, metal-work, etc.), a library, and a collection of patterns. Pretty views from the *Heilsberg*, *Heinrichshöhe*, and other points. The **Jeschken* (3314 ft.; 2½ hrs.) commands a splendid panorama.

To Seidenberg, 26 M. (rail in 1¾ hr.). 8 M. *Einsiedel*, with a deer-park of Count Clam-Gallas; 10½ M. *Raspenau*, station for the pretty watering-place of *Liebwerda* (Helm, Adler), 4 M. to the E., at the foot of the *Tafelfichte* (3631 ft.) 16 M. *Friedland*, with a grand and boldly-situated Schloss of Count Clam-Gallas, once the seat of Wallenstein, Duke of Friedland, containing many memorials of the Thirty Years' War. — 26 M. *Seidenberg*, the Prussian frontier-station (custom-house examination). To *Görlitz*, *Cottbus*, and *Berlin*, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

Pretty scenery. Stations *Machendorf*, *Kratzau*, *Weisskirchen*. Numerous viaducts, the last of which is the great **Neisse Viaduct* of 34 arches, 950 yds. long and 72 ft. high.

117 M. **Zittau**, see *Baedeker's Northern Germany*.

53. From Vienna to Breslau.

284 M. Railway in 11-14 hrs. (Express to Oderberg in 6 hrs.; thence to Breslau in 4 hrs.)

To (51 M.) *Lundenburg*, see p. 324. The line here diverges to the right from the Brünn railway. 59½ M. *Mährisch-Neudorf;* 61½ M. *Luschitz;* 65 M. *Göding*, a thriving town with an old castle, on the *March*, which becomes navigable here. 69½ M. *Strassnitz;* the town lies 6 M. to the E. on the left bank of the March (p. 323); 77½ M. *Pisek* (branch to *Bisenz*, see p. 323); 82 M. *Poleschowitz*. 85 M. *Ungarisch-Hradisch* (Rail. Rest.), on the March, once fortified (junction for *Kunowitz*, see p. 323). Beyond (93 M.) *Napagedl* the March is crossed. 96 M. *Otrokowitz;* 100½ M. *Kwassitz-Tlumatschau;* 104½ M. *Hullein*, whence a branch runs W. to *Kremsier*, the summer-residence of the Prince Bishop of Olmütz, *Zborowitz*, and *Kojetein* (p. 323).

113½ M. **Prerau** (696 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*, with a few beds), a

venerable town on the *Beczwa*, with an ancient castle once occupied by King Matthew Corvinus, and a Gothic Rathhaus (junction for *Nezamislitz* and *Brünn*, p. 323).

From Prerau to Olmütz, 14 M., railway in 34 min., traversing the fertile district of *Hanna*. Stat. *Brodek*.

Olmütz (*Goliath; Lauer's Hotel; Hôtel Pietsch; Goldne Birne; *Cafés Hirsch, Wohak*, and *Fichtner;* omn. from station to town 25 kr.; cab 80 kr. or 1 fl. 20 kr., at night 1 fl. 10 or 1 fl. 70 kr.; pop. 19,840, incl. garrison of 4000 men), 3/4 M. from the station, the second town in Moravia, is strongly fortified. In the Thirty Years' War it was taken by the Swedes, and in 1758 was unsuccessfully besieged for seven weeks by Frederick the Great. In 1794 Lafayette was imprisoned here. In the Oberring, with its tall 'Trinity Column' (1742), are the *Rathhaus* of the 15th cent. (with a fine E. portal, an astronomical clock, and a Gothic chapel, now containing a collection of coins), and the *Theatre*. In the Mauritius-Platz are the Gothic *Mauritiuskirche* (11th and 12th cent.) and the modern school-buildings, containing the *Gewerbemuseum*. Adjoining the large new barracks is the *Studien-Bibliothek* (the library of the old university, which was suppressed in 1858). The fine Gothic *Cathedral* of the Prince Bishop was built in the reign of Wenceslaus III. (assassinated here in 1306, and interred in the cathedral). Pleasant *Stadtpark*, laid out in 1866.

From Olmütz to *Hohenstadt* and *Böhmisch-Trübau*, see p. 320.

From Olmütz to Jägerndorf (57 M.; rail in 3 1/2-5 hrs.). The train crosses the *Feistritz* several times. 4 M. *Gross-Wisternitz*, at the foot of the Sudeten; to the left *Heiligenberg*, on the hill, with a pilgrimage-church; 9 1/2 M. *Hombok;* the valley now contracts; 12 1/2 M. *Grosswasser*. Four tunnels. 21 M. *Domstadtl*, picturesquely situated, where the Austrians captured the baggage of Frederick the Great in 1758, and thus made him raise the siege of Olmütz. 25 1/2 M. *Bärn-Andersdorf* (Rail. Rest.), with large linen and cotton factories. 37 1/2 M. *Kriegsdorf* (Rail. Rest.; branch to *Römerstadt*). To the left rise the *Altvater* and the *Vaterberg*. 43 M. **Freudenthal** (1794 ft.; *Thiel; Schindler; Schober;* pop. 7600), prettily situated, with an old castle which was once the chief seat of the Teutonic Order, is now the centre of the Austrian-Silesian linen industry. (Diligence daily in 2 hrs., 12 1/2 M., to the romantically situated baths of *Karlsbrunn*, from which the Altvater may be ascended.) The train descends to (48 1/2 M.) *Erbersdorf*. (Branch-line in 1 1/4 hr. to *Würbenthal;* diligence thence in 1 hr. to Kaltenbrnnn, see above, and in 4 hrs. to *Freiwaldau*, p. 330.) 57 M. *Jägerndorf*, see p. 330.

The line crosses the *Beczwa*. Fertile country studded with fruit-trees. To the left a château of Count Potocki. To the E. of (124 M.) *Leipnik*, a manufacturing town (pop. 5389) with old watch-towers, rises the dilapidated *Schloss Helfenstein*, the property of Prince Dietrichstein. The valley of the Beczwa is fertile and picturesque. Cuttings, embankments, and viaducts abound. The high ground at (131/2 M.) *Weisskirchen* is the boundary between Moravia and Austrian Silesia, and the watershed between the Black Sea and the Baltic. 138 M. *Pohl*.

From Pohl a diligence runs twice daily in 5 hrs. to *Walachisch-Meseritz* and (20 M.) **Roschnau** (1243 ft.; *Hôtel Radhost; Krone*), a prettily situated little town in 'Moravian Walachia', a health-resort of consumptive patients. (Kurhaus, vapour baths, whey-cure, etc.)

The train now enters the district of the *Oder*. 145 M. *Zauchtl*. The Little Carpathians form the background to the E.

Branch-line from Zauchtl to (1/2 hr.) **Neutitschein** (935 ft.; *Hôtel Schuster;* pop. 11,549), a charmingly situated town. The *Steinberg*, 1/2 hr. to the S., is a splendid point of view; still finer is the height 1/4 hr. farther on;

from which the entire chain of the N. Carpathians is visible. To the W., 1 hr., is the picturesque ruin of *Alttitschein* (1594 ft.). To the E., 4 M., lies the finely situated little town of *Stramberg* (1372 ft.), with the interesting cave of *Kotouc*, noted for its petrefactions.

152 M. *Stauding* (Rail. Rest.; branch-line in 1¼ hr. to *Stramberg*, see above). At (163M.) **Schönbrunn** *(Rail. Resl.)* the Oderthal contracts and becomes picturesque.

To JÄGERNDORF (36 M.; rail in 3 hrs.). Stations *Dielhau*, *Freiheitau*, *Oppahof-Stettin*, *Komorau*. 18 M. **Troppau** (*Krone; Römischer Kaiser;* pop. 21,676), on the *Oppa*, capital of Austrian Silesia, and meeting-place of the Congress of 1820, which was afterwards adjourned to Laibach (p. 272). The train follows the Oppa, the boundary between Austrian and Prussian Silesia, viâ *Kreuzendorf*, *Skrochowitz*, *Lobenstein* (with the ruin of *Schellenburg* on the left), and *Burgberg* (with its pilgrimage-church), to **Jägerndorf** (1027 ft.; *Kaiser von Oesterreich; *Tiroler; Reichsadler; Krone;* pop. 14,278), a thriving town, with extensive cloth-factories and a château of Prince Liechtenstein. This is the junction of the lines running S. to *Freudenthal* and *Olmütz* (p. 329); N.E. to *Leobschütz* and *Ratibor* (see below); and N.W. to *Ziegenhals*, *Neisse*, and *Brieg* (see below).

Near (166½ M.) *Mährisch-Ostrau* (junction for *Mährisch-Friedland*) the Oder is crossed. In the vicinity are large coal-pits and Baron Rothschild's iron-works of *Witkowitz*.

171½ M. **Oderberg** *(Rail. Rest.)*, the Austrian frontier-town, junction of the lines to Cracow (R. 73) and Kaschau (R. 71). Luggage examined here. The train again crosses the Oder, the boundary between Austria and Prussia. Stations *Annaberg*, *Kreuzenort*, *Tworkau*.

187 M. **Ratibor** *(* Wedekindt)*, junction of a line to the W. to *Leobschütz* and *Jägerndorf* (see above).

The train recrosses the Oder. Stations *Nendza* (branch-line to *Kattowitz*), *Ratiborer-Hammer*, *Cosel-Kandrzin* (branch-line to *Gleiwitz* and *Beuthen-Königshütte* and to *Cosel-Neisse-Königszelt*). To the right rises the isolated *Annaberg*, with a pilgrimage-chapel. Stat. *Gogolin*.

233 M. **Oppeln** (*Form's Hôtel; Adler;* pop. 14,400), capital and seat of government of Upper Silesia. The train follows the left bank of the Oder. Stations *Löwen*, *Loosen*, and (258½ M.) **Brieg** *(Lamm, Kreuz)*, a town with 17,500 inhabitants.

Branch-line from Brieg to the S. (in 1½ hr.) to **Neisse** *(Stern; Krone; Adler)*, a fortress pleasantly situated on the *Neisse*, to *Ziegenhals*, and *Jägerndorf* (see above). Diligence daily in 4½ hrs. from Ziegenhals to *Freiwaldau* (1447 ft.; *Krone; Kaiser von Oesterreich; Kretschmar; Kronprinz), 12 M. to the S.W., in Austria; 1½ M. distant is **Gräfenberg**, the celebrated hydropathic founded by Priessnitz (d. 1851), the inventor of the system.

Beyond Brieg, on the left, rises the white tower of *Mollwitz*, where Frederick the Great gained a victory in 1741. 268 M. *Ohlau*.

284 M. **Breslau**, see *Baedeker's N. Germany*.

MAP OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE

showing the

RAILWAY & STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION

& the most important roads.

(EASTERN SHEET)

Railways in use — Railways in course of construction
Steamboat lines — Roads & routes ○ Peaks — Passes

Longitude East 20 from Greenwich

Scale 1: 2.000.000

Kilometres (111,301°) — German miles (15.1°) — Hours of march (25.1°)

HUNGARY, CROATIA, AND SLAVONIA.

General Remarks. The HUNGARIAN CROWN LANDS, viz. *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, *Fiume* and its territory, *Croatia*, and *Slavonia*, cover an area of 125,900 sq. M., with a population, according to the last census (1880), of 15,738,468. Of these inhabitants less than half (6,165,088) belong to the Hungarian or Magyar race, the other dwellers in Hungary being Roumanians, Germans, Slovakians, Ruthenians, Servians, Croatians, and Gipsies. The Magyars dwell chiefly in the great plains on both sides of the Danube, and in the 'Szeklerland' in Transylvania; the Germans in the borderlands towards Lower Austria and Styria, in the Zips, and in the Transylvanian 'Sachsenland'; the Slovakians in the N.W., the Ruthenians in the N.E., the Croatians and Servians in the S.W. and S., and the Roumanians in the S.E. districts. German, Roumanian, and Slavonic settlements are also frequently found in the midst of Magyar territory. The most singular mingling of races occurs in the Banat, where Germans, Servians, Roumanians, Magyars, Slovakians, Bulgarians, Bohemians, Armenians, and Frenchmen dwell together. Most of the foreign inhabitants are descendants of immigrants after the expulsion of the Turks from Hungary in the 18th century. The German element is more or less present in all the Hungarian towns, but is becoming rapidly assimilated, while this process makes so little progress among the rural Germans that in some of their villages no one speaks Hungarian except the notary.

Hungary is one of the richest countries in Europe. The N. portion, intersected by the Carpathian Mts., and the S.E. region (formerly the Banat) possess mineral treasures in abundance, including rock-salt and the precious metals, as well as an inexhaustible supply of timber. The S. slopes of the Carpathians, particularly the Hegyallja near Tokay, yield large quantities of excellent wine, while the great plains of the Danube and the Theiss stock the markets of Central Europe with their surplus produce. The trade of the country, formerly confined to the Danube, Theiss, Maros, Drave, and other large rivers, has been drawn into new channels by the railways, and is rapidly developing.

Plan of Tour. Since the adoption of the *Zone Tariff* by the Hungarian railways, travelling in this interesting country is no longer attended with difficulty or serious expense.

The ordinary tourist, however, will probably limit himself to a

visit to Budapest, the descent of the Danube to Orsova, and perhaps an excursion into the Tátra. The most convenient way of combining these is as follows: by steamboat from *Budapest* to *Orsova* (or partly by train, to *Semlin-Belgrade*, or by *Temesvár* to *Báziás* or *Orsova*); railway by *Mehádia*, *Temesvár*, *Arad* (or *Grosswardein*), *Debreczin*, *Miskolcz*, and *Kaschau* to *Poprád* (excursions to *Schmecks* and the *Tátra*); then either by railway to *Oderberg* (or from *Sillein* through the *Waagthal* to *Pressburg*), or by *Altsohl* and *Losoncz* back to Pest.

Debreczin, Szegedin, and the other large towns of Lower Hungary contain little to interest the traveller beyond their specific Hungarian character.

Language. The Magyar tongue belongs, like Turkish and Finnish, to the Finnish-Tartaric family (early Asiatic), and is not allied with the European or Indo-Germanic languages. An acquaintance with it is not necessary for a tour in Hungary, as German is understood at the hotels (see below) and by almost every educated person. The Hungarian names will often puzzle the stranger. The most important peculiarities of the pronunciation are: *cs* is pronounced like the English *ch*, *cz* like *ts*, *ly* like *lyi*, *ny* like *nyi*, *gy* like *dyi*, *s* and *zs* like *sh*, *sz* and *ssz* like *s*. Some of the words of most frequent occurrence are: *alsó*, lower, under; *balra*, to the left; *Bécs*, Vienna; *bor*, wine (*fehér bor*, white wine, *vörös bor*, red wine); *csikós*, horse-boy; *egyház*, church; *ember*, man; *erdö*, wood; *falva*, village; *féher*, white; *fekete*, black; *fél*, half; *felsö*, upper; *fö*, head; *föld*, earth; *gulyás*, cow-herd; *hallász*, fisherman; *ház*, house; *hegy*, hill; *híd*, bridge; *hordár*, porter; *jobbra*, to the right; *juhász*, shepherd; *kanász*, swine-herd; *kapu*, gate; *kerem*, I beg, please; *kert*, garden; *király*, king; *kis*, small; *kö*, stone; *liget*, a wood; *mezö*, field; *monostor*, monastery; *nagy*, large; *Német*, German; *nö*, woman; *ó*, old; *Osztrak*, Austrian; *palota*, palace; *podgyász*, luggage; *podgyász vizsgálás*, custom-house examination; *sebes*, quick; *só*, salt; *sör*, beer; *szent*, saint; *sziget*, island; *szinház*, theatre; *tava*, *tó*, lake; *tessék*, pray, if you please; *Török*, Turkish; *uj*, new; *úr*, sir, Mr., man; *út*, *utza*, street, lane; *vár*, *várad*, castle; *város*, town; *vásár*, market-town; *vendéglö*, *fogadó*, hotel, inn; *viz*, water.

The accent indicates the length of the vowel, but the accentuation of the word is generally on the first syllable.

As only the Hungarian names of the railway-stations are announced, travellers ignorant of the language should apply to the guard for information.

Money. In Hungary, as in Austria, paper-money only is in common circulation. Gold pieces of 8 and 4 fl. and ducats are rarely met with. The small coins (20, 10, and 5 kr. in silver; 4 and 1 kr. in copper) are the same as in Austria, but with a Hungarian legend.

Hotels. Budapest, Pressburg, Debreczin, Kaschau, and the other large towns of Hungary contain good hotels, suited to modern re-

quirements; and even in the country the Hungarian inns are better than in most of the German dominions of Austria.

Carriages for hire, except in the large towns, where the cabs have a fixed tariff, are generally owned by Jews. In case of overcharges the landlord or porter may be consulted, and as a rule a bargain should be made beforehand.

54. The Danube from Vienna to Budapest.

STEAMBOAT TO BUDAPEST in 12-13 hrs. — In the reverse direction the RAILWAY (RR. 56, 57), 5-9 hrs., is preferable, as the steamers take 22 hrs. to ascend the stream.

A small steamboat, starting at 7 a.m. from the steamboat-office by the Franzensbrücke, on the right bank of the Danube Canal (p. 190), conveys passengers to the larger vessel, which starts from the Prater-Quai (p. 238), also at 7 a.m., and awaits their arrival at the Pratereck, in the main arm of the river. Fare to Budapest 7 fl. or 4 fl. 65 kr.; return-ticket 10 fl. 50 kr. or 7 fl. — Good restaurant on board; table-d'hôte at 12.15 p.m., without wine, 1 fl. 60 kr.

A *Local Steamboat* plying between Vienna and Pressburg usually leaves Vienna at 5 p.m. and Pressburg at 6 a.m. daily (down stream in 2½ hrs., fare 2 fl. 22 or 1 fl. 48 kr.; up stream in 5 hrs., fare 1 fl. 74 or 1 fl. 16 kr.).

The right and left banks are denoted by r. and l. respectively. The usual hours of arrival are given, provided the steamer starts at 7 a.m.

SCENERY. The finest is between Deutsch-Altenburg and Pressburg, between Nesmühl and Waitzen, and in nearing Budapest. The least attractive part of the route is from below Pressburg to below Komorn.

The small steamer passes under the *Franzensbrücke*, the bridge of the *Verbindungsbahn* or loop-line, the *Sofienbrücke*, the *Kaiser-Josefs-Brücke*, and lastly the bridge of the *Staatsbahn* (p. 323). On the left lies the *Prater*, on the right rises the *Weissgärberkirche* (p. 229), in the district of *Landstrasse*. Further on is the suburb of *Erdberg*, with its kitchen-gardens. At the *Pratereck*, where the Danube Canal joins the main branch of the river, we embark in the large steamer.

(7.30 a.m.) L. The **Lobau**, the longest (4½ M. long, 3 M. broad) of the wooded islands which conceal the left bank. On that bank, a little inland, lie the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*.

In 1809 Napoleon was master of Vienna. Half of his army had crossed by the Lobau to the left bank of the Danube, when the Austrians succeeded in burning the bridge between the right bank and the island. At the same time they attacked the villages of *Aspern* and *Essling*, positions of paramount importance occupied by the French. After a fearful carnage of two days (21st and 22nd May), the French again retired to the Lobau, which was now occupied by their whole army of 150,000 infantry, 30,000 horses, and 700 pieces of ordnance. Traces of the fortifications constructed on that occasion are still observable. From this island (Napoleon's headquarters 1st-5th July) a second passage of the Danube was effected at the beginning of July, and on the 5th and 6th of the month the memorable battle of *Wagram* (p. 323) was fought. The Austrians were driven back as far as *Znaim* (p. 318), where an armistice was shortly afterwards concluded. The Peace of Vienna was signed on 14th Oct. of the same year.

R. *Fischament;* l. *Schönau.*

R. *Ellend*, close to the river. (R. *Haslau*, l. *Orth*, a little inland.) Then, r. *Regelsbrunn.*

R. *Petronell.* The handsome château belongs to Count Traun.

(9 a.m.) R. *Deutsch-Altenburg*, with a castle and sulphur-baths. On a hill rises the elegant Gothic church of St. John; the churchyard contains an old round church, restored in 1822. Adjacent is a mound, 62 ft. high, called the *Hütelberg* ('hat-hill'), which is said to have been heaped up by the people in hatfuls to commemorate the expulsion of the hated Turks. In the vicinity are remains of the Roman *Carnuntum* (large amphitheatre, etc.), the antiquities found in which are preserved in the museum of Deutsch-Altenburg.

(9.15) R. **Hainburg** (*König von Ungarn;* pop. 5075), very picturesque, with its old walls and towers. The Schlossberg is crowned with a large ruin; on the N. slope is the handsome *Pioneer Cadet School.* The *Imperial Tobacco Manufactory* here employs upwards of 1500 hands. The *Rathhaus* contains a Roman votive altar. On the Wienerthor is a stone figure of King Attila (?), who according to the Nibelungen-Lied once spent a night here. A rock rising abruptly from the river, below Hainburg, is crowned with the ruined castle of *Rottenstein.* Hainburg and —

L. *Theben*, Hungarian *Dévény*, form the gateway to Hungary. The *March* (or *Morava*), the boundary between Austria and Hungary, falls into the Danube at the foot of the lofty old castle of *Theben*, a considerable ruin, though blown up by the French in 1809.

(9.45) L. **Pressburg.** — **Hotels.** *Grüner Baum (Pl. a), R. 80 kr.-2 fl. (Hr. *Palugyay*, the landlord, owns large and interesting wine-cellars near the station); Hôtel National (Pl. b); König von Ungarn (Pl. c); Hirsch, in the market-place; Rother Ochs (Pl. d), R. & A. 80, L. 15 kr., well spoken of; Goldne Rose (Pl. e). *Wine* at *Schmidt-Hansl's*, König-Ludwigs-Platz, by the Michaeler-Thor. *Beer* at *Wellisch's Bierhalle*, Andreasgasse and Langegasse. *Railway-Restaurant.*

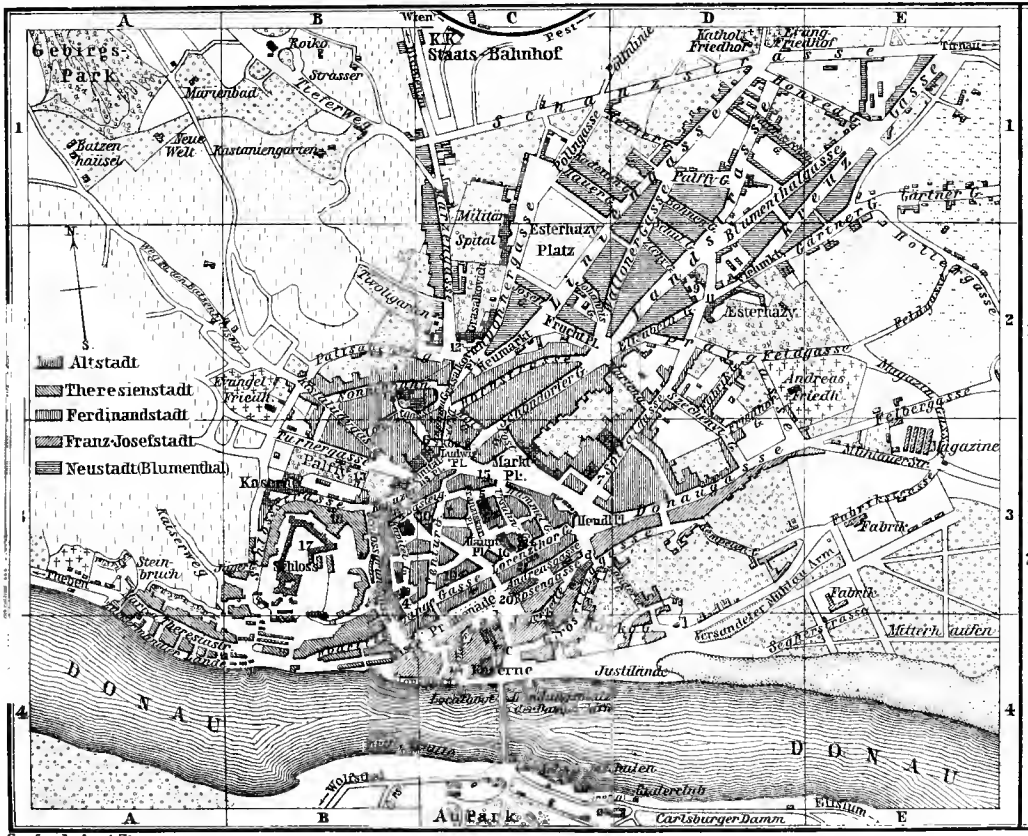
Cabs. To the station, with one horse 60 kr., with two-horses 1 fl. 10 kr.; at night, 90 kr. or 1 fl. 65 kr. In the town, with one horse, 1/4 hr. 30 kr., each additional 1/4 hr. 20 kr.; with two horses, 1/2 hr. 60 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 10 kr., each additional 1/2 hr. 40 kr. — *Omnibus* to the station 14 kr. (at night 21 kr.).

Pressburg, Hungar. *Pozsony*, with 52,500 inhab. (1/4 Hungarians; 5000 Jews), formerly the capital of Hungary, where the coronation of the kings took place, is beautifully situated on the spurs of the Little Carpathians. It consists of the inner town, or *Altstadt*, the old walls of which were removed in 1778, the *Ferdinandstadt* and *Neustadt* on the N., the *Franz-Josefs-Stadt* on the Danube, and the *Theresienstadt* to the W.

On the E. side of the Hauptplatz in the Altstadt is the *Rathhaus* (Pl. 16), begun in 1288, and frequently altered. On the first floor is the *Städtische Museum* (Sun. and Thurs. 9-12), containing Roman and mediæval curiosities, weapons and uniforms, busts of Emp. Francis and others, a fine fountain-figure by Tilgner, etc. The *Mariensäule*, in front of the contiguous Jesuit church, was erected by Leopold I. in 1672, in honour of the Immaculate Conception. — In the Batthyanyi-Platz, behind the Rathhaus, is the *Primatial-Gebäude* (Pl. 14), the winter-palace of the Primate of Hungary.

Dampfboot-Stationen & Fähren
Ulrichskirchen
Wolkersdorf
Bockfliess
Gänserndorf
Weikendorf
Oberweiden
MARCHEGG
Bisternitz
Ratzersdorf
PRESSBURG
Theben
Wolfsthal
HAINBURG
Kittsee
Marchfeld
Schönfeld
Siebenbrunn
Margrafneusiedl
Deutsch Wagram
Lassee
Engelhardstetten
Stopfenreith
Aspern
Essling
GR. ENZERSDORF
Orth
Eckartsau
Lobau
WIEN
Simmering
Schwechat
DONAU
Fischamend
Arbesthal
Höflein
BRUCK
Parndorf
Neudorf
Parndorfer Haide
Prellenkirchen
Petronell
Regelsbrunn
Deutsch Haslau
Enzersdorf a.d.Fischa
Schwadorf
Margarethen am Moos
Trautmannsdorf
Himberg
Laxenburg
Moosbrunn
Reisenberg
Mannersdorf
Sommerein
Kaisersteinbruch
Breitenbrunn
Neusiedl am See
Neusiedler See
Weiden
DIE DONAU
von WIEN bis PEST-OFEN
(Westl. Hälfte)
Nádaszeg
Versin
Szönö
NEUHÄUSEL
(ÉRSEK ÚJVÁR)
Vásárut
Öreg-sziget
Guta
Alsó Nyárasd
Apácza Szakállos
Nagy Szakállos
Martos
Keszegfalva
Perbete
Kis Újfalu
Bátorkeszi
Gyalla
Izsa
KOMORN
(KOMÁROM)
Szöny
Nagy Megyer
Ekecs
Gr. Schütt
Felsö Geller
Nemes Ócsa
Ekel
Aranyos
Ujfalu
Nagy Keszi
Ballony
Vének
Gönyö
Ács
Mocsa
Naszály
Almás
Neszmély
Nyergesujfalu
TATA
(TÓTIS)
Baj
Szomód
RAAB
(GYÖR)
Szabadhegy
Bőny
Bábolna
Bana
Igmánd
Kocs
Ördög ásta hegy
Puszta Öreg Szt. János
Sz.t Iván
DIE DONAU
von WIEN bis PEST-OFEN
(Östl. Hälfte)
Geograph. Anstalt von
Kilometer

DONAU
WIEN's PEST-OFEN.
(Hälfte)
Bonau-Arm
Illésháza
Gross-Magendorf
Feilendorf
Pruck
Loipersdorf
Bischdorf
Nagy-Legh
Hodos
Benke Patony
N. Abony
Duna Szerdahely
Nagy-Páka
Mischdorf
Austern
Sarosfa
Egyházas Karcsa
Bácsfa
Egyházas
Sommerein
Vajka
Fel Bár
Dercsika
Ragendorf
Frauendorf
Felső-Baka
Böős
Patas
Felső Geller
Ballony
Pallersdorf
Schwarzwald
Püski
Nyárad
Szapp
Kulcsód
Halászi
Csicsó
Asvány
Nagy-Bagos
Ung. Altenburg
Gatting
Hedervár
Venek
Kaltenstein
Wieselburg
Kimling
Mecsér
Dunaszeg
Vámos
Zámoly
Bácsa
Duna Sz. Pál
Zanegg
Sziget Ottevény
Öttevény
RAAB
(GYÖR)
Tökés
Vásárut
Nádaszeg
Alsó Nyárasd
Al-Bár
Apácza Szakállos
Alistál
Várkony
Ekecs
Nagy-Megyer
Szakállos
Csallóköz
Szolgyén
Kéménd
Párkány
GRAN
(ESZTERGOM)
Szalka
Leléd
Bajtha
Helemba
Kohid Gyarmat
Kövesd
Erekhegy
Nána
Sz. Györgymező
Pilis Maróth
Szobb
Nagy-Maros
Kis Maros
Verőcze
Kis Oroszi
WAITZEN
(VÁCZ)
Bogdány
Visegrád
Tótfalu
Dömös
Pilis Sz. László
Pocs Megyer
Dobogó kö
Mocsola
Ebed
DONAU
Karva
Neudorf
Táth
Strázsa hegy
Sz. Lélek
Dorogh
Kesztölcz
Pilis hegy
Pilis Sz. Kereszt
Sz. Endre
Tokod
Csobánka
Pomáz
Pilis Szántó
Pilis Csaba
Vörösvár
Bagna
Kirva
Üröm
Tinnye
Sz. Iván
Solmar
Perbál
Nagy Kovácsi
Hidegkút
Rákos Palota
Neu-Pest
Zsámbék
Tök
Jenő
Telki
Budakesz
ALT-OFEN
(Ó-BUDA)
PEST
OFEN
(BUDA)
Szent Andráser Sziget
Österreich. Meilen
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.



PRESSBURG.

1: 27.500

100 0 100 200 300 400 500 Meter

1. *Comitatshaus* B.C.3
2. *Gymnasium* B.3

Kirchen.

4. *Dom* B.3
5. *Franziskan.K.* C.3
6. *Kapuzin.K.* C.3
7. *Spitals.K.* C.3
8. *Evangel.K.* B.2
9. *Landeskrankenhaus* D.2
10. *Landhaus* C.3

Paläste.

11. *Esterhazy* D.2
12. *Grasalkovich* C.2
13. *Palffy* B.3
14. *Primatial* C.3
15. *Post* C.3
16. *Rathhaus* C.3
17. *Schloss, k. k.* B.3
18. *Synagoge* B.3
19. *Telegraphen Bureau* C.3
20. *Theater* C.3
21. *Zollamt* C.3

Gasthöfe.

a. *Grüner Baum* C.4
b. *National Gasthof* C.4
c. *König v. Ungarn* C.4
d. *Rother Ochs* C.3
e. *Rose* C.3

Geograph. Anstalt von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

On the N. side of the Hauptplatz is the *Franciscan Church* (Pl. 5), founded in 1290, and afterwards altered. On the E. side is the Gothic *Chapel of St. John*, with double crypt.

In the *Landhaus* (Pl. 10), erected in 1753, now a court of justice, the imperial diets were held from 1802 to 1848. Near it is the handsome *Grassalkowich Palace* (Pl. 12).

The Gothic *Cathedral of St. Martin* (Pl. 4), formerly the coronation-church, begun in 1090, completed in 1452, and disfigured by a modern tower, was restored in 1865-67. The late-Gothic *Chapel of St. Anna* (14th cent.), in the N. aisle, contains a fine modern carved altar. Outside the choir is an equestrian statue of St. Martin, in Hungarian costume, executed in lead by *Donner* (1734).

At the E. end of the Promenaden-Platz is the new *Theatre*, built by Fellner and Helmer. In front of it are a pretty fountain and a bust of the composer *Hummel*, who was born at Pressburg in 1778, both by Tilgner.

The Schlossgrundgasse and the Schlossstiege lead W. from the cathedral to the *Schlossberg*. A path ascends in steps, through a massive and imposing gateway, to a plateau (272 ft. above the Danube) enclosed by a wall, with the extensive ruins of the royal palace, which was burned down in 1811. Superb view from the terrace and the W. tower, embracing, to the N., the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians, with the city at our feet; to the S., beyond the winding Danube, the villages of Karlsburg and Kittsee, the ruin of Wolfsthal, &c.; and to the W., Hainburg and Theben, with the Thebener Kogel.

A *Bridge of Boats*, a favourite evening promenade, leads from the Franz-Josefs-Stadt to the *Au*, a pleasant park (café) on the right bank of the Danube, much frequented on summer-evenings (gnats troublesome). Open-air theatre in the *Arena*, a few hundred paces below the bridge. Horse-races take place annually in spring in the *Engerau*, farther to the S.

The Environs afford many beautiful excursions. The (1/2 hr.) *Calvarienberg*, to the N., affords a fine view; descend thence to the *Weidritzthal* and (1 hr.) the *Eisenbründl*, a small mineral bath (Inn); then through beautiful woods to the (3/4 hr.) *Gemsenberg*, the highest point of which, the *Széchenyi-Hill* (1440 ft.), with its wooden tower, is an admirable point of view; back to the town by the *Gemsgraben* in 1 1/4 hr. more. Longer excursions to (12 M.) *Marienthal*, with an old abbey, now a château of Count Schaffgotsch, and to (3/4 hr.) the ruin of *Ballenstein*, and back by the *Kupferhammer* and the ruin of *Weissenstein* to *St. Georgen*, a station on the Tyrnau railway (p. 383). To *Theben* (p. 334) by steamboat; ascend to the ruin and to the top of the *Thebener Kogel* (1686 ft.; magnificent view); thence to *Hainburg*, picturesquely situated on the opposite bank of the Danube, or to the latter direct from Pressburg on the right bank by *Wolfsthal* and the ruin of *Mädchenburg*.

From *Pressburg* to *Tyrnau* and *Sillein* by railway, see p. 383.

Below Pressburg the banks of the Danube again become flat. The scenery is occasionally diversified by herds of cattle on the banks and groups of mills in the water. The river is divided into several arms, which form two large islands, on the left the *Grosse*,

and on the right the *Kleine Schütt;* the former is 56 M. long, 31 M. broad, and contains about a hundred villages.

L. *Körtvélyes* and *Süly.*

(1.5 p.m.) R. *Gönyö* lies at the end of the Kleine Schütt. At the S. end of the island, 9½ M. from Gönyö (local steamer in 1½ hr.), lies *Raab*, Hung. *Györ* (see p. 351).

R. *Acs*, at a distance from the river; on the hill the rich Benedictine abbey of *St. Martinsberg* (p. 351).

(1.50 p.m.) R. **Neu-Szöny,** or *Uj-Szöny*, a station of the Vienna and Budapest railway (p. 352), connected with Komorn by a bridge-of-boats. The steamboat rounds the S.E. end of the Grosse Schütt.

(2) L. **Komorn** (*König v. Ungarn; Goldnes Fassl;* pop. 13,100), Hungar. *Komárom*, an ancient town on the right bank of the *Waag*, which here falls into the Danube, with strong fortifications, originally constructed under King Matthew Corvinus, and extended since 1805. During the last Hungarian war in 1849 the place was successfully defended by the Hungarians.

R. *Alt-Szöny*, with a château of Count Zichy.

(2.45) R. *Almás*, with a warm mineral spring and marble quarries. *Nesmühl*, Hungar. *Neszmély*, is noted for its wine. The river, now undivided by islands, is of more imposing width.

(3.12) R. *Piszke* also possesses quarries of marble.

(4) R. **Gran** (*Badhôtel*), Lat. *Strigonium*, Hungar. *Esztergom*, a town with 9350 inhab., lies near the confluence of the *Gran* and the Danube, 3 M. from rail. stat. *Gran-Nána* (p. 350). The huge dome of the *Cathedral*, resembling that of St. Peter's at Rome, rises very picturesquely on a hill. This imposing edifice, in the Italian Renaissance style, was begun in 1821, under Cardinal Rudnay, Primate of Hungary, and completed by Cardinal Szitowsky in 1856. The nave is 348 ft. long, the transept 160 ft. long and 62 ft. high; the dome is 260 ft. high and 52 ft. in diameter. The flat roof is adorned with statues of the Four Evangelists and many others.

Large high-altar piece, an Assumption by *Grigoletti*. Another altar-piece, by *Hess*, a Hungarian artist, represents the baptism of St. Stephen, the first Christian king of Hungary, who founded the archbishopric of Gran in 1001. The Stefanscapelle contains a marble statue of the same saint by *Ferenczy*. The first chapel to the right of the entrance contains the sumptuous marble monument of Archduke Karl Ambrosius, Archbishop of Gran and Primate of Hungary. The Bahacs Chapel, on the left, erected in another part of the town in 1507, was transferred hither in 1827. By the entrance to the crypt are statues of Peace and Immortality by *Schrott*.

At the E. base of the hill are the old *Archiepiscopal Palace* and the *Priests' Seminary*. On the W. side of the hill stands the *Church of St. Anna*, another domed structure, adjoining which is the imposing new *Palace of the Primate*.

L. *Párkány* is connected with Gran by a bridge-of-boats. Beyond this the railway (p. 350) follows the left bank of the river.

The valley contracts, and is flanked with picturesque porphyry and limestone rocks. On an abrupt rock rises —

Geograph. Anst. von Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

(4.45) R. *Visegrâd* (Slav. 'high fortress'), a castle inhabited by kings of Hungary as early as the 11th cent., and greatly embellished by Matthew Corvinus, who converted the barren rock into pleasant gardens. It was destroyed by the Turks, and the fortifications were again dismantled by Emp. Leopold. The old wall of the fortress extends down to the Danube. The castle is now being restored, the lofty *Salomonsthurm* below being completed. Opposite lies —

L. *Gross-Maros*, amidst vineyards. The hills recede. The Danube, turning S., now divides, forming the *Andreasinsel*, 15 M. long.

(5.30) L. **Waitzen**, Hungar. *Vácz* (*Stern; Curie;* pop. 14,500), an episcopal see, with a cathedral erected in 1761-77. The episcopal palace and garden contain Roman and mediæval relics. At the upper end of the town are the large prison, with its Gothic church, built in 1857, and a triumphal arch commemorating the entry of Maria Theresa.

The banks become flatter. In the background rises the Blocksberg (p. 348); then the fortress of Ofen with the royal palace. The river now presents a busy scene, with its mills, rafts, barges, and local steamboats (p. 339).

L. *Neu-Pest*, in front of which extends the long quay of the *Winter Harbour*.

R. *Alt-Ofen*, the *Aquincum* of the Romans, with the remains of Roman structures (baths, amphitheatre) and extensive wharves. To the W., on the slope of the *Gaisberg*, is the pensioners' hospital of *Kleinzell*, formerly a monastery.

The boat passes the *Margarethen-Insel*, with its park (p. 346). A fine view is then suddenly disclosed of the long city of Pest on the left, with its lofty palatial buildings facing the river, while Ofen rises on the right bank, crowned by the fortress and the palace. In the background the Blocksberg. At sunset this picture is strikingly beautiful. The steamer first touches at *Ofen*, then passes under the suspension-bridge, and stops on the opposite bank at —

(6.45 p.m.) L. **Pest.**

55. Budapest and its Environs.

Railway Stations. Three: *Central Passenger Station of the Hungarian Railways* (Központi Pályaudvar; Pl. H, I, 4), at the end of the Kerepesi-Str., for the lines to Vienna (by Bruck), Belgrade, Bosnia, Bucharest, Fiume, Tarnow, and Oderberg. — *Austrian 'Staatsbahn' Station* (Pl. E, 2), at the N. end of the Waitzner Ring, 1 M. from the hotels on the Danube, for Vienna (by Marchegg), Temesvár, Orsova, Báziás, and Bucharest. — *Southern Station* at Ofen (Christinenstadt; Pl. A, 4), for Stuhlweissenburg and Fünfkirchen. The two last are connected with the Central Station by a branch crossing the Danube below the town (Pl. F, G, 9). — *Enquiry* and *Ticket Office* at the Hôtel Hungaria (see below).

Hotels. *Grand Hôtel Hungaria (Pl. a; D, 5), on the Franz-Josefs-Quay (Ferencz-József-Rakpart), with 300 rooms and a fine view, R. from 1½ fl., café on the ground-floor; *Queen of England (Pl. b; D, 5), at the corner of the Maria-Valéria-Gasse (Mária-Valeria-Utcza) and the Franz-

Deák-Gasse (Deák Ferencz-Utcza), R. from 1½ fl., L. 50 kr., café on the ground-floor; *Erzherzog Stephan (Pl. d), Franz-Josefs-Platz (Ferencz-József-Tér; Pl. D, 4); *Hôtel National (Pl. e; E, 5), Waitzner-Gasse (Váczi-Utcza); *Hôtel Continental (Pl. f; D, 4), Palatingasse (Nádor-Utcza); *Jägerhorn (Pl. g; D, E, 5), Kleine Brückgasse (Kishid-Utcza), good cuisine; Hôtel Central, Kerepeser-Str., opposite the Central Station, new. — Second-class: Hôtel Budapest, Wienergasse 2; *Hôtel Orient (Pl. h; F, 5), Kerepeser-Str. (Kerepesi-Ut), opposite the Volkstheater; Tiger (Pl. i; D, 4,), Palatingasse, good wine; Königin Elisabeth (Pl. k; E, 5), Universitätsgasse (Egyetem-Utcza); Stadt London (Pl. l; E, 2), Waitzen Boulevard (Váczi-Körút), opposite the Austrian 'Staatsbahn' station; Pannonia (Pl. m; F, 5), Weisses Ross, both in the Kerepeser-Strasse; König von Ungarn (Pl. n; D, 4), Dorotheagasse (Dorottya-Utcza), commercial, R. & A. 1½, L. ¼ fl.; Goldner Adler (Pl. o; E, 5), Neue Weltgasse (Ujvilág-Utcza), Hungarian cuisine; Stadt Paris (Pl. p; E, 3), Waitzen Boulevard; Weisser Schwan, Kerepeser-Strasse 1; Feherlo *(Weisses Ross)*, Kerepeser-Strasse 15; Hôtel Garni Josef Schwab, Malergasse (Képiró-Utcza). — *At Ofen:* Széchenyi Hôtel (Pl. q; C, D, 5), below the chain-bridge; Kaiserbad (p. 348); Heilquelle, Hauptgasse (Fö-Utcza) 81; Propeller, Széchenyi-Gasse (Széchenyi-Utcza).

Restaurants at all the hotels. **Reuter's Café de l'Opéra*, Andrássy-Str., opposite the Opera House; **Szikszay*, by the National Theatre; *Csalanyi*, in the Franziskaner-Bazar (Ferencziek Bazára); **Blumenstöckl*, Josefsplatz (József-Tér); **Krone*, corner of the Waitznergasse and Kronengasse (Korona-Utcza); **Müller's Pilsner Halle*, Thonethof; **Zum Grünen Fassl*, next door to Hôtel Jägerhorn; *Redoutengebäude (Vigadó)*, Elisabeth-Platz (Erzsébet-Tér); *Petánovits*, Andrássy-Str. 39; **Leikam*, Széchenyi Promenade; *Kommer*, Josefs-Platz 2; **Zur Linde*, Elisabeth-Platz 1, moderate; *Hopfenstock*, corner of Kronen- and Zrinyi-Gasse; *Weber*, Grosse Ringstrasse. Good wine at *Zalics'*, Gisela-Platz. — Two of the best Hungarian dishes are 'Paprikahuhn', fowl prepared with 'páprika', or Hungarian pepper, and 'Gulyás', meat stewed with paprika. 'Kukuruz', or a boiled head of maize, eaten plain, with salt, is also esteemed.

Cafés at most of the hotels. *Reuter's*, see above; *Zur Krone*, Waitznergasse; *Kiosk*, *Stadt Brüssel*, both in the Elisabeth-Promenade; *Lloyd*, in the Exchange, Franz-Josefs-Quai; *Varay*, Thonethof; *Remi*, in the Redouten-Park (p. 342); *Herold*, Franziskaner-Bazar, adjoining the University Library; *Károly*, Josefs-Platz 5; *Lindbauer*, *Budapest*, Andrássy-Str.; *Zur Stadt Venedig*, Palatingasse; *Fiume*, Museumsring 9; *Garami*, Calvin-Platz; *Leyrer*, Petöfi-Platz, etc.

Confectioners. **Kugler*, Gisela-Platz (Gizella-Tér; good ices); *Egger*, Königsgasse; *Kehrer*, Sebastians-Platz; *Bauer*, Andrássy-Str.

Cabs. One-horse cab *('Comfortable')* to or from the Pest railway-stations 80 kr., to or from the steamboat-piers 70 kr.; per ¼ hr. 25 kr., ½ hr. 40 kr., 1 hr. 80 kr., each addit. ¼ hr. 20 kr. — Two-horse cab *('fiacre')* to or from the steamboat-piers 1 fl., to or from the Pest railway-stations 1 fl. 30 kr.; ½ hr. 80 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. ¼ hr. 25 kr. — Between 10 p.m. and 6 a. m., and outside the municipal limits, fare and a half. Luggage 10 kr. — Tunnel-toll 6 or 10 kr.; bridge-toll (incl. return) 14 or 21 kr. — The drivers often decline employment at these fares. Each vehicle contains a tariff and the driver's number.

Tramways run through the principal streets (comp. the Plan): 1. From Budapest to *Neu-Pest* (Uj Pest; white lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 2. From Budapest to *Steinbruch* (Köbánya; red and white flag, red lamp, fares 10, 15, 20 kr.). — 3. From the *Austrian Station* to the *Stadtwäldchen* (Városliget; board and lamp green; 10 kr.). — 4. From the *Ludoviceum* to *Alt-Ofen* (Ó Buda; flag blue, red, and yellow, lamp blue; 12, 18 kr.). — 5. From the *Stadtwäldchen* to the *Üllöer Barracks* (red and green flag, red and white lamp; 10 kr.). — 6. From the *Karlskaserne* to *Auwinkel* (Zúgliget; flag and lamp yellow; fare 27 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 18 kr.). — 7. From the *Slaughter House* (Vágó Hid) to the *Austrian Station* (white and blue flag; 10 kr.). — 8. From the *Brückenkopf* to *Auwinkel* (flag and lamp red and white; fare 22 kr., to the Zahnradbahn 10 kr.). — 9. From the *Brückenkopf*

to *Alt-Ofen* (white lamp; 10 kr.). — 10. From the *Kerepeser-Str.* to the *Stephansgasse* (green flag). — *Zahnradbahn* to the top of the Schwabenberg, see p. 349.

Omnibuses run to the *Pest Railway Stations* (20 kr.), to the *Ofen Stations* (30 kr.), to most of the *Baths* at Ofen (p. 348; 8-12 kr.), to the *Stadtwäldchen* (10 kr.), etc.

Steamboats. The Vienna steamers land at the Franz-Josefs-Quai, below the suspension-bridge. — *Local Steamboats.* Small screw-steamers ('propellers') ply between Pest and Ofen every 5 min., starting in Pest from the piers at the upper end of the Rudolfs-Quai, the Redoute, the Schwur-Platz, and the Custom House (fare 7 kr. or 5 kr., return 13 or 9 kr.). Larger steamboats ply hourly from Pest (Custom House, Schwur-Platz, Academy) and Ofen (Bruckbad, Bomben-Platz, Kaiserbad) to the Margarethen-Insel, Alt-Ofen, and Neu-Pest (10 or 7 kr.). Steamboat from the Academy to the Margarethen-Insel *(Margit Sziget)* direct every hour (there and back 32, on Sun. and holidays 40 kr.). A notice-board is exhibited at the piers showing the destination of the next steamer. Smoking is prohibited on the local steamboats.

Post and Telegraph Office (Pl. E, 5), Kronprinzgasse (Koronaherczeg-Utcza), with another entrance in the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utcza). Branch post-offices in most of the municipal districts and at the railway stations. — *Postage* for a letter within the town 3 kr., for Austria, Hungary, and Germany 5 kr., for other countries in the Postal Union 10 kr.

Permanent Exhibition of Art in the Künstlerhaus, Andrássy-Utcza (30 kr.).

Baths. At *Pest: Dianabad*, Franz-Josefs-Platz; **Gschwindt*, Üllöer-Strasse (Üllöi-Út), opposite the barracks; *Eisenbad*, Elisabeth-Ring 51. — At *Ofen*, see p. 348.

Theatres. *National Theatre* (Pl. F, 5), Kerepeser-Str., dramas and comedies; performances daily in Hungarian; boxes 8 or 9 fl., fauteuil in the parterre (stalls) or balcony (dress-circle) 2½ fl., reserved seat 2 fl. — *Royal Opera House* (Pl. E, 4), Andrássy-Str., performances on Sun., Tues., Thurs., & Sat.; boxes 10 or 12 fl., stalls 2-3 fl., dress circle 1-1½ fl., reserved seat in the third row ½-1 fl. — Tickets for the opera may be obtained at the box-office, 10-1 and 3-5, and for all the theatres at the *Theater-Bureau*, Kronprinzgasse. — *Volks-Theater* (Pl. G, 5), a handsome building in the Kerepeser-Str., daily (popular pieces, operettas). — *German Theatre*, Wollgasse (Gyapju-Utcza; Pl. E, 3), dramas, farces, and operettas; boxes 6-12 fl., stalls 2½-4 fl., parterre 1 fl. 20 kr.-2 fl. — *Arena*, summer-theatre in the Stadtwäldchen (German). — At Ofen: *Stadt-Theater*, in the Festung, three or four times weekly (company of the National Theatre). Open-air theatre: *Horváth-Garten* (Horváth-Kert; Pl. B, 5), near the W. end of the Tunnel.

Popular Resorts and Excursions. The **Margarethen-Insel*, in the Danube, above the town (p. 346). — The *Stadtwäldchen*, see p. 345. — The *Orczy Garden* (Orczy-Kert; Pl. J, 7), at the end of the Üllöer-Strasse, to the S.E. of the town (tramway, No. 4, see p. 338). — *Steinbruch*, reached either by railway or tramway (¼ hr.), with the town reservoirs and large piggeries ('Szállás', pron. *sallash*). — *Blocksberg* (p. 348). — **Schwabenberg* (p. 349). — *Auwinkel* (Zúgliget), tramway in ¾ hr. (p. 349). — *Gödöllö*, a royal château and park (railway in ¾-1¼ hr., p. 375). — *Fóth*, p. 350.

Promenades. *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with a café, where a military band plays thrice weekly in summer. — *Josefs-Platz.* — The *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4), on the S. of the Neugebäude, the *Museum Garden*, and the *Redouten-Park* (Vigadó-Tér), on the Franz-Josefs-Quai, with its elegant kiosk, are also favourite resorts.

English Consul General: *Sir A. Nicolson.* — **American Consul:** *J. Black, Esq.*

Presbyterian Service *(Free Church of Scotland)* at 11 a.m., in the Protestant church, Mondgasse.

The towns of *Pest*, *Ofen* (Hungar. *Buda*), *Alt-Ofen (Ó Buda)*, and *Steinbruch (Köbánya)* were formally united in 1873 under the name of **Budapest**, and this city is the capital of Hungary, and the

seat of the Imperial Diet, of the Hungarian ministry, and of the supreme court of justice (Curia Regia). Pop. 495,000 (315,000 Rom. Cath., 45,000 Prot., and 70,000 Jews). Budapest is divided into ten municipal districts: I. Festung, Taban, and Christinenstadt; II. Wasserstadt and Landstrasse; III. Alt-Ofen and Neustift; IV. Inner City; V. Leopoldstadt with the Margarethen-Insel; VI. Theresienstadt; VII. Elisabethstadt; VIII. Josefstadt; IX. Franzstadt; X. Steinbruch. These quarters are most conveniently treated of under the separate heads of Pest, or the quarters on the left bank, and Ofen, or those on the right.

a. Pest.

Pest, founded by the Romans, and a place of importance early in the middle ages, fell into decay during the Turkish wars in the 16th and 17th cent., and has only regained its former prosperity within the last 150 years. Next to Vienna, it is now the most important place in the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, especially on account of its extensive grain-trade. Many handsome buildings have sprung up since the middle of this century, and extensive improvements are approaching completion. The finest part of the town adjoins the Danube, on which extends a succession of new buildings, $2^1/_2$ M. in length.

On the Franz-Josephs-Platz (*Ferencz-József-Tér*; Pl. D, 4), opposite the suspension-bridge, rises the ***Academy**, a pleasing Renaissance edifice by *Stüler* (1862-64). The aim of the institution, founded by Count Stefan Széchenyi, and numbering 300 members, is to encourage the study of the Hungarian language and of science. The elegant vestibule, borne by marble columns of different colours, contains a statue of Franz Deák. On the ground-floor, to the left, is the Library (open daily, 10-4). On the staircase are statues of the Hungarian poets *Michael Vörösmarty* (1800-55; left) and *Alexander Kisfaludy* (1772-1844; right). The ante-room on the first floor contains portraits of eminent deceased members of the Academy. The room in which the Academy meets is adorned with Hungarian landscapes by *Ligeti*; and the board-room contains portraits and a picture by *Alex. Wagner* (Flight of Isabella of Transylvania). The lofty Reception Room, used on great public occasions, has a gallery borne by 24 columns of red marble, and a vaulted ceiling resting on Caryatides. The second and third floors are occupied by the ***National Picture Gallery**, formerly the *Esterházy Gallery*, which was purchased by the state in 1865 for 1,300,000 fl. (adm. gratis on Sun., Wed., & Frid., 9-1; at other times on application to the custodian, at the entrance from the Akademiegasse, on the E. side of the building). The collection consists of about 800 pictures (including 50 Spanish; 6 Murillos), 50,000 engravings, and 2000 drawings. Hungarian catalogue by the Director Karl Pulsky, 40 kr.

Second Floor. I. Room (the furthest to the right). Italian School, 12th-16th cent.: 6. *Duccio di Buoninsegna*, John Baptist preaching; 8. *School of Siena* (15th cent.), Triptych; 9. *Lippo Memmi*, Madonna; 17. *Giov. d'Asciano*, Christ on the Cross; 18. *Florentine Sch.* (14th cent.), Golgotha; *Giotto*, 26. Crucifixion, *30. Female head (fresco); *Niccolò da Foligno*, St. Bernardino of Siena; 46. *Cotignola*, Madonna; *48. *Francesco Francia*, Madonna and Child with John Baptist; *51. *Bernardino Luini*, Madonna with SS. Elizabeth and John; 52. *Sch. of Leon. da Vinci*, Madonna; 54. *Mariotto Albertinelli*, Holy Family; *55. *Correggio*, Madonna and Child with an angel; *58. *B. Luini*, Madonna with SS. Catherine and Barbara; *62. *Pinturicchio*, Madonna; 64. *Luca Signorelli*, Tiberius Gracchus; 65. *Ambrogio Borgognone*, Mourning for Christ; 66, 69. *Andrea del Sarto*, Madonnas; 68. *Ridolfo Ghirlandajo*, Adoration of the Shepherds (1510). — II. Room. Italian School: *Raphael Sanzio*, *71. Madonna, 72. Portrait of a Cardinal; 74. *Vinc. Catena*, Holy Family and a saint; *75. *Crivelli*, Madonna (1490); 77. *Andrea Previtali*, Madonna; 80. *Sebast. del Piombo*, Portrait of a man; 81. *Bonifacio*, Madonna; 84. *Palma Vecchio*, Violante (much injured); 90. *Lorenzo Lotto*, Portrait of a man; 91. *Bern. Licinio da Pordenone*, Portrait of a lady; 94. *Titian*, Portrait of a man; 97. *Girolamo dai Libri*, Madonna; 98. *Cima da Conegliano*, Madonna; 101. *Gentile Bellini*, Portrait of Caterina Cornaro; 103. *Cima*, St. Catherine of Alexandria; 104. *Tintoretto*, The adulteress; 105. *Paolo Veronese*, Neptune doing homage to Venetia; *106. *Tintoretto*, Christ healing the sick; *108. *Giac. Bassano*, Portrait of a Cardinal; 119. *Francesco Bassano*, Shepherd asleep. — III. Room. German and Netherlands Schools, 15th and 16th cent.: 123. *Meister Stefan Lochner*, The Virgin; *124. *Memling*, Crucifixion; 127, *Quentin Matsys*, Lucretia; *Lucas Cranach*, 133. Marriage of St. Catherine, 138. Sorrows of the Virgin; *142. *Alb. Dürer*, Portrait of a young man; 148. *B. Strigel*, Portrait; 150. *Rogier van der Weyden*, Descent from the Cross; 152-154. Altar-pieces by *H. Schüchlein* and *Barth. Zeitblom*. — IV. Room. Italian School: 150. *After Raphael*, Madonna; *Bronzino*, 161. Adoration of the Shepherds, 163. Venus, Cupid, and Jealousy, 164. Holy Family; 165. *Garofalo*, Christ and the adulteress; 170. *Parmeggianino*, Holy Family with St. Francis; 171. *Giulio Romano*, Diana and Endymion; 175. *Dosso Dossi*, Holy Family with SS. Catherine, Joseph, and two angels. — V. Room. Hungarian Pictures, 15th and 16th cent.: 185, A. Large altar-piece from Kaschau. — VI. Room. Netherlanders: Landscapes by *Wynants*, *A. van der Neer*, etc. — VII. Room. Netherlanders (of Amsterdam): 210. *A. van Everdingen*, Temple on a river-bank; 211. *Govert Flinck*, Abraham rejecting Hagar; 215. *Hondecoeter*, Waterfowl; 226. *F. Bol*, Portrait of a man; 228. *G. van den Eeckhout*, Pomona and Vertumnus; 229. *Sch. of Rembrandt*, Christ before Pilate; still-life and animal pieces by *Weenix; Rembrandt*, 235. Old man (1642), *236. Repose on the Flight to Egypt; 241. *A. van Everdingen*, Mill; 242. *Hondecoeter*, Peacock and cock fighting. — VIII. Room. Netherlanders (of the Hague and Haarlem): 244. *C. Netscher*, Portrait of a lady; *A. van Beyeren*, 252, 257. Landscapes, *255. Large still-life piece; 260, 268. *S. van Ruysdael*, Landscapes; 263. *Jac. van Ruysdael*, Pond in a wood; *265. *Frans Hals, junr.*, Still-life; 266. *Berchem*, The ford. — IX. Room. Netherlanders (of Haarlem): 277. *Frans Hals*, Portrait of a man; 279. *J. van Ruysdael*, Waterfall; 281. *A. van Ostade*, Cottage interior; 282. *Is. van Ostade*, Peasants carousing; 283. *C. Dusart*, Tavern; genre pieces by *A. van Ostade*, *Ph. Wouwerman*, *J. M. Molenaer;* landscapes by *Berchem*, etc. — X. Room. Netherlanders (of Delft and Leyden): Landscapes by *S. de Vlieger;* 325. *M. Mierevelt*, Prince Maurice of Orange; *327. *Jan Steen*, A party; 340. *G. Dou*, Hermit; 343. *Leermans*, St. Joseph and the Child. — XI. Room. Netherlanders (16th cent.): 346, 348. *Honthorst*, Cimon and Pera. — XII. Room. Schools of Utrecht and Rotterdam. — XIII. Room. Schools of Dordrecht, Deventer, Gorkum, etc.: 396. *A. van der Werff*, Susanna in the Bath; *398. *Albert Cuyp*, Dutch Family; 104. *Terborch*, Soldiers at a tavern; *A. Cuyp*, *408. Cattle by the water, 410. Sunset; 413. *A. van der Werff*, Entombment. — XIV. Room. Germans, etc. (18th cent.): *Denner*, 420. Portrait of himself, 434. Count Zinzendorf; 438. *Füger*, Bathsheba; 444. *Angelika Kaufmann*, Portrait of herself;

458. *Reynolds*, Admiral Hughes; 470. *R. Mengs*, Holy Family. — **Third Floor.** XV. Room. Italians (16th and 17th cent.): 475. *Sassoferrato*, Madonna; 479. *Cigoli*, Madonna; 480, 481. *Marinari*, Judith, Herodias; 483. *Carlo Dolci*, Madonna; 485. *Guercino*, Head of Christ; 491. *Pontormo*, Holy Family; 497, 499. *Domenichino*, St. Jerome, David; 500. *Trevisani*, Lucretia; 501. *Fr. Mola*, Madonna; 508. *Gius. Cesari*, Diana and Actæon; 511. *Fr. Albani*, Faun and nymph. — XVI. Room. Neapolitans: *Ribera (Spagnoletto)*, 523. Martyrdom of St. Andrew, 526. St. Sebastian, 527. St. Paul the Hermit; *Luca Giordano*, 524. Hercules and Nessus, 528. Flight into Egypt; 529. *Salv. Rosa*, Waterfall; battle-pieces by *Borgognone*, etc. — XVII. Room. Flemings: 544. *Francken*, Esther and Ahasuerus; 552. *Brueghel and Rottenhammer*, Diana and Actæon; 554. *Ryckaert*, Adoration of the Shepherds; 565. *Teniers, junr.*, Barber's shop; 566. *A. Brouwer*, Smokers; 567, 568. *Ruthart*, Stag-hunt, Boar-hunt; *573. *Gonzales Coques*, Musical party; 583. *Hamilton*, Riding-school; 586. *E. Quellinus*, Autumn. — XVIII. Room. Italians (17th cent.): 605. *Padovanino*, Venus; 617. *Seb. Ricci*, Adoration of the Shepherds; Landscapes by *Canaletto, Guardi*, etc. — XIX. Room. French and Italian Masters (18th cent.): *Rigaud*, 670. Card. Fleury, 675. Eliz. Charlotte of the Palatinate, Duchess of Orleans; 674. *C. J. Vernet*, Landscape; 679. *Greuze*, Young girl; 681. *Blanchart*, St. Jerome. — XX. Room. French (16th and 18th cent.): 691. *S. Bourdon*, Bacchus and Ceres; 708. *Claude Lorrain*, The Roman Campagna. — XXI. Room. Flemings (17th and 18th cent.): 712. *Rubens*, Fall of the damned; 714. *A. van Dyck*, The Trinity; 720. *Rubens*, Archduke Ferdinand; 726. *Hamilton*, Still-life; 733. *Ryckart*, Alchemist; 742, 743. *C. de Vos*, Portraits; *Rubens*, 749. Mucius Scævola, 752. Meleager and Atalante; 751. *Snyders*, Chicken and hawk; 754. *A. van Dyck*, Man and wife (an early masterpiece, under the influence of Rubens). — XXII. Room. Spanish School: 764. *Juanes*, The Saviour; 772. *Alonso Cano*, St. John in Patmos; 774. *Moya*, Portrait of himself; *Murillo*, 775. Flight into Egypt, 777. Christ distributing bread, *779. Holy Family, 780. Madonna, 701. Portrait of a man. 787. *A. Cano*, Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene; 798. *Murillo*, St. Joseph and the Child; 800. *Zurbaran*, Immaculate Conception; 801. *Coello*, Holy Family.

In front of the Academy rises a bronze *Statue of Count Stefan Széchenyi* (d. 1860), by Engel, on a pedestal adorned with allegorical figures. On the E. side of the Franz-Josefs-Platz are the *Erzherzog Stephan Hotel*, the *Prince of Coburg's Palace*, and the *Dianabad* (p. 339). On the S. side is the *Chamber of Commerce*, with an Ionic portico, in front of which rises a statue of *Franz Deák* (d. 1876), by Huszár. In the centre of the square is to be placed an equestrian statue of King Francis Joseph. In the Eötvös-Platz, to the S., is a *Statue of Joseph v. Eötvös* (d. 1871), by Huszár.

The *Franz-Josefs-Quai *(Ferencz-József Rakpart;* Pl. D, E, 4, 5, 6), leaving the Franz-Josefs-Platz to the S., skirts the Danube to the Custom House. This superb street, to which carriages are not admitted, contains the most fashionable cafés, and is the favourite promenade in Pest. On fine summer-evenings it is thronged with a gay crowd (chair 3 kr.). This Quai leads past the new *Exchange* to the *Redouten-Park* (café, see p. 338), on the E. side of which rise the large **Redoute Buildings** (*Vigadó;* Pl. D, 5), erected in 1859-65 in the Romanesque-Moorish style, containing ball, concert, and other rooms, luxuriously fitted up. The staircase is adorned with frescoes of Hungarian legends by *Than* and *Lotz*. The 'Credenzsaal' is embellished with two large mural paintings: *Wagner*, Tournament of King Matthew: *Than*, Banquet of Attila.

Farther along the Quai is the imposing building of the *Hungarian Insurance Company*, adjoined by the *Grand Hôtel Hungaria* (p. 337). The street then skirts the shady *Petöfi-Platz* (*Petöfi Tér;* Pl. D, E, 5), in which rises a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Alexander Petöfi* (1822-49), by Izsó and Huszár. On the farther side of the Platz is the small **Greek Church**, fitted up in the manner peculiar to the Greek ritual. The choir is separated from the nave by an *Ikonostasis*, or screen with paintings of Greek saints. (Divine service at 3 p.m.) A few paces farther on, in the *Schwur-Platz (Eskü-Tér)*, is the **Stadt-Pfarrkirche** (Pl. E,5), or *Parish Church*, the oldest in Pest, built in the Gothic style in 1500, with rococo façade added in 1726. At the back of it, in the *Rathhaus-Platz* (Városház-Tér), is the **Alte Rathhaus**, built in 1844, with a peculiar tower. In the Leopoldsgasse (Lipót-Utcza), farther S., is the **Neue Rathhaus** (Pl. E, 6), built by Steindl in the early-Renaissance style, with a handsome staircase and a large hall inlaid with marble (allegorical frescoes by Lotz).

The last of the new buildings on the Danube are the **Custom House** (*Fövámház;* Pl. E, F, 6), connected by a line of rails with the Pest and Ofen Junction Railway, which crosses the Danube lower down (p. 346), and the huge **'Elevator'** (Pl. F, 7), or corn-magazine. To the N.E. of this point, in the Soroksárergasse and the Bakács-Platz (Pl. F, G, 7), is the new **Franzstadt-Church**, a Romanesque edifice erected by Ybl in 1867-79, with frescoes by Than and Lotz. — Outside the town, in the continuation of the Soroksárer-Gasse (tramway, see p. 338), stands the vast ***Slaughter House** (*Vágóhid;* Pl. H, 9), erected by Hennicke in 1870-72, with two colossal groups of bulls at the entrance by R. Begas.

The Zollamts-Ring (Vámház Körút) leads E. from the Custom House to the CALVIN-PLATZ (*Calvin-Tér;* Pl. F, 6), with its fine monumental *Fountain*. On the S. side is the plain *Reformed Church*.

From this Platz runs to the S.E. the broad *Üllöer Strasse* (*Üllöi-Út*, Pl. F-J, 6, 7), to the right of which, in the *Köztelek-Str.* (No. 12), are the *Agricultural and Educational Museums* (open Sun., Mon., and Thurs. 10-12 and 2-4; the former particularly valuable; Director Hr. Franz Girókuti). Opposite, in the Herbst-gasse, are the substantial new *Cliniques*. Farther on in the Üllöi-Út, on the left, are the *Josephinum Orphanage* (Pl. II, 7), the excellent *Stefanie Hospital for Children*, the *Botanic Garden* (Pl. H, J, 7; open daily 9-12 and 2-7), and the *Ludoviceum* (Pl. J, 7), built in 1837, and now an academy for officers of the Honvéds, or Hungarian militia. Behind the Ludoviceum is the *Orczy Garden* (p. 339). At the end of the Üllöi-Út, on the right, is the large *Infirmary* (*Újvárosi Kórház;* Pl. J, 8), in sixteen detached sections, containing 720 beds.

To the N.E. of the Calvin-Platz, in the MUSEUMS-RING, rises the ***National Museum** (Pl. F, 5), with its Corinthian portico, which

contains the chief scientific collections in Pest. (Entrance at the side, to the left.) Admission gratis, 9-1, to the Hungarian Antiquities on Tues. and Frid., to the Natural History and Ethnographical Collections on Mon. and Thurs., and to the Picture Gallery on Wed. and Sat. and every third Sun.; on other days by payment of a fee of 50 kr.)

Antiquities. *1st Room.* Coins, stone and bronze-articles. — *2nd R.* Articles in iron of the time of the 'Völkerwanderung', or great migrations of the Germanic nations. — *3rd R.* Roman antiquities. — *4th R.* Weapons: halberds of Transylvanian princes; sabres of historical personages, *e. g.* Stephen and Gabriel Bathori (Princes of Transylvania), Peter the Great, John Hunyadi (father of Matthew Corvinus); a curious sword dating from the Crusades, Turkish weapons and saddles, two saddles of Emp. Sigismund with admirable reliefs in bone. — *5th R.* Mediæval trinkets, goblets in gold and silver, dishes with reliefs; knives, forks, and spoons of Frederick the Great, captured at the battle of Kolin. — *6th R.* Seals, furniture, clocks, etc. — *7th R.* Articles in pottery, earthenware, glass, and metal. — *8th R.* Casts.

The Natural History and Ethnographical Collection consists chiefly of objects collected in E. Asia, India, and America by Johannes Xantus (about 3000; catalogue 20 kr.).

The Picture Gallery, comprising about 400 works (catalogue 20 kr.), is interesting, though not of the highest order. Modern Hungarian artists (*Benczur*, *Barabás*, *Brodszki*, *Dósa*, *Ligeti*, *Lotz*, *Madarász*, *Székely*, *Than*, *Zichy*, etc.) are particularly well represented. Room II: *Piloty*, Nero among the smouldering ruins of Rome; Room III: Landscapes by *Markó*; Room IV: *Munkacsy*, Recruiting and Rainy Landscape; Room V: *Bürkel*, Smithy; *Schleich*, Landscape with cows; *O. Achenbach*, Italian landscape; *Voltz*, Cows on the sea-shore.

The garden of the Museum contains bronze busts of *Berzsényi*, *Kisfaludy*, *Kazinczy*, and other Hungarian poets. In the adjoining '*Magnates' Quarter*' are the handsome mansion of Count Károlyi, in the French Renaissance style, sumptuous in the interior, and the houses of other Hungarian magnates (Esterházy, Festetics, etc.).

In the Sándorgasse, opposite the Museum, is the **Parliament House** (*Képviselöház;* Pl. F, 5; cards of admission to the meetings obtainable on the previous day, at 4 o'clock, at the office in the building), or Hall of the Hungarian Diet, erected by Ybl in 1866. Near it are the new *Polytechnic School* (Museums-Ring 4), the *Physiological Institute*, in the Esterházygasse, and the *Veterinary Institute*, in the Rottenbillergasse, all admirably fitted up and interesting to specialists. — In the Kerepeser-Strasse (Pl. F: H, 5, 4) is the *National Theatre* (p. 339), plain externally, but well fitted up. Adjacent, in the old Beleznay Garden, is the *Technological Exhibition* (daily, except Sat., 9-1 and 3-5; unimportant). In the same street, farther up, is the *Hungarian Volks-Theater* (p. 339), built by Fellner. A little to the S.E. (reached by tramway) is the extensive *Cemetery* (Köztemetö; Pl. J, K, 4, 5), containing the monuments of Count Louis Batthyány, Franz Deák, etc. — At the end of the street is the large *Central Station* of the Hungarian state-railways (Pl. H, J, 4; p. 337).

We return to the Ringstrasse. In the Tabaks-Gasse (Dohány-Utcza), near the *Karlsring (Károly-Körút)*, is the ***Synagogue**

(Pl. F, 5), a modern Moorish building in brick, by Förster. Near it, in the Rombach-Utcza, is the *Orthodox Synagogue* (Pl. E, F, 4), in the Moorish-Byzantine style, built by Wagner and Kallina in 1872.

Farther on in the Karlsring is the large **Karls-Kaserne** (*Károly-Lakótanya;* Pl. E, 5), the old *Pensioners' Hospital*, erected by Emp. Charles VI., with its chief façade towards the Grenadiergasse (Gránátos-Utcza), in the Renaissance style, by Martinelli. Opposite stands the imposing **Post and Telegraph Office** (p. 339), with a rich Renaissance facade, by Skalnitzky and Koch.

We may now cross the Serviten-Platz (Szervita-Tér) and the Deák-Platz to the *Elisabeth-Platz* (Erzsébet-Tér; Pl. E, 4), with its pretty pleasure-grounds and its *Kiosque*, decorated with frescoes by Than and Lotz. In the neighbouring Josefs-Platz (Pl. D, 4) rises a bronze **Statue of Archduke Joseph,** Palatine of Hungary from 1796 to 1847, erected in 1868 from a design by *Halbig.* — The Palatingasse (Nádor-Utcza) leads hence to the N. to the *Széchenyi Promenade* (Pl. D, E, 4) and the *Neugebäude* (*Uj Epület;* Pl. D, E, 3), huge barracks built by Joseph II. in 1786, soon to be removed to make way for improvements.

On the Waitzen Boulevard (*Váczi-Körút;* Pl. E, 2-4) rises the **Leopoldstadt Church** (Pl. E, 4), a Romanesque edifice, begun in 1851 by Hild, continued by Ybl, but not yet completed. — To the E., straight to the Stadtwäldchen, runs the *Andrássy- (or Radial-) Strasse (Pl. E-H, 4-2), $1^1/_2$ M. long, and flanked with handsome edifices resembling those in the Ring-Strasse at Vienna. On the left side of this street rises the superb new ***Opera-House** (Pl. E, 4), built in 1870-74 in the Italian Renaissance style by *Ybl*, and on the right are the *Offices* of the Hungarian State Railway. At the octagon, where it intersects the unfinished outer Ring-Strasse, the Andrássy-Strasse attains a width of 150 ft. Farther on, to the right, are the *Academy of Music (Zeneakadémia)*, the ***Künstlerhaus** *(Mücsarnok)*, in the Italian Renaissance style by Lang (containing a permanent *Exhibition;* adm. 30 kr.), and the *National Drawing School* with a tasteful façade by Rauscher, ornamented with sgraffiti. The street now expands into the *Rondeau* (Pl. G, 2), surrounded with villas; to the right is the *Arena*, or summer-theatre (p. 339). The last part of the street is flanked with villas and gardens. At the end is an *Artesian Well* (3182 ft. deep; yielding 264,000 gals. of water daily).

The ***Stadtwäldchen** (*Városliget;* Pl. H, J, 1, 2; omnibus, see p. 339) is a favourite resort on Sunday afternoons. During the bombardment of 1849 nearly the whole population of the city took refuge here. The large pond (Nagy Tó) is used for boating in summer and skating in winter; on the bank is the pavilion of the Skating Club. The two islands are called the Széchenyi- or Draht-Insel (Széchenyisziget; café) and the Palatinal-Insel (formerly Pfauen-Insel, Nádorsziget; restaurant; frequent concerts). The

Exhibiton of 1885 has left behind it the large *Industrial Hall* (containing the *Commercial Museum*, which is always open), the *King's Pavilion*, and the *Art Pavilion*. The *Zoological Garden*, prettily laid out, also deserves a visit (adm. 30 kr.; restaurant).

The Hungarian diets from the 10th to the 14th cent. were held in the open air in the *Rákosfeld*, an extensive plain to the E. of the town, where 100,000 men are said frequently to have assembled on these occasions.

The four *Fairs* annually held at Pest formerly supplied one-half of Hungary with the necessaries of life, in return for wool, raw hides, honey, wax, Sliwowitz (plums-brandy), &c., but their importance is declining.

In the Danube, at the upper end of the town, is the ***Margarethen-Insel** (*Margit-Sziget;* Pl. D, 1), the property of Archduke Joseph, who has converted it, at an outlay of several million florins, into a most delightful park. (It is now proposed to fill up the arm of the river which separates the Margarethen-Insel from the Kleine Ofener Insel, and to prolong the united islands to the Margarethen-Brücke.) The steamboats call both at the upper and the lower end of the island. Near the lower landing-place is a *Restaurant, where a military band plays on several evenings weekly in summer. A tramway runs hence in 10 min. (fare 10 kr.) along the W. side of the island, chiefly through trees (with glimpses of Ofen to the left), to the artesian well at the upper end, opposite Alt-Ofen (p. 336). This well yields warm sulphureous water (110° Fahr.), used both for drinking and bathing, and an elegant *Bath House*, by Ybl, has been erected here. Near it are two hotels, a number of villas for the reception of patients, and a favourite restaurant (gipsy-music daily in summer).

b. Ofen

is connected with Pest by means of an imposing ***Suspension Bridge** (*Lánczhid;* Pl. C, D, 4), constructed by the English engineers Tiernay and Adam Clark in 1842-49. The chains rest on two pillars, 150 ft. high. Total length 418 yds., breadth 39 ft., height above the mean level of the water 42 ft. — Toll for foot-passengers, from Pest to Ofen only, 2 kr.; for carriages, see p. 338.

The iron **Margarethen-Brücke** (*Margithid;* Pl. C, D, 1, 2) at the upper end of the town, just below the Margarethen-Insel, was constructed in 1872-76 by a French company, and is in the form of an obtuse angle pointing up-stream. On each side are three openings. The roadway is 36 ft., each of the footways 10 ft. wide; elevation above the mean level of the river 60 ft. The buttresses are adorned with four colossal stone lions. — The new iron **Railway Junction Bridge** (Pl. F, G, 9), below the Custom House, borne by piers 33 ft. high, spans the river in four arches, and has a footway for the use of the public on each side.

The *Tunnel* (590 ft. long) which pierces the castle-hill opposite the suspension-bridge, constructed by Adam Clark (1853-56), connects the Christinenstadt and the S. Railway Station with the river (toll 2 kr.; cabs. see p. 338).

Ofen was once a Roman colony (*Aquincum*, p. 336), the capital of Lower Pannonia, and headquarters of the only Roman legion (Prima Adjutrix) in that province. Numerous antiquities of that period have been found here. In 1247 King Bela IV. erected the royal palace, which from 1351 down to the first conquest of Pest by the Turks after the Battle of Mohács in 1526 was the residence of the kings of Hungary. Sultan Soliman captured Ofen in 1541, garrisoned it with 12,000 janizaries, and made it the seat of a vizier. It remained for nearly 150 years in the hands of the Turks, who were at length expelled by the allied Germans under Charles of Lorraine and Lewis of Baden in 1686. The majority of the population is German.

The **Fortress**, with the handsome royal château, crowns the summit of a hill, on and around which the town is built. To the left of the entrance to the tunnel is the station of the *Wire-Rope Railway*. Car every 5 min., ascending in 1 min. to the terminus near the Hentzi Monument in the *Georgsplatz* (Szt. György-Tér; Pl. C, 5; fine view; fare, there and back, 1st cl. 8, 2nd cl. 6 kr.).

The most frequented carriage-road to the fortress is the *Albrechts-Strasse*, which ascends to the right from the bridge in windings, and leads past the small *Protestant Church* to the Georgs-Platz. (A longer road leading down the Danube to the left from the bridge, and round the castle-hill, enters the fortress by the Burgthor on the S. side.)

The **Hentzi Monument**, to the memory of the general of that name and 418 soldiers who fell while defending the fortress against the Hungarians in 1849, is a Gothic column in bronze, 66 ft. in height, rising over a group of the dying hero crowned by victory. The Hungarians destroyed the fortress on its surrender, but it has since been reconstructed with greater strength. — On the S. side of the Georgs-Platz, to the left, is the *Arsenal;* to the right are the *Honved-Ministerium* and the *Palace of the Minister President.*

The **Royal Palace** (*Király Palota;* Pl. C, 5; shown, in absence of the court, on application to the castellan), erected by Maria Theresa, and partly burned down in 1849, has been restored in a more imposing style. The opening of the Hungarian Diet takes place in the throne-room. The Hungarian regalia (crown of St. Stephen, sceptre, orb, sword, coronation-robes, &c.) are kept in a room in the left wing. The palace-garden, commanding a beautiful view of Pest, extends down to the river. At the foot of it is the handsome *Palace Bazaar*, facing the quay on the Danube, with its pleasure-grounds (café; fine view).

From the Georgs-Platz we go to the N., past the Protestant Church (see above) and across the Parade-Platz (Disz-Tér), to the *Haupt-Platz* or *Dreifaltigkeits-Platz* (Szt. Háromság-Tér; Pl. B, 4). Here, on the left, is the *Town Hall* of Ofen; on the right rises the **Hauptpfarr-** or **Matthias-Kirche**, an interesting edifice, said to have been built by King Bela IV. Its original style was Romanesque, but it was almost entirely rebuilt in the 14th and 15th cent., and a lofty tower was added (15th cent.) bearing the coat-of-arms of King Matthew Corvinus. It was used as a mosque during the Turkish domination, and was afterwards restored in the style pe-

culiar to the Jesuits. King Francis Joseph and Queen Elizabeth were crowned in this church in 1867. It is now being restored from plans by *Schulek*. Below the church, towards the Danube, are the *Gymnasium*, a fine Renaissance building, and the *Realschule*, in the Gothic style. Farther N., in the Ferdinands-Platz (Nándor-Tér; Pl. B, 3), rises the *Garrison Church*, a Gothic building of the 13th cent., afterwards disfigured, especially during the Turkish period.

We now return to the palace by the W. *Bastei Promenade*, which commands the Christinenstadt (in which we observe the *South Station*, adjoined by the conspicuous Garrison Hospital, and, more to the left, the *Christinenstadt Church* with its new tower), the Raitzenstadt, and the Ofen Hills. From the Burgthor we descend to the *Raitzenstadt (Rácvváros)*, lying between the castle-hill and the Blocksberg, and so called from its Rascian or Servian inhabitants, most of whom are vineyard-owners. Greek service in the church here on Sundays.

At the foot of the Blocksberg rise three powerful chalybeate and sulphureous hot springs (108-113° Fahr.), which are used for baths at the **Bruckbad** (*Rudas-Fürdö;* Pl. D, 6). Near this, in the Raitzenstadt, on the hill-side, lies the ***Raitzenbad** (*Rácz-Fürdö*), and further down the Danube is the **Blocksbad** (*Sáros-Fürdö;* Pl. E, 7). The former, used for bathing as early as the reign of Matthew Corvinus, was restored and well fitted up in 1860 (plunge and other baths; vapour-baths for ladies 1 fl., gentlemen 60 kr.). In the meadows at the S. base of the Blocksberg rise the famous *Hunyadi-Janos*, *Franz-Josef*, and other mineral springs.

The most frequented of the Ofen sulphur-baths is the ***Kaiserbad** (*Császár-Fürdö;* N. of Pl. C, 1), near the Margarethen-Brücke (p. 346), adjoining an old Turkish fortification on the side next the river (with four round towers, now the *Kaisermühle*). The temperature of the eleven springs varies from 80° to 150° Fahr. Large swimming-basins for gentlemen and ladies. The café, colonnades, and gardens, where a band always plays, are a very favourite resort (reached by steamboat, p. 339, or tramway). Adjacent is the *St. Lukasbad*, also well fitted up.

On a hill, 8 min. walk from the Kaiserbad, amidst vineyards, is the **Turkish Chapel**, partly surrounded by a paling, a small octagonal mosque, 25 ft. high, erected over the grave of the Shêkh Gül-Baba ('father of roses'), a Turkish 'santon' or monk. Above the dome, roofed with shingles, rises a turret, adorned with the distinctive half-moon. The obligation to preserve this monument forms a special article in the Peace of Karlowitz, concluded between the Emperor and the Porte in 1699.

A broad carriage-road (which a commissionnaire may be asked to point out) ascends from the Raitzenstadt through vineyards to the (1/2 hr.) **Blocksberg** (*St. Gerhardsberg*, Hung. *Szt. Gellérthegy;* 820 ft.; Pl. C, D, 6, 7). At the top is the *Citadel* (Fellegvár; Pl. D; b; no adm.), unimportant as a fortification, from the outside of which we obtain a beautiful *View of both the towns (best light in the afternoon). A footpath descends to the Danube.

A more extensive survey is obtained from the *Schwabenberg (*Istenhegy;* 1463 ft.), to the W. of Ofen, so called from the Swabian troops encamped here at the time of the expulsion of the Turks in 1685. Its villas and restaurants are favourite resorts in summer. Tramway from the Karlskaserne (18 kr.) or from the suspension-bridge (10 kr.) to the station of the *Zahnradbahn* ('rack-and-pinion railway'), which ascends to the top of the Schwabenberg in 20 min. (hours vary; enquire at the hotel or of the tramway officials; there and back 50, Sun. 60 kr.). This is a charming drive, past vineyards, and latterly through oak-plantations, with views of Pest and Ofen of increasing beauty. At the top, 3 min. from the station, is the Villa Eötvös (now a *Restaurant), the balcony of which is the finest point of *View: at our feet lie the two towns with their sea of houses, above which the Blocksberg and the castle-hill seem scarcely to rise; to the right we see far down the Danube; to the S.E. stretches the vast plain; on the left are the Margarethen-Insel, Neu-Pest, and the Danube up to Waitzen; nearer rises the Johannisberg; below in the valley is the National Lunatic Asylum; the background to the N. and N.E. is formed by the Carpathians. — Beyond the Zahnradbahn station lies the **Auwinkel** (*Zúgliget;* tramway, see p. 338), a pleasant dale on the slope of the Schwabenberg, with villas and hotels, much frequented in summer.

The *Wharves* of the Danube Steamboat Co. at **Alt-Ofen** (p. 337) may also be visited. Permission obtained at the building to the left of the entrance (tramway and steamboat from Pest and Ofen). — The vineyards of Ofen yield excellent wine, of which *Adlersberger* is the most esteemed.

56. From Vienna to Budapest viâ Pressburg.

173 M. Railway in 5-9 hrs. (two express trains daily, with restaurants). Fares 8 fl., 6 fl. 30, 4 fl.; express 9 fl. 60, 7 fl. 80 kr. — Corresponding with the trains on this line (Austrian-Hungarian 'Staatsbahn') are others on the Kaiser-Ferdinands Nordbahn, from the *Nordbahnhof*, viâ Gänserndorf, to *Marchegg* (see below). Budapest time is 18 min. in advance of Vienna time.

The train starts from the *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 185), passes the large *Arsenal* (p. 230) on the left, and then the *Simmering Railway Workshops*, crosses the *Aspang Railway* (p. 264) and the Danube Canal, intersects the Prater, and crosses the *Danube* and the old bed of the river by a handsome iron bridge (420 yds. long, or with the 'inundation bridge' 860 yds.). 6½ M. **Stadlau,** junction of the Brünn and Prague line (p. 323). The train turns to the right and traverses the *Marchfeld.* 13 M. *Raasdorf;* 19 M. *Siebenbrunn;* 24 M. *Schönfeld-Lassee;* 29 M. **Marchegg** *(Rail. Rest.),* junction of the 'Nordbahn' from Vienna viâ Floridsdorf and Gänserndorf. To the right is the imperial château of *Hof.* We cross the *March*, the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 32½ M. *Neudorf*, Hung. *Ujfalu*, at the N. base of the *Thebener*

Kogel (p. 335). 37½ M. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Lamacs*, where the last action in the campaign of 1866 was fought. The line now penetrates a spur of the Little Carpathians by a tunnel, and enters the station of (40½ M.) **Presshurg** (p. 334; *Rail. Rest.*).

Beyond Pressburg the line runs at a considerable height on the vine-clad hills. 48 M. *Weinern*, Hung. *Szöllös;* 51 M. *Lanschülz*, Hung. *Cseklész*, with a château and park of Prince Esterházy. The blue outlines of the *Little Carpathians* become more prominent; on their S.E. is *Schloss Bibersburg* (p. 383). 56 M. **Wartberg,** Hung. *Szempcz*, in a fertile hilly district; 61 M. *Födémes;* 66½ M. *Diószeg*, with a large sugar-factory; 71 M. *Galántha*, with the ancestral château of the Esterházys (junction for *Tyrnau* and *Sillein*, p. 383). Beyond (77½ M.) *Waag-Sellye*, Hung. *Vág-Selly*, the line crosses the *Waag*. 80½ M. *Tornócz;* 90½ M. **Tót Megyer** *(Rail. Rest.)*, a village with the ancestral castle of Count Károlyi and large kitchen-gardens.

To Neutra and Nagy-Bélicz (52½ M.; rail in 4-5½ hrs.). 20½ M. **Neutra** (*Nyitra;* pop. 8860), seat of a bishop, with an old cathedral, lies at the foot of the vine-clad hills of Neutra. On a rock, within the ruined fortress, is the bishop's residence. 42½ M. *Nagy-Tapolcsány*, chiefly inhabited by Slavs. 52½ M. *Nagy-Bélicz* (pop. 1800), with warm sulphur-springs.

97 M. **Neuhäusel,** Hung. *Érsek Ujvár* (*Rail. Rest.;* pop. 11,300), on the *Neutra*, formerly a fortress. 100½ M. *Udvard*, a large village with a pretty Gothic church. 105 M. *Perbete*, with a model-farm of the chapter of Gran. Fine scenery as we near the Danube, which flows from Gran to Waitzen through a picturesque valley between the spurs of the *Mátra*, on the left, and the *Bakonyer Wald* on the right. 115½ M. *Köbölkut*, with extensive vineyards. 124 M. **Gran-Nána,** Hung. *Eszlergom Nána (Rail. Rest.),* station for (3 M.) *Gran* (p. 336; carr. and pair 1½ fl., there and back 2 fl.).

To Ipolyság (33 M.; rail in 3-4 hrs.). The line follows the valley of the *Eipel*. Unimportant stations. 12½ M. *Csata* (junction for *Léva*, 20½ M.). 33 M. **Ipolyság,** a district town with 3300 inhab., pleasantly situated.

Beyond Gran-Nána we cross the *Gran*, Hung. *Garam*, which forms a number of islands at its mouth, and then skirt the Danube. 128½ M. *Garam-Kövesd* is also a station for *Gran* (express trains do not stop here; steam-launch meets each train, 30 or 24 kr.). At (133 M.) *Szob* the *Eipel*, Hung. *Ipoly*, is crossed; near it is the ruined fortress of *Drégely*, with a chapel. 137 M. *Zebegény*. Opposite (140½ M.) *Gross-* (Hung. *Nagy-*) *Maros* the *Visegrád* (p. 337) comes prominently into view.

152 M. **Waitzen,** Hung. *Vácz* (p. 337), an important-looking place. The line traverses a flat and fertile tract. 159 M. *Göd*, with the adjacent villages, belongs to Count Károlyi; 163 M. *Dunakesz;* opposite, on the hills to the right, *Szt. Endre*. 168 M. *Palota*, with a shady park and a restaurant, frequently visited from Budapest.

To the N.E., 3 M., lies *Fóth*, an estate of Count Károlyi, with a large park, and a fine Romanesque church built by Ybl in 1845-56; interior with frescoes by Blaas and marble-work by Tenerani.

Passing *Neu-Pest* (p. 337) on the right, and the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 345) on the left, we enter the 'Staatsbahnhof' of (173 M.) *Budapest* (p. 337).

57. From Vienna to Budapest by Bruck and Neu-Szöny.

163 M. Railway in 5½-8½ hrs.; fares 8 fl., 6 fl. 30, 4 fl. (express 9 fl. 60, 7 fl. 80 kr.).

The train starts from the *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 185). To the left the *Arsenal;* to the right the *Laaerberg*. Beyond (2 M.) *Simmering* the *Central Cemetery* lies on the left. 5 M. *Schwechat-Kledering*, with Dreher's extensive brewery; to the right the Schneeberg in the distance. 6 M. *Lanzendorf-Pellendorf*. The train crosses the Schwechat. Stations *Himberg*, *Guttenhof-Velm*, and (12½ M.) *Gramnat-Neusiedl*, junction for *Pottendorf*, *Ebenfurt*, and *Wiener-Neustadt* (p. 263). To the left, on the *Fischa*, lies *Ebergassing*, with a château and park of Count Schloising. 17 M. *Götzendorf;* to the right the *Leitha Mts*. The line approaches the Leitha. 19 M. *Trautmannsdorf;* 23 M. *Wilfleinsdorf*.

26 M. **Bruck** *an der Leitha* (*Grüner Baum; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 4520), with a fine château and park of Count Harrach. Near it is the interesting *Camp of Bruck*. The Leitha is here the boundary between Austria and Hungary, dividing the empire into Cisleithania and Transleithania.

In the distance to the right, near (30 M.) *Parndorf*, Hung. *Pándorf*, is the *Neusiedler See* (p. 357). 39 M. *Zurndorf*, Hung. *Zurány* (with Pressburg far to the left; p. 334); 42½ M. *Nickelsdorf*, Hung. *Miklósfalva;* 46 M. *Strass-Somerein*, Hung. *Hegyeshalom;* 50 M. *Kaltenstein*, Hung. *Levél;* 52½ M. *Wieselburg*, Hung. *Mosony*, on an arm of the Danube (beyond which lies the *Kleine Schütt*, an island 31 M. long; p. 336). At the confluence of the Leitha and the Danube, 1¾ M. to the N., lies *Ungarisch-Altenburg*, Hung. *Magyar Óvár*, with an agricultural school and a model-farm of Archduke Albrecht. To the right as far as the eye can reach extends a vast heath ('Puszta'). 58 M. *Kümling*, Hung. *Kimle;* 62½ M. *Lébény-Szt. Miklós*, with interesting church of 13th cent.; 66 M. *Öttevény*.

74½ M. **Raab**, Hung. *Györ* (**Weisses Lamm; Schiff; Weintraube; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 23,000), the Roman *Arabona*, a busy town at the influx of the Raab into the *Kleine Donau*, was once strongly fortified. The *Cathedral* of the 12th cent. has been modernised. Under the episcopal *Residenz* are well-preserved dungeons of the Turkish period. The Hungarian *Thealre* lies on an island, with pleasant grounds, between the Raab and the Danube. The lofty Feuerthurm commands the town and environs. — Steamboat to *Gönyö*, see p. 336. — Branch-railway to *Kis Czell* and *Steinamanger* (p. 353) in 4½ hrs.

At *Györ Szt. Martón*, on a spur of the Bakonyer Wald, 12 M. to the S.E. of Raab, lies the celebrated Abbey of **St. Martinsberg**, Hung. *Pannon-*

halma, one of the oldest and wealthiest in Hungary, founded in the 10th cent. by Geisa, father of St. Stephen. The *Church*, in the transition-style of the 12th and 13th cent., has a more recent crypt under the choir. The principal entrance was erected in its present form by King Matthew in 1481. The throne of St. Stephen, in red marble, is said to have been used by the saint when hearing mass. In the Library (80,000 books; valuable documents of the 11th cent., etc.) is preserved the cloak of St. Stephen (d. 1028), made of a material resembling crape, with drawings and the inscription: *Regina casula hec operata et data ecclesiae Sanctae Mariae sitae in civitate alb: anno incarnationis XPI M: XXXI indictione XIII a Stephano Rege et Gisla r.* — The tower commands an extensive view.

From Raab to Oedenburg and Ebenfurt (71½ M., in 6 hrs.). Most of the stations are unimportant. 19 M. *Csorna*, with 5549 inhab. and a Premonstratensian abbey. 29 M. *Kapuvár-Gartha.* We cross the Raab, traverse vast moors, and pass *Vitnyéd*, with its tobacco-fields. 32½ M. *Eszterháza*, with a fine château of Prince Esterházy in the Italian Renaissance style, and a large park containing the theatre in which most of the compositions of Haydn, who was conductor of Prince Esterházy's orchestra from 1760 till 1790, were performed for the first time. The train rounds the S. end of the Neusiedler See (p. 357). 47 M. *Wolfs*, Hung. *Balf*, with cold sulphur-springs. 52 M. **Oedenburg**, see p. 357. Several small stations. 66½ M. **Eisenstadt**, Hung. *Kis Marton (Adler)*, at the foot of the Leitha Mts., with a large château of Prince Esterházy, erected in 1683, restored in 1805, and fitted up with regal magnificence. The beautiful gardens on the slopes of the hill, the hot-houses of which contain upwards of 70,000 species of plants, command a view of the Neusiedler See. The Leopoldinentempel contains a statue of Princess Liechtenstein, née Esterházy, by Canova. Joseph Haydn (d. 1809; see above) is buried in the pilgrimage-church of *Maria-Einsiedel* near Eisenstadt. Excellent wine is grown on the hills of *Ruszt*, 8 M. to the E., on the W. bank of the Neusiedler See. 71½ M. *Neufeld* is the station for the busy little town of *Ebenfurt*, situated on the railway from Pottendorf to Wiener-Neustadt (p. 265).

Stations *Györ Szt. Iván*, *Szt. János*, *Acs* (with a château of Prince Liechtenstein). 98 M. **Komorn-Neuszöny** *(Rail. Rest.)*, a fortified tête-de-pont of *Komorn* (p. 336), with which it is connected by a bridge-of-boats, 700yds. long, across the main arm of the Danube.

To Stuhlweissenburg (52 M., rail. in 4 hrs.). The line runs to the S. and traverses the wooded spurs of the *Bakonyer Wald*, which stretches hence to the Plattensee (p. 353). Stations *Nagy-Igmánd*, *Kis-Bér* (with a large stud), *Moór*, *Bodaik*, *Moha* (with mineral springs). *Stuhlweissenburg*, p. 353.

The train quits the Danube and nears the hills. The Roman *Brigetio*, where Emp. Valentinian I. died, lay between (100½ M.) *Alt-Szöny* (*Ó-Szöny*; p. 336) and the next station (105 M.) *Almás Füzitö*. 109½ M. **Tata-Tóváros** or **Totis** *(Szalka; Elster;* pop. 11,200), on the *Nagy Tó*, a lake 2¾ M. long, with an old château of Prince Esterházy. Warm springs in the prince's park. Pleasant environs, with stalactite caverns, marble-quarries, and clay-pits. Stations *Bánhida*, *Felsö-Galla*, *Szúár*. Several tunnels and viaducts. 132 M. *Bicske*, with an observatory; near it is *Alcsuth*, with a château, model-farm, and park of Archduke Joseph. Stations *Herczeghalom*, *Klein-Turwal*, *Gross-Turwal*, *Budaörs*. Beyond (155 M.) *Budapest-Kelenföld* (station for Neu-Ofen), the train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 400 yds. long (p. 344), to *Budapest-Franzstadt* (where express trains do not stop) and the *Central Station* at (163 M.) *Budapest* (p. 337).

58. From Budapest to Stuhlweissenburg, Agram, and Fiume.

361½ M. Railway in 17½-25¼ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.). — From Budapest viâ *Dombovár* (p. 358) and *Zákány* to Fiume, 377½ M., express in 16¾ hrs.

We start from the *Südbahnhof* (p. 337) at Ofen. After a long tunnel, *Kelenföld* (p. 352). Then *Promontor* (p. 359); *Tétény* (p. 359), on the Danube; *Tárnok; Martonvásár*, with a handsome château of Count Brunswick; *Nyék; Velencze*, with the *Velenczer See*, partly drained, on the right, and *Dinnyés*.

43 M. **Stuhlweissenburg,** Hungar. *Székes Fehérvár (König von Ungarn; Adler; Bierhalle* at the theatre; *Rail. Rest.;* cab into the town 50 kr., at night 1 fl., with two horses 1 fl. or 1 fl. 60 kr.), the Roman *Alba Regalis*, or *Alba Regia*, where the kings of Hungary were crowned down to Ferdinand I., is now the residence of a bishop and capital of the county of the same name. (Pop. 27,600, mostly Hungarians.) The town, which is one of the most prosperous in Hungary, trades largely in wine and fruit and has large calico-printing works. Among the many handsome buildings may be mentioned the *Episcopal Palace*, the new *Theatre*, and the *Cathedral*, erected on the ruins of the church of St. Stephen, which was destroyed by the Turks in the 16th century. The principal Platz is adorned with a bronze statue of the Hungarian poet *Vörösmarly*, by Vay. Pleasant drive (one-horse carr. 1 fl., two-horse 2 fl.) to the town vineyards, which are carefully cultivated and are dotted with villas. — Railway to *Neuszöny* and *Komorn* see R. 57.

47 M. *Szabad-Báthyán;* 59 M. *Lepsény*. The train reaches the **Plattensee,** Hungar. *Balaton* (425 ft.), the largest lake in Hungary and in S. Europe, 46 M. long, 3-9 M. wide, and abounding with fish. The S. bank is flat; the N. is bounded by a chain of hills and volcanic peaks which yield the esteemed Schomlauer wine. 71 M. *Siófok* lies at the exit of the small river *Sio* from the lake.

Steamboat twice daily in 1 hr. (fare 1½ fl.) to **Füred** *(Hotel Meyer)*, a bath with springs impregnated with carbonic acid, beneficial in female complaints, and frequented by the Hungarian noblesse. In the season (May to Sept.) the place is often crowded (R. at the Kurhaus, the old and new Baths, Horvath's, or the villas *Écsy*, *Jokai*, *Döry*, *Hurry*, etc., 1 fl. and upwards; cheaper at the villages of *Füred* and *Arács*, ¾ M. distant).

The train skirts the S. bank of the lake. 80 M. *Szántód*. Opposite, on a long promontory, stands the church (18th cent.) of the Benedictine abbey of *Tihany*, founded in 1054. The church contains the tomb of Andreas I., and the abbey has a large library. On the N.W. side there is a famous echo. 94½ M. *Boglár*. On the opposite bank are the wine-producing *Badacson*, the distant ruin of *Csobáncz*, and on the bank, farther on, the picturesque ruin of *Szigliget*. 114 M. *Balaton Szt. György*, at the S. end of the lake; branch-line to (6 M.) *Keszthely*, a small town on the N. bank, with a château of Count Festetics.

125 M. *Komárváros.* 136½ M. **Kanizsa,** Ger. *Grosskirchen (*Rail. Rest.),* a market-town with 20,500 inhab., is the junction for *Steinamanger* (p. 354) and *Pragerhof* (p. 270).

Stations *Mura Keresztúr, Legrád,* and (155½ M.) *Zákány* (comp. p. 357), where the railways to *Báttaszék* and *Fünfkirchen* (for *Mohács* and *Essegg,* see p. 357) diverge to the left. The Agram line crosses the *Drau* and enters the wooded and hilly region of Croatia. Most of the stations are unimportant. 164 M. *Kopreinitz* (Hun. *Kapronczа*), with a fine old castle; 183½ M. *Kreuz* (Hun. *Körös;* pop. 3655), chief town of a district.

220 M. **Agram,** slav. *Zágreb* (**Kaiser von Oesterreich,* Jellačič-Platz; *Pruckner's Hotel; Weisses Lamm; Jägerhorn; Krone;* cafés in the Jellačič-Platz; cab into the town 1 fl., per hour 1 fl.), the capital of Croatia, with 37,400 inhab., and seat of a university founded in 1874, is prettily situated 1½ M. from the *Save.* The town, partly destroyed by an earthquake on 9th Nov., 1880, but since rebuilt, consists of the *Upper* and the *Lower Town.* In the former are the *Palace of the Banus* (governor of Croatia), *St. Mark's Church* (Gothic, with rococo tower), the *Archiepiscopal Palace* (in the Platz in front of which rises a **Column of the Virgin,* by Fernkorn and Pönninger), the **Cathedral* (a fine late-Gothic edifice of the 15th cent., lately restored; towers being rebuilt), and the *Strossmaier Promenade* (affording a beautiful view of the valley of the Save). Most of the buildings in the lower town are modern. The Jellačič-Platz is adorned with an equestrian statue of the Banus *Jellačič* (d. 1859). The Marie-Valerie-Gasse leads hence to the S., past the *Museum of Art and Industry* and the *Synagogue,* to the large *Zrinyi-Platz* with its promenades. On the E. side rises the *Palace of Justice,* in the Renaissance style; on the S. side is the palatial *Academy of Science,* with its fine court and valuable collections (antiquities, coins, library, and Strossmaier's picture-gallery). The Academie-Platz is adorned with marble busts of the Croatian painters *Clovio* and *Medulić* (Sciavone) and Gen. *Frankopan* (or Frangipani), and an equestrian statue of *St. George* by Fernkorn. On the S. side is the *Chemical Laboratory* of the University. To the W. of the Academy the Kukovic-Gasse leads past the *Protestant Church* (the only one in Croatia) to the Sajmište, or market-place, on the N. side of which is the handsome Romanesque building of the *Francis Joseph University.* The Frankopan-Gasse and the busy *Ilica* lead back hence to the Jellačič-Platz. — The pleasant *Maximir Park* is 1½ M. from the town.

A pleasant drive of 2 hrs. (fare 2 fl.) may be taken among the pretty vineyards and villas in the environs. — A fine excursion for a whole day is the ascent of the **Sleme** (3527 ft.), the highest point of the Agram Mts.: drive to *Gračan,* a village at the foot of the hills; ascend thence through wood in 2 hrs. to the bare summit, on which there is a refuge-hut; superb view. (Take provisions from Agram.)

From Agram to *Steinbrück,* see p. 271.

From Agram to Sissek (33 M., rail in 1½-2 hrs.). The line runs for

the most part through oak-woods. 10 M. *Gross-Gorica;* 21 M. *Lekenik;* 33 M. **Sissek** *(Rail. Rest.; Hotel* at the station), which was besieged by the Turks in 1593, lies at the confluence of the *Kulpa* and the *Save*, and carries on a busy trade in grain, wood, and gall-nuts. Relics of the Roman colony of *Siscia* are still preserved. — From Sissek to *Banjaluka*, see R. 88.

From Sissek to Semlin, steamboat down the *Save*, twice a week, in 30 hrs. (fares 21 fl. 39, 14 fl. 26 kr.; up stream 38 hrs., fares 17 fl. 64, 11 fl. 76 kr.). Stations: (l.) *Jassenovac;* (l.) *Alt-Gradiska*, often mentioned in the Turkish wars, opposite the small fortress of *Berbir;* (r.) *Siekovac;* (l.) **Slavonisch-Brod**, a station on the railway to Dálja (p. 373), opposite *Bosnisch-Brod* (a station on the line to Sarajevo, see p. 430). Then (r.) *Schamatz;* (l.) *Zupanje;* (l.) *Rajevoselo;* (r.) *Brcska;* (l.) *Bacsa;* (l.) *Mitrovitz*, with 7114 inhab. and productive vineyards, the ancient Sirmium, where antiquities are often found (station for India, see p. 365); (r.) *Schabatz*, a Servian town with 8028 inhab., at the influx of the *Kamitschak*, with the *Zer* hills on the right; (r.) *Obrenovac.* On the left we next observe the intrenchment constructed by Prince Eugene in 1717, and at *Bezania* the embankment thrown up by Marshal Laudon in 1788, on the occasion of sieges of Belgrade. The steamer touches at (r.) **Belgrade** (p. 361). On the right lies the *Kriegsinsel*, for which many conflicts took place in the Turkish wars of 1680-1790. The steamer then ascends the Danube to **Semlin** (p. 361).

234 M. *Zdencina;* 239½ M. *Jaska.* 252 M. **Karlstadt,** Hung. *Károlyváros* (*Hôtel Vogler; Krone; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 5700), a fortress and busy commercial place on the *Kulpa*, connected by a bridge with the suburb of *Bania.* To the W. is the ruin of *Dubovac.* The train now enters the *Kapella Mts.*, which culminate in the *Klek* (see below). 258½ M. *Dugaresa;* a lofty viaduct; 270 M. *Generalski-Stol.* At (276 M.) *Tuin* we get a glimpse at the picturesque ravine of the *Tuinschiza.* 287 M. **Ogulin** (1065 ft.; *Goldner Stern; Hôtel Muzek*, at the station), a picturesquely-situated little town with 4200 inhabitants, on the *Dobra*, which here disappears in a rocky gully, 125 ft. in depth, to emerge again 3 M. to the E. Ascent of the *Klek* (3880 ft.; 4 hrs., with guide), interesting.

The line ascends more rapidly; to the left are the slopes of the Klek. 296 M. *Gomirje.* Near (300 M.) *Verbovsko* three short tunnels. At (305½ M.) *Cameral-Moravice* (Rail. Rest.) we quit the valley of the Dobra. 311 M. *Skrád* (2126 ft.), a finely-situated place. The train describes a wide curve and passes through three tunnels. 323 M. *Delnice* (2385 ft.; pop. 2500). Beyond (328½ M.) *Lokve* (2638 ft.) the train passes through the *Sleme Tunnel*, 340 yds. long, the highest point of the line (2884 ft.). It then descends, crossing the *Ličanka Viaduct*, to (334 M.) *Fuzine;* then in long windings and through a tunnel to (338½ M.) *Lič* (2660 ft.), on the margin of the *Karst* plateau, where the Adriatic Sea first comes in sight. The line descends in a long bend to (344 M.) *Plase* (1808 ft.), inhabited by Italians and Croatians. Then *Meja*, and *Buccari*, with a fine castle. The train crosses the *Fiumara (Recina)* and passes through a tunnel under the Mt. Calvary.

361½ M. **Fiume,** Servian-Croatian *Rieka* (**Europa*, on the quay; **Hôtel Deák*, by the station and the steamboat-pier; *Hôtel de la Ville*, near the station; *Goldner Stern; Jägerhorn;* **Rest. Ziegler*,

opposite the theatre), the only seaport in Hungary, lies picturesquely at the N.E. end of the *Bay of Quarnero*. Anciently a thriving town, and named *St. Veit am Flaum* in the middle ages, it was at one time a fief of the Patriarchs of Aquileia; it next belonged to the Counts of Duino and the Barons of Gorizia; in 1471 it was annexed to the dominions of the House of Hapsburg by Emp. Frederick III.; in 1779 it was attached to Hungary, with which, after several separations, it has been united since 1870. The town (pop. with the suburbs 29,000) has three harbours: the *Porto Canale Fiumara*, the *Porto Nuovo*, with large warehouses on the piers, and the *Petroleum Harbour*. Its trade is rapidly increasing. Among its factories are Whitehead's torpedo-works and Smith & Meynier's paper-mill in the Fiumara Ravine. One of the finest buildings is that of the *Naval Academy*, established in 1856. Another is the *Cathedral*, with a new façade in the style of the Pantheon in Rome. Observe also the church of *St. Veit*, an imitation of S. Maria della Salute in Venice; the *Government Buildings;* the *Theatre*, the Hungarian *Tobacco Factory*, and the two covered *Markets*. Of a few Roman relics the finest is a *Triumphal Arch*, said to have been erected in honour of Emp. Claudius II. Gothicus (268-70). Beautiful *Giardino Pubblico*.

A path flanked with oratories or stations ascends in 400 steps to the **Pilgrimage Church**, which contains a picture of the Madonna di Loreto ascribed by tradition to St. Luke. The pillars are hung with the votive offerings of rescued mariners. From this point the sea looks like a large lake, enclosed by the hills of the islands of *Veglia* and *Cherso*.

Near the church is the château of **Tersato**, once the seat of the Frangipani, now that of Count Nugent. A small temple contains a collection of antiquities, finest of which is a Venus with beautiful drapery. A column, cagle, and marble table erected by the French on the battle-field of Marengo, are now preserved here. *View of the Quarnero Bay with its islands, of Fiume, and the grand ravine of the Fiumara, with a cascade of the Zwir emerging from the cliff.

Charming excursion to **Abbazia* (p. 272; a drive of 1½ hr., 2 pers. 4 fl., 4 pers. 6½ fl.; steamer three times daily in ¾-1 hr., fare 40 kr.).

From Fiume to *Trieste*, see R. 42; to *Zara*, see R. 81.

59. From Vienna to Mohács by Kanizsa.

285½ M. Railway in 18½ hrs.

As far as (31 M.) *Neustadt*, see p. 263. The line here diverges to the E. from the Semmering Railway and crosses the *Leitha* near (36 M.) *Neudörfel*. Hilly and fertile country, yielding wine, fruit, and maize. On the left rise the spurs of the Leitha Mts., the boundary between Austria and Hungary. 39 M. *Sauerbrunn;* 1 hr. S.W. rises the *Gespitzt-Riegel*, crowned with the *Neustädter Warte*, a splendid point of view. 41 M. *Wiesen*, Hung. *Rétfalu;* on the hill to the right is the *Rosalienkapelle*, lower down lies the castle of *Forchtenstein*. Beyond a deep cutting and a viaduct is (43 M.) *Mattersdorf*, Hung. *Nagy Marton*. Stations *Marz-Rohrbach*, *Schadendorf*, *Agendorf*.

53 M. **Oedenburg** *(König von Ungarn; Rose; Hirsch; Palatin; Rail. Rest.)*, Hung. *Sopróny*, the Roman station *Sopronium*, is a dull town with 27,150 inhab. (1/2 Prot.), with few Hungarian characteristics. Among the buildings may be noted the *Dominican Church*, the *Benedictine Church* (16th cent.), containing the marble monument of Count Anton Széchenyi, *St. Michael's*, loftily situated in the Neusiedler suburb, and the *Theatre*. Important cattle-markets are held here. — To *Ebenfurt* and *Raab*, see p. 352.

The **Neusiedler See** *(Fertö Tava)*, 7 1/2 M. to the E., is a salt lake 75 M. in circumference, 10-12 ft. deep in the middle, but very shallow near the banks. Towards the S.E. it ends in a swamp (*Hanság*, 'floating turf'), larger than the lake itself, partly wooded and abounding in game. In summer when the water is low, crystallised salt is found on the banks. About the year 1870 the lake was dry, and the cultivation of its bed was begun, but the water has since returned.

Stations *Zinkendorf*, Hung. *Nagy Czeng* (with a château of Count Széchenyi), *Schützen* (Hung. *Lövö*), *Bükk*, *Acsád*.

93 M. **Steinamanger**, Hung. *Szombathely (Hôt. Sabaria; Grüner Baum; Stadthaus; Rail. Rest.;* cab into the town 1, at night 1 1/2 fl.; omn. 10 or 20 kr.), a town with 16,100 inhab., occupies the site of the Roman *Sabaria*, the capital of Pannonia, founded by Claudius A.D. 48. Many Roman antiquities have been found here; some of them are preserved in the *Museum* of the episcopal palace, adjoining the cathedral. Remains of a triumphal arch of Constantius Chlorus, traces of an amphitheatre on the *Kalvarienberg*, and other memorials of the Roman period still exist. The *Cathedral*, in the degraded taste of last century, is sumptuously fitted up in the interior.

In the vicinity is *Eisgrübel*, a favourite resort; also *Bogát*, with a château and fine park of Count Festetics. Farther distant is *Tatzmannsdorf*, Hung. *Tarcza* (drive of 5 hrs., 10 fl.), a chalybeate bath.

Railway by *Kis Czell* to *Raab* in 4 1/2 hrs., see p. 351; to *Stuhlweissenburg* and *Gratz*, see p. 269. — Branch Line (11 M., in 3/4 hr.) to **Güns**, Hung. *Köszeg (Strauss; Krone;* pop. 7100), an industrial town on the *Köszeg*, with the ruin of *Altenburg* and a château of Prince Esterházy. Excursions to (1 hr.) the *Lockenhaus Valley;* to (3/4 hr.) *Altenhaus* (1998 ft.); to the top of the (2 hrs.) *Geschriebene Stein* (2897 ft.).

At (104 1/2 M.) *Molnári* the *Raab* is crossed (to the right lies *Vasvár*, Germ. *Eisenburg*); *Egervár;* 123 M. *Szt. Iván* (where the *Zála* is crossed); *Szt. Mihály-Pácsa; Gelse;* 157 M. **Kanizsa** (*Rail. Rest.;* p. 353).

166 M. *Mura Keresztúr* (p. 354), on the *Mur*, which falls into the *Drave* 3 M. lower down. The line follows the left bank of the latter. 170 1/2 M. *Legrád;* 175 1/2 M. *Zákány* (Rail. Rest.), junction for *Agram* (p. 354). The marshy plain of the Drave is now traversed. Stations *Góla*, *Berzence*, *Vizvár*, *Babócsa* (with a ruined fortress). 208 1/2 M. **Barcs** *(Rail. Rest.)*, junction of the line to *Slatina* and *Pakrácz-Lipik* in Slavonia. The train quits the Drave. 216 M. *Darány;* 221 M. *Szigetvár*, once a strong fortress, scene of the death of its heroic defender Nicholas Zrinyi in 1566, an event dramatized by Th. Körner. 236 M. *Szt. Lörincz*.

248 M. **Fünfkirchen,** Hung. *Pécs* (**Nador; Wilder Mann; Goldnes Schiff; König Matthias; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 33,800), capital of the county of Baranya and residence of a bishop, is prettily situated. The fine Romanesque *Cathedral*, with its four towers, has been restored in the original style since 1882. Under the choir is a crypt with double aisles, to which eighteen steps descend. In the Domplatz, adjoining the S.E. tower, is the subterranean *Sacellum*, probably a burial-chapel of the 5th century. Five *Mosques* of the Turkish period (1543-1686) still exist; three are in ruins; the other two have been converted into the *Stadtkirche* and the *Franciscan Church*, the latter with a minaret. Handsome Synagogue. Large majolica manufactory. In the vicinity are valuable coal-mines, owned by the Danube Steamboat Co., with briquette factories, coke-kilns, and a prettily-situated mining village (5000 inhab.). The slopes of the *Meczek* hills yield excellent wine. To the S. (6 M.) are the warm sulphur-baths of *Harkány*.

To Budapest (147 M.; rail in 10 hrs.). The train runs on the Kanizsa line as far as (12 M.) *Szt. Lőrincz* (see above), and then diverges to the N. Most of the stations are unimportant. At (41 M.) *Uj Domborár* (Rail. Rest.) we cross the Zákany-Báttaszék line (p. 354), and then follow the *Kapos* or *Zichy Canal*. Wine and tobacco are largely grown here. From (91 M.) *Sárbogárd* (Rail. Rest.) a branch-line runs to (40½ M.) **Szegszárd**, with 14,950 inhab., a wine-growing place, trading chiefly with France. At (109½ M.) *Adony* (p. 359) the train reaches the Danube, which it now follows. Stations *Ercsi*, with the so-called Roman intrenchment (p. 360), *Erd* (p. 359), *Promontor* (p. 359). Terminus at *Budapest-Kelenföld* at Neu-Ofen (p. 352); branch thence to the central station at Budapest (p. 337).

The line turns towards the S. Stations *Uszög*, *Atá*, *Trinitás*. 270 M. *Villány*, well known for its wine, junction for *Essegg* (p. 373). Then *Német-Bóly* and (285½ M.) **Mohács** (p. 359).

60. The Danube from Budapest to Orsova.

Steamboat from Budapest on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. (at 11 p.m.) to Belgrade in 23 hrs., and to Orsova in 36 hrs.; also from Pest to Mohács daily (at noon) in 10½ hrs. (Fares to Mohács 7 fl. 8, 4 fl. 54 kr.; to Essegg 10 fl. 40 kr., 7 fl.; to Neusatz-Peterwardein 10 fl. 20, 6 fl. 80 kr.; to Semlin 12 fl. 30, 8 fl. 20 kr.; to Belgrade 12 fl. 60, 8 fl. 40 kr.; Báziás 16 fl. 50 kr., 11 fl.; Orsova 18 fl. 60, 12 fl. 40 kr. (food and private cabines extra). Luggage to Semlin 78 kr., to Orsova 1 fl. 10 kr., small articles free. The vessels are well fitted up, and provided with berths and saloon-decks. (Sleeping cabin to Belgrade 12, to Orsova 17 fl.) Food and attendance good and not expensive. Tickets up stream, as well as return-tickets, at greatly reduced rates.

Below Budapest the Danube traverses the vast Hungarian plain. Scenery monotonous, banks thinly peopled, towns insignificant. Below the influx of the Drave the scenery improves, and in the defile, 73 M. long, from Báziás to below the Iron Gates, it is grand at places. When the river is low, and the rapids and the Iron Gates are impassable for the larger steamboats, passengers and goods are transferred to smaller vessels at Orsova, Moldova, or Drencova. The Danube Steamboat Company owns upwards of 200 steam-vessels, besides many barges. The goods-traffic is considerable.

The usual hours of arrival are given, assuming that the steamboat leaves Budapest at 11 p.m., and that the water is favourable. The stations are printed in heavy type.

Budapest, see p. 337. The vessel starts from the Franz-Josefs-Quai (p. 339), touches at *Ofen*, and then descends the stream, passing under the *Railway Bridge* (p. 346). To the right rises the Blocksberg. Many floating mills are passed. The river divides, forming the large island of *Csepel*, 30 M. in length. The main arm flows on the W. side; the *Soroksárer Arm* on the E. is closed by a lock.

R. *Sachsenfeld*, Hung. *Albertfalva*, with a royal château on the Danube, once the property of Prince Eugene.

R. **Promontor** (station on the Budapest and Trieste Railway, p. 353), a wine-growing place. *Tétény* (p. 353), with a ruined château.

R. **Erd,** or *Hamzsabég* (station on the Südbahn, p. 358), with a massive tower of the Turkish period and a château of Baron Sina. Then **Ercsény.** Below —

R. **Adony** the Soroksárer Arm rejoins the main stream.

L. *Loré*, at the S. end of the island of Csepel.

L. **Tass,** station for the commercial town of *Kún Szt. Miklós*.

L. *Szalk Szt. Márton;* then **Apostag.**

R. **Duna Földvár** (*Hirsch;* pop. 12,250), prettily situated on a height. Important sturgeon-fishery.

L. *Harta* and *Ordas*. — R. **Paks** (11,086 inhab.). Extensive marshes on both sides of the river.

L. *Szt. Benedek*. Numerous floating mills.

L. (4.20 a.m.) **Kalocsa** *(König von Ungarn)*, an archiepiscopal residence, with a fine cathedral, 3 M. inland (omnibus). Branch-line to *Kis Körös*, see p. 364.

Lower down begin the windings of the river, the longest of which, with the town of *Tolna*, is cut off by means of a canal. To the right, in the distance, rise the *Szegszard Mts.*, noted for their wine.

R. **Dombori,** station for *Tolna;* **Gemencz,** for *Szegszárd* (p. 358).

L. **Baja** (*Lamm;* pop. 18,100), an important grain-market, river-port of the corn-producing *Bácska*.

R. *Búta*, where Roman antiquities have been found, and **Duna Szekcsö,** with a château and park, both villages prettily situated. To the left begins the island of *Mohács* or *Nagy Margitsziget*, 25 M. in length.

R. (8.15 a.m.) **Mohács** (*Hôtel Kretschmayer;* cab into the town 40 kr.), a town with 14,403 inhab. and five churches, consisting chiefly of thatched houses, is famed for the disastrous battle of 29th Aug., 1526, which brought Hungary under the Turkish yoke. The battle-field lies to the S.W. of the town. During the flight King Lewis II. perished in a swamp near the village of Czecze. Almost on the same field, on 12th Aug., 1687, Charles of Lorraine signally defeated the Turks, and put an end to their hated supremacy. The station of the Mohács and Fünfkirchen Railway (p. 358) is close to the pier. The scenery continues unattractive.

R. *Batina*, with marble and alabaster-quarries, and relics of the Roman period.

L. **Bezdán,** at the end of the *Franzens* or *Bácser Canal,* which connects the Danube and the Theiss (67 M. long, 65 ft. wide, 6½ ft. deep).

L. **Apatin** (*Zum Schäfer;* 12,821 inhab.), in a flax-growing district. The *Römerschanze,* an intrenchment 13 ft. high, and 19 ft. broad, extends hence to the Theiss.

R. (11.40) **Draueck,** at the mouth of the *Drau* or *Drave,* a considerable river, on which lies *Essegg* (p. 373; 9 M.; local steamboat in 1 hr.).

Below the influx of the Drave the left bank of the Danube continues flat. The right bank (belonging to Slavonia) rises in low hills clothed with vines and fruit-trees. R. *Erdöd,* with a ruined castle.

L. (12.15 p.m.) **Gombos,** a station on the Alföld Railway (R. 64). A steam-ferry crosses the Danube here to Erdöd.

R. **Dálja,** on the railway to Bosnisch-Brod (see p. 373).

R. **Vukovár,** capital of the Slavonic district of *Szerem,* with 7150 inhab., and a château of Count Eltz lying prettily on a height. Vines and fruit-trees abound. The chain of hills on the S. side of the Danube between this and Slankamen is called *Fruska-Gora* (Roman *Mons Almus*). The well known Karlowitzer wine (see p. 361) grows on the lower slopes, while the tops of the hills are densely wooded.

L. *Novoszello.* R. *Sârengrâd.*

R. **Illok,** Hung. *Ujlak,* with a château of Prince Odescalchi.

L. **Palánka.** R. **Cserevitz.**

L. **Futak.** The scenery improves. In the distance rise the towers of Neusatz and the fortress of Peterwardein.

R. **Kamenitz,** prettily situated, with a château and park of Count Karácsonyi. The large building on the hill, formerly a military academy, is now used for the silk-culture. The river turns suddenly to the N.

L. (5.15) **Neusatz,** Hung. *Ujvidék* (**Hôtel Elisabeth*), a thriving town with 24,700 inhab., founded in 1740, almost entirely destroyed in 1849, and since rebuilt, is the seat of the Greek bishop of the Bácska, with ten churches. Extensive corn-trade.

R. *Peterwardein,* Hung. *Pétervárad,* a town with 3850 inhab., lies on a peninsula formed by the Danube, and at the base of the rock on which the *Fortress* stands (visitors admitted; fine view). The arsenal contains Turkish weapons. In the Franciscan church is the tomb of John Capistranus (d. 1465), the celebrated preacher of the Crusades. On 5th Aug. 1716 Prince Eugene defeated the Turks at Peterwardein, thus avenging their violation of the Peace of Karlowitz. Here begins the former *Military Frontier,* a long, narrow strip of land parallel with the Turkish frontier, once under strict military organisation for defence against the Turks. The E. part of it was annexed to Hungary in 1872, the W. part to Croatia and Slavonia in 1881.

Below Peterwardein the Danube makes a long bend and again turns towards the S. The fortress long continues visible.

R. **Karlowitz**, Hung. *Karlocza* (*Trompeter;* pop. 5550), 3/4 M. from the river, the seat of a Greek-Oriental patriarch, is memorable for the peace of 26th Jan. 1699, by which Austria acquired the greater part of Hungary and Transylvania. The chapel of *Mariafried* (663 ft.) in the vineyards above the town occupies the site of the building in which the peace was concluded. The red wine (see p. 360) grown near Karlowitz and the 'Sliwowitz', or plum-brandy distilled here are highly esteemed. The main arm of the Danube is confined between numerous islands.

R. *Slankamen*, where the Margrave Lewis of Baden defeated the Turks in 1691.

R. **Theisseck,** at the influx of the *Theiss* (Hung. *Tisza*), is the starting-point of the steamers on the Theiss to Titel and Szegedin (see p. 366).

The hills on the right recede. In the distance appear the minarets and towers of Belgrade.

R. (8.30 p.m.) **Semlin,** Hung. *Zimony* (*Enget; Europa; National; Stadt Wien; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 12,900), the last Hungarian town on the right bank of the Danube, seat of a Greek archbishop, with a number of handsome buildings. On the *Zigeunerberg*, on the river, are the remains of the castle of John Hunyadi, the Hungarian hero, who died at Semlin in 1456. The population is chiefly Servian.

R. The *Save*, or *Sau*, the boundary between Hungary and Servia, falls into the Danube below Semlin. The island formed since the beginning of the 17th cent. by its deposits is the haunt of numerous water-fowl. Steamboat on the Save from Semlin to *Sissek* (p. 355) twice a week in 38 hrs.; local steamers between Semlin and Belgrade several times daily in 1/4 hr.

R. (9.30 p.m.) **Belgrade.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hotel; *Hôtel de Paris, R. 2 fr. and upwards; Crown of Servia; Hôtel National. Servian wines good (Negotin, &c.).

Post-Office, Vassina-Str.; **Telegraph-Office,** Prince-Michael-Str. — **Cabs** in the Terazia and the market-place (bargaining advisable). — **Commissionnaires** (porters) at the street corners, modcrate.

Money. The unit of currency in Servia is the *dinar* or franc, which is divided into 100 *paras* or 5 *piastres*. The ordinary coins are 5 and 10 paras in copper, and 1 and 2 dinars in silver. Austrian and other foreign money also circulates freely: 1 Austrian ducat = 12 dinars; a twenty mark piece = 24.50 dinars; a sovereign = 25 dinars; a Russian rouble = 3.92 dinars. For a short stay Austrian notes are most convenient, though a little loss is incurred in changing them (1 fl. = about 2 dinars). The piastre is worth about 2*d*. English.

Passports are given up on landing and reclaimed at the police office a few hours later. The custom-house examination is lenient. At the principal resorts the traveller will generally make himself understood in French, German, or English.

British Minister Resident, *F. St. John, Esq.* **American Vice-Consul General,** *A. Mac-Clure, Esq.*

Belgrade, Serv. *Beograd*, Hung. *Nandor-Fehérvar*, the capital

of the kingdom of Servia, with 40,000 inhab., lies picturesquely on a promontory formed by the Danube and Save, at the base of a limestone rock crowned by the dilapidated fortress. The town, the Roman *Singidunum*, was a fortress of the utmost importance during the Turkish wars. In 1455 it was successfully maintained by Hunyadi against Mohammed II., in 1522 it was captured by Soliman II., in 1688 retaken by Max Emanuel of Bavaria, in 1717 by Prince Eugene, and in 1789 by Laudon, having after each successive peace been restored to the Turks. Down to 1867 the fortress was occupied by a Turkish garrison, but the memorials of the Turkish period are fast disappearing. The mosques, whose slender minarets look so picturesque from a distance, are either converted to other uses, or have fallen to decay (e.g. the *Batal-Djamia* in the Dortschol). The principal mosque is in the fortress, where there is also a lofty tower with a Turkish clock dial.

The town consists of several quarters. On the Danube, on the N.E. side of the fortress, is the *Dortschol*, or Turkish town, formerly the principal quarter, now almost entirely deserted, with the ruins of a palace of Prince Eugene (the foundations of which seem to be much older). On the Save, on the W. side, is the *Servian*, or *Rascian Town (Savamahala)*, with steep streets, while the town properly so called, with its new streets and handsome buildings, lies on the S. side of the fortress. The chief street is the *Milan Street*, formerly called the *Terazia*, with the old and new royal palaces (Konak), the theatre, the bronze equestrian statue of Prince Michael (see below), and the best shops (handsome weapons, carpets, travelling-rugs, &c., dear). The town contains no sights, except perhaps the *Museum of Servian Antiquities*, but its Oriental appearance is interesting. The chief promenade is the beautiful park of *Kalimegdan*, between the town and the fortress. — *Topschider*, the country-seat of the king, 3 M. to the W., has a large park, where Prince Michael Obrenowitsh was assassinated on 10th June, 1868.

The steamboat, which usually starts at 11 p.m., passes close to the walls of the fortress. The left bank is flat and marshy. Numerous islands.

L. The navigable *Temes* falls into the Danube, which is here $1^1/_4$ M. in width, 9 M. below Belgrade. On the former (3 M.) lies *Pancsova* (17,000 inhab.; local steamer to Semlin 2-3 times daily).

R. *Semendria*, once a Turkish fortress, still walled.

L. **Kubin.** Then on the right the influx of the Servian *Morawa*.

R. *Dubrawitza*. In the river lies the island of *Ostrova*, 11 M. long.

R. *Rama*, a dilapidated Servian fort (near which are traces of Roman fortifications). Opposite lies —

L. *Ó-Palánka*, an Austrian frontier-post. The horizon is bounded by the spurs of the Carpathians.

L. (5.30 a.m.) **Báziás** (**Hôtel Bauer; Rail. Rest.*), the terminus of the Temesvár and Báziás railway (p. 368), a small town with an old convent. The Danube enters the hill-district of the Southern Carpathians. To the right are the ruins of the Servian fortress of *Gradistje*, at the mouth of the *Pek*.

L. **Moldŏva** (6 M. to the N. of which are the copper-mines of *Neu-Moldova*). A good road, made by the Hungarian government in 1837-40 at the instance of Count Széchenyi, leads hence to Orsova. Its viaducts and cuttings are frequently visible from the steamer.

Below Moldova the Danube enters a narrow defile. In the middle of the stream rises the lofty, pointed *Babakaj* rock. On a pinnacle on the right bank stand the picturesque ruins of the fortress of *Golubác*, opposite the ruin of *Lászlóvár*. The rocks here contain numerous caverns. One of these is the *Golubác Cavern*, from which, according to the popular belief, come the swarms of poisonous stinging flies which often prove so destructive to cattle in summer. To the right are the remains of one of the Roman forts *(Gradisca)* which once defended the Via Trajana (see below). At —

L. **Drenkova** begin the rapids of the Danube, which between this and Skela-Gladova falls over six ledges of rock, covered at times with barely 20 inches of water. When the river is low, passengers and goods are transferred to a smaller steamer at Drenkova.

The scenery is now grand and severe. The vessel passes the ridges of *Izlas* and *Tuchtalia*, and the prominent rock of *Greben* (627 ft.), and suddenly enters a broad lake-like basin, enclosed by wooded heights. On the right the Servian town of *Milanovac*. On a hill to the left, farther on, are the ruins of three towers, called *Trikule*, said to be of Roman origin, beyond which are the villages of *Tiszovica* and *Plavisevica*.

The ***Defile of Kasan**, the grandest part of the passage, now begins. The Danube, here 200 ft. in depth, is confined to a width of 180 yds. by huge perpendicular cliffs. Before the construction of the above-mentioned road from Moldova, the defile was impassable on either bank. On the right bank traces of the *Roman Road* constructed by Trajan, A.D. 103, from Orsova to Golubác are distinctly visible. It consisted of a path, 5-7 ft. in width, a little above the highest level of the water, carried at places round perpendicular rocks by means of covered wooden galleries. The holes in which the beams were inserted are frequently observable. The road was used by foot-passengers and cattle, as well as for towing vessels.

A rock rising from the stream in the middle of the pass causes the *Kasan Whirlpool*. High above the road on the left bank, 1/4 hr. farther, is the *Veterani Cavern* in the *Sukaru* mountain, which was gallantly defended by the Austrian general Veterani with 400 men against a greatly superior Turkish force in 1682. The cavern, which is spacious in the interior, but almost inaccessible, completely commands the Danube, here 285 yds. in width. At —

L. *Dubova* the Danube reaches its narrowest point (120 yds.). Opposite *Ó Gradina*, at the end of the defile, the celebrated time-worn, now barely legible *Inscription of Trajan* is seen on the perpendicular cliff:

IMP. CAESAR DIVI. NERVAE F. NERVA TRAIANVS. AVG.
GERM. PONT. MAXIMVS. . . .

It was probably intended to commemorate Trajan's first Dacian campaign and the construction of the road.

L. (10 a.m.) **Alt-Orsova** (**König von Ungarn*, R. from 50 kr., good view of the river; *Weisses Ross)*, a prettily-situated little town at the mouth of the *Cerna*, on the left bank of which, 1½ M. from the pier (cab 1 fl. 20, omn. 40 kr.), is the station of the Temesvár and Bucharest Railway (R. 62). Austrian custom-house. Below the town, on the left, rises the hill of *Allion* (1040 ft.), a fine point of view. When the river is low, travellers are conveyed hence by a smaller steamer through the Iron Gates to Skela-Gladova. This district is chiefly inhabited by Roumanians, recognisable by their peculiar costume.

About 3 M. lower down lies the island of *Neu-Orsova* or *Ada-Kaleh*, taken by the Austrians in 1878, with an interesting Turkish colony, old fortifications, etc. To the left is the mouth of the *Bachna*, which forms the boundary between Hungary and Roumania. On the left bank is the first Roumanian village *Verciorova* (custom-house), a station on the railway to Bucharest (p. 369). Half-an-hour below it are the **Iron Gates,** Turkish *Demir Kapu*, the last great defile of the Danube, 1½ M. in length, in which the river falls 16 ft. When the river is high the steamers ascend without difficulty, but when low, the navigation of the narrow rocky channel is troublesome. To the left, on the narrow bank, run the Bucharest Railway and the Orsova and Turn Severin road, constructed by the Roumanian government in continuation of the Széchenyi road (p. 363).

61. From Budapest to Belgrade.

222 M. Railway in 7½-14½ hrs. (Oriental express every Friday in 7 hrs.); fares 21 francs 15 c., 15 fr. 30 c., 10 fr. 50 c.

The train starts from the *Staatsbahnhof* at *Pest* (p. 337). 5 M. *Budapest-Franzstadt* (p. 352). 7½ M. *Erzsebétfalva*, a summer-resort. 10½ M. *Soroksár*, on the *Soroksár Arm* of the Danube (p. 359), which the line skirts. Stations *Haraszti*, *Taksony*, *Dunavarsány*, *Laczháza* (with fish-hatchery). At (31½ M.) *Dömsöd* the railway quits the river and traverses a marshy district, where horses are largely bred. Stations *Kun Szt. Miklós; Nagyállás; Szabadszállás* (21,850 inhab.); *Fülöpszállás* (4850 inhab.); *Csengöd*.

67 M. **Kis Körös** (*Rail. Rest.;* pop. 7900) was the birthplace of the poet *Alex. Petöfi* (1822-40), whose bust adorns the principal square. Branch-line to (19 M.) *Kalocsa* (p. 359). 73 M. *Vadkert-*

Tázlár; 84 M. *Halas*, with 17,200 inhab., well-stocked fish-ponds, and large vineyards. Stations *Kis Szállás*, *Kelebia*.

109 M. **Maria-Theresiopel,** Hung. *Szabadka (Rail. Rest.)*, junction of the Grosswardein and Essegg line (p. 372). 120 M. *Csantavér* (pop. 6211), trading in cattle, corn, and wine; 128 M. *Topolya* (pop. 10,814), with extensive vineyards; 138 M. *Kis Hegyes;* 145½ M. *Verbász-Kula*, station for *Kula*, *Ó Verbász*, and *Uj Verbász*. The train crosses the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 360). Beyond *Ó Kéer* and *Kiszács* we near the Danube. 171 M. **Neusatz** (p. 360). The train crosses the Danube by an iron bridge, 500 yds. long, to (174 M.) *Peterwardein* (p. 360).

177 M. **Karlowitz** (p. 361); 186 M. *Beška;* 192½ M. **India** *(Rail. Rest.);* branch-line viâ *Ruma* to (26 M.) *Mitrovitz* on the *Save* (p. 355). Then *Ó Pazúa*, *Uj Pazúa*, *Batajnicza*, and (216 M.) **Semlin** (p. 361). We now traverse a long embankment, cross the *Save*, and enter the station (outside the town) of —

222 M. **Belgrade** (p. 361).

62. From Budapest to Temesvár (and Báziás), Orsova, and Verciorova.

308½ M. Railway to Verciorova in 11-15¼ hrs.; fares 15 fl. 48, 11 fl. 78, 7 fl. 75 kr.; express 18 fl. 95, 14 fl. 48 kr. (From Vienna to Bucharest in 28½ hrs.)

On quitting the Austrian *Staatsbahnhof* (p. 337) the train leaves the *Stadtwäldchen* (p. 345) to the right (the line to Gödöllö diverges to the left, p. 375), and turns towards the S.E.; scenery uninteresting. 5 M. *Steinbruch* (Hung. *Köbánya;* p. 339); 9 M. *Szt. Lörincz;* 14 M. *Vecsés*. As far as (18 M.) *Üllö* the hills of Ofen continue in sight. 23 M. *Monor;* 30 M. *Pilis*, with two châteaux and a park; 34½ M. *Alberti-Irsa;* 45½ M. **Czegléd** (**Rail. Rest.; Hôtel Fischer;* pop. 27,700), junction for *Abony* and (18 M.) *Szolnok* (p. 373).

56 M. *Nagy Körös* (noted for its melons); 65 M. *Kecskemét* (Krone; pop. 48,300), a straggling, ill-built town, with busy cattle and corn markets and extensive fruit-culture (excellent apples); then *Puszta Páka; Félegyháza* (Adler; pop. 30,450), yielding fruit, tobacco, and wine (junction for *Csongrád*, 15½ M.); *Puszta Péteri*, between two lakes; *Kistelek; Szatymáz; Dorosma*.

118 M. **Szegedin.** — *Hôtel Hungaria, R. from 80 kr.; Sieben Kurfürsten (Hung. *Hét Választó*); Schwarzer Adler or *Fekete Sas;* Rail. Rest. — Cab to the Staatsbahnhof 80 kr., to the Alföld Station 1 fl., at night 1 fl. or 1 fl. 20 kr.; ¼ hr. 30 kr., ¾ hr. 75 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl., each addit. ¼ hr. 20 kr. — Omnibus to the Staatsbahnhof 15, to Alföld Station 20, at night 20, 25 kr.

Szegedin, or *Szeged*, an important commercial town with 87,250 inhab., at the confluence of the *Maros* and *Theiss*, was almost entirely destroyed by an inundation in March 1879, in which 2000 persons perished, and has since been rebuilt in an improved style.

The site of the old Turkish *Castle*, on the N.E. side, is now occupied by pleasure-grounds, adjoined by a handsome square. The town possesses a Library of 80,000 vols., a handsome town-hall, and good schools and charities. The *Theiss*, with its busy traffic, is flanked with substantial quays. A stone bridge resting on seven buttresses connects the town with *Neu-Szegedin* on the opposite bank.

From Szegedin to *Grosswardein* and *Essegg*, see p. 372.

From Szegedin to Arad (74½ M.; rail in 5½ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 70, 1 fl. 80 kr.). 19½ M. *Makó*, a busy town on the *Maros* (pop. 30,063). 42½ M. *Mezöhegyes*, with a famous stud, yielding 1000 horses per annum; branch-line to (25 M.) *Kétegyháza* (p. 367). *Batonya* (pop. 8642) and *Pécska* (pop. 7827), on the Marcs, are stations of importance. 74½ M. *Arad*, see p. 367.

From Szegedin to Semlin, steamer down the Theiss (water permitting) thrice weekly in 10 hrs. (fares 4 fl. 30, 2 fl. 15, 1 fl. 45 kr.; up stream in 16 hrs.). Stations *Alt-Kanizsa; Türkisch-Kanizsa; Zenta* (p. 372); *Ada; Mohol; Alt-Becse*, with 16,850 inhab. (p. 372); *Neu-Becse*. On the right is the mouth of the *Franzens-Canal* (p. 360). Then *Titel*, a barge-building place, at the mouth of the *Béga-Canal*. At *Theisseck* we enter the Danube. Thence to *Semlin*, see p. 361.

The train crosses the Theiss by a handsome iron bridge and enters the extensive and fertile plains of the *Banat*. Stations *Szöregh*, *Oroszlámos*, *Valkány* (branch-line to *Perjámos* and *Varjas*), *Mokrin*; 15½ M. **Gross-Kikinda** (*Hôtel Kasch; Kada; Rail. Rest.*; pop. 22,768), capital of the Torontal County, on the *Béya; Szt. Hubert*, *Hatzfeld* (Hung. *Zsombolya*, with a château of Count Csakonics), *Gyertyámos*, *Beregszó*, *Szakálháza*.

187½ M. **Temesvár.** — **Hotels** in the town: Kronprinz Rudolf; Hungaria; Sieben Kurfürsten; Goldner Hirsch, R. from 80 kr. — In the suburb of Fabrik: Goldner Pfau, in the Hauptplatz. — In the suburb of Josefstadt: Hack's Hotel, opposite the station, R. from 50 kr. — **Cab** from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 40 kr. (at night 1 fl.), to Fabrik 80 kr. (at night 1 fl. 80 kr.), to Josefstadt 30 (at night 70) kr., to the Meierhöfe 80 (at night 1 fl. 80 kr.); with two horses 80, 40, 1 fl. 20 (at night 2 fl., 80, 2 fl. 50 kr.). — **Tramway** from the Josefstadt Station to the inner town 10 (at night 20) kr., to Fabrik 20 (at night 40) kr. — **Omnibus** to the Josefstadt 30 kr.

Temesvár, the capital of the Comitat or County of Temes, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, a busy trading and industrial town with 39,900 inhab. (19,000 Germans), lies in a plain on the *Béga Canal* (see above). At town already in the 13th cent., Temesvár was afterwards a strong fortress and played a prominent part in the Turkish wars. In 1716 it was retaken by Prince Eugene, and in 1743 was entirely refortified on Vauban's system. From 25th April to 9th Aug. 1849 it was besieged by the Hungarians under Vecsey and partly destroyed, and was then relieved by Haynau, who had defeated the remnant of the Hungarian army at *Kleln-Becskerek* on 9th Aug. The inner town or *Fortress* is separated by a triple rampart and triple moats, with three gates, from the suburbs of *Fabrik*, *Meierhöfe*, and *Josefstadt*. The fortress is the oldest and most interesting quarter. Coming from the station, we enter the Peterwardein Gate, pass the *Theatre* built by Fellner

(completed 1875, burned down 1880, restored 1882), and follow the Rudolfgasse to the PRINZ-EUGEN- or PARADE-PLATZ, a square surrounded with handsome buildings: on the S. side the *Militär-Kommando* (or palace of the commandant), on the W. side the *General-Kommando* (or war-office), on the N. side the *Town Hall* (with the *Gymnasium* and the new *Synagogue* on the left), on the E. side the new and the old *Savings-Bank*. In the centre rises a Gothic *Column*, 40 ft. high, by the Bohemian sculptor Max, erected in 1851 by Emp. Francis Joseph to the brave defenders of the town in 1849. From this square the Hunyadygasse leads to the LOSONCZY- or DOM-PLATZ, in which rise the *Komitats-Gebäude*, the *Museum* (of antiquities, natural history, etc.), the Greek Catholic *Bishop's Palace* (on the left), and (on the right) the Roman Catholic *Cathedral*, built in 1735-57. Near this, in the Lenauplatz, is the *Dikasterial-Gebäude* (or tribunal, containing the post and telegraph offices). Farther S., by the Siebenbürger Thor (whence a tramway runs to the Stadtpark and the suburb of Fabrik), rise the huge *Siebenbürgen Barracks*. The *Castle* built by Hunyady in 1442 (near the Peterwardein Gate) is so altered that little of the original building now remains. It is now an arsenal. Outside the Siebenbürgen Gate, by the suburb of Fabrik, is the pleasant *Stadtpark;* and outside the Peterwardein Gate, towards the station, lies the *Scudier Park* (with a monument of Gen. Scudier). In the environs are the *Jagdwald*, the *Köpplinger Mühle*, and the *Lerchenfeld*. — The chalybeate baths of *Buziás* lie 21 M. to the E. (diligence from the Goldner Hirsch in 3½ hrs., fare 2 fl.).

FROM BUDAPEST TO TEMESVÁR BY ARAD (194½ M.; Theiss Railway, 10¾-12 hrs.). As far as *Szolnok*, see R. 65. The line crosses the *Theiss* and follows the Klausenburg line to *Szájol*. 78 M. *Puszta Pó;* 88. M. **Mezö Túr** *(Krone)*, with 23,750 inhab. (Branch to, 10 M., *Túrkeve* on the *Berettyó*, trading in grain, and, 13 M., *Szarvas*, with 22,504 inhab., on the *Körös*.) 103 M. *Gyoma*. (Branch to *Kis Ujszállás*.) 111 M. *Mezö Berény*, with 11,368 inhab.; 116 M. *Békés-Földvár* (whence a branch runs to *Békés*, capital of a county of that name, with 24,551 inhab. and extensive moor farms); 122 M. Csaba, with 35,000 inhab. (the largest Protestant place in Hungary), junction of the Alföld and Fiume line (Grosswardein and Essegg, R. 64). Stations *Kigyos*, with a fine château of Count Wenkheim; *Kétegyháza* (whence branches to *Mezöhegyes*, p. 366, and *Kis Jenö-Erdökegy*, a large estate of Archd. Joseph); *Lökeshäza*, *Kurtics*, *Sofronya*.

158 M. **Arad** *(Weisses Kreuz*, Hung. *Fehér Kereszt; Palatin*, Hung. *Nador; Adler*, Hung. *Sas; Gold. Schlüssel*, Hung. *Arany Kules; Rail. Rest.; Tram* to station 10 kr.; *Cab* to town 50 kr., drive in town of ¼ hr. 20 kr., 1 hr. 70 kr.; with two horses to town 1 fl., drive in town of ½ hr. 50 kr., 1 hr. 1 fl. 70 kr., to the fortress 1 fl. 60 kr., to Neu-Arad 2 fl.), a town on the *Maros*, with 42,000 inhab., seat of a bishop, with many churches, monasteries, and schools, and brisk trade and river-traffic, is sometimes called *Alt-Arad (Ó Arad)* to distinguish it from *Neu-Arad* on the left bank of the Maros. The chief Platz contains a fine monument in memory of the battles of 1849. On the left bank of the river is the *Fortress*, erected in 1763, and defended against the Hungarians by Gen. Berger in 1849. On a meadow outside the fortress rises a monument to the Hungarian generals shot here. — From Arad to *Karlsburg* and *Hermannstadt*, see R. 76; to *Szegedin*, see p. 366.

(To the E. of Arad, 23 M. on the line to Gurahonez, lies *Világos*,

p. 409, memorable as the scene of Görgey's capitulation on 13th Aug., 1849, which was followed by numerous executions, chiefly at Arad.)

The line crosses the Maros. Stations *Neu-Arad*, *Segenthau* (Hung. *Német Sagh*, with tobacco-fields), *Vinga* (a free town, picturesquely situated), *Orczidorf*, *Merczidorf*, *Szt. András*; 194½ M. *Temesvár*.

From Temesvár to Báziás (75 M.; rail in 4½-7 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 69, 3 fl. 73, 2 fl. 34 kr.). As to correspondence withs steamers at Báziás, enquire at the Budapest station. Stations *Ságh* and *Zsebely*, where the *Temes* is crossed. From (21 M.) *Vojtek* a branch-line leads to **Deutsch-** (Hung. *Német-*)**Bogsán** *(Hirsch, Gold. Adler)*, with iron-works, whence a narrow-gauge line runs to (¾ hr.) *Resicza* (pop. 10,167), with coal and iron mines. — At (26 M.) *Detta* the train crosses the *Berzava Canal;* 35 M. *Sztámora-Moravica*. 46½ M. **Werschetz**, Hung. *Versecz (Hôtel Paris; International; Zwei Schlüssel)*, on the *Theresien-Kanal*, with 21,850 inhab., is prettily situated. Handsome parish-church. Productive vineyards. Near it is the Roman intrenchment (comp. p. 360), a rampart and trench which extend upwards of 60 M. to the N. Remains of a Roman tower crown a hill above the town on the E. — 59 M. *Jassenova*. [Branch-line to (45 M.) *Anina-Steyerdorf* (6¼ hrs.). The line winds up to *Jám*, *Radkasdia*, and (24 M.) **Oravicza** (856 ft.; *Krone;* cab to town 40 kr., to Steyerdorf 2 fl., to Resicza 8 fl.; pop. 4115, Germans and Roumanians), with gold, silver, and copper mines. (To the E., 4½ M., lies the pretty summer resort *Marilla*, 2291 ft.) Stations *Majdan*, *Lissava*, *Krassova* (highest point on the line), and (45 M.) *Anina* (1930 ft.), which with *Steyerdorf* (2142 ft.), 2½ M. to the S., is the centre of a great coal and iron-mining industry.] — 66 M. *Weisskirchen*, Hung. *Fehértemplom* (Traube; Krone; omn. 10, cab 50 kr.), prettily situated among vineyards. 75 M. **Báziás** *(Rail. Rest.; *Hôtel Bauer)*, see p. 363.

The train now follows the right bank of the *Béga* to *Temesvár-Fabrik*, *Remete*, *Rékás*, *Topolovecz*, and *Belincz-Kiszető*, crosses the Béga, and enters the fertile valley of the *Temes*. 225½ M. **Lugos** *(König von Ungarn)*, a prosperous town with 12,550 inhab., capital of the County of Krassov, and seat of a United Greek bishop, consists of *Deutsch-Lugos* on the left bank of the Temes and *Romanisch-Lugos* on the right. It formed the last seat of the Hungarian government in August, 1849.

233 M. *Gavosdia;* 242 M. *Kavarán-Szákul;* 249 M. **Karánsebes** *(Rail. Rest.; Grüner Baum;* cab to the town 1 fl. 24 kr., omn. 30 kr.), capital of the Comitat of Szöreny, a small town at the influx of the *Sebes* into the Temes, and seat of a non-united Greek bishop, with 5500 inhab., chiefly Roumanians. Near it are the mines and foundries of *Ferdinandsberg*, *Ruhkberg*, and *Ruzskitza*. The valley of the Temes contracts. The train ascends more rapidly, and at *Teregova* leaves the Temes, which rises on the *Semenik* (4750 ft.), 15 M. to the W. At (273½ M.) **Porta Orientalis** (1690 ft.) we reach the highest point of the line (tunnel of 1100 yds.), and then descend through picturesque scenery to *Kornia* (1162 ft.) and the valley of the *Mehadica*, in which lies (287 M.) *Jablanicza* (762 ft.). Entering the valley of the *Bela*, we next reach (291½ M.) **Mehadia,** the Roman colony *Ad Mediam*, a thriving little town with a few Roman remains. 294 M. Station *Herculesbad*, at the confluence of the Bela and the *Cerna* (omn. to the baths 60 kr., carr. 2 fl.).

A road leads from the station, crossing the Cerna by a suspension-bridge, to the **Hercules-Bad**, Hung. *Hercules-Fürdö* (519 ft.; *Ferdinands-Hof*, *Franzenshof*, **Franz-Josefs-Hof*, **Rudolfshof*, *Kurhaus*, &c.; several

restaurants), beautifully situated in the romantic rocky ravine of the Cerna, 3 M. to the N.E. The numerous hot springs (125-146° Fahr.), which several inscriptions prove to have been known to the Romans (*Thermae Herculis*), relieve chronic rheumatism and other ailments. Some of them rise in the limestone rocks and are strongly impregnated with sulphur; others, without mineral ingredients, resembling those of Gastein, rise in the granite. Of the latter the oldest and most copious is the *Hercules Spring*, which rises in a jet 18 inches thick. Handsome **Kursalon* in the Byzantine style, containing concert-rooms, a café, etc.; on each side, under arcades, is the *Bazaar*. Baths in the *Neue Bad*, the *Elisabethbad*, etc. The valley is so deep and narrow that the sun appears late and disappears early. The mornings and evenings are therefore pleasantly cool, even in the hottest weather. Pleasant paths traverse the grand valley in all directions. (Carriages and saddle-horses on hire.)

The line now traverses the charming Cerna valley, with its vineyards and peach-orchards, enclosed by mountains. Near stat. *Toplecz* are the remains of a Turkish aqueduct, many arches of which are still standing. 305½ M. **Orsova** (*Rail. Rest.*), the last station in Austria; custom-house examination for travellers from Roumania; the station is 1¼ M. from the steamboat-quay (cab 1 fl. 20 kr.); comp. p. 364. We now cross the frontier to (308½ M.) **Verciorova** (**Rail. Rest.*), terminus of the Austro-Hungarian Railway, and custom-house station for travellers entering Roumania.

From Verciorova to Bucharest (237½ M.; rail in 9-11½ hrs.). The train follows the left bank of the Danube and leads through the *Iron Gates* (p. 364) to *Skela Gladova* and (11 M.) *Turn-Severin* (Europe), a busy Roumanian town, with the remains of the grand bridge of Trajan and other Roman relics. Then by *Krajova*, *Slatina*, *Piteshti*, and *Titu* to *Bucharest* (p. 421).

63. From Budapest to Debreczin, Szatmár, and Máramaros Sziget.

275 M. Railway (*Theiss Line* and *Hungarian N.E. Railway*) in 13½ hrs.

To (45½ M.) *Czegléd*, see p. 365; to (111 M.) *Püspök-Ladány*, see p. 374. The line traverses dreary, sandy plains, the country of the Hajduks. Stations *Kaba*, *Szoboszló*, and *Ebes*.

137½ M. **Debreczin** (**Weisses Ross; Frohner; Krone*, R. 1 fl.; steam-tramway to the town), an important commercial town with 57,000 inhab., chiefly Protestants, lies in a sandy, but fertile plain. The Prot. *College* for students of theology and law, one of the most frequented in Hungary (2000 stud.), founded in 1531, possesses a library of 100,000 vols., a botanic garden with palm-house, and various collections. At the end of the broad street leading from the station into the town is a large Protest. *Church*, from the pulpit of which, on 14th April, 1849, Kossuth proclaimed the overthrow of the Hapsburg dynasty. In the promenade beyond the church are a bronze statue to the popular Hungarian poet *Csokonay*, and a monument (dying lion on a pedestal of rock) to the Honvéds who fell at the battle of Debreczin on 2nd Aug. 1849. The town has two other Prot. churches, a *Roman Catholic Church*, with two handsome towers, and a handsome *Theatre*. The four annual *Fairs*, held

in the suburb of *Ispotály*, are important, and the horse-market is famous. The town is connected by eight gates with the suburbs, around which extends a vast plain. — In the *Grosse Wald*, to the N. of the town, is a Bad, much visited in summer.

Branch-line (35½ M., in 3 hrs.) to *Büd Szt. Mihály*, to the N.W., in the plain of the Theiss.

From Debreczin to Miskolcz (85 M.; rail in 5 hrs.). This line runs to the N. across the vast plain of the Hajduks. Stations *Hadház*, *Téglás*, *Új-Fehértó* (on a small lake, to the left); 31 M. *Nyiregyháza* (Lambert; Mayer; pop. 27,000), junction for *Csap* and *Unghvár*, to the N.E. (p. 378), and for *Nagy Kálló*, *Nyirbátor*, and (35 M.) *Mátészalka*, to the S.E. On a salt pond, 1½ M. to the E., lie the unpretending baths of *Sóstó*, beneficial in cases of rheumatism and scrofula. To the N.W. of (40 M.) *Királytelek* the Hegyallja Mts. become visible; to the S. is the isolated hill of Tokaj. Beyond (46½ M.) *Rakamaz* the line traverses a plain, wooded at places, and flooded in spring, by means of a lofty embankment, and crosses the *Theiss*.

50½ M. **Tokaj** (*Adler*, Hung. *Sás;* pop. 4800), far famed for its wine, lies at the confluence of the *Bodrog* and Theiss. The *Hegyallja Mts.*, the S. spur of which is the hill of Tokaj, yield about 3½ million gallons of Tokaj wine annually (the five qualities of which are known as Essenz, Ausbruch, Masslasch, Szamarodny, and Ordinari). Besides Tokaj, the neighbouring towns of *Mád*, *Tálya*, and *Tarczal* are also noted for their wines. The fame of the wines of Tokaj is due to the excellence of the soil ('nyirok', or disintegrated trachyte) and of the species of grapes ('formint'), and also to the extreme care bestowed on the vineyards and on the process of wine-making. King Bela IV. is said to have introduced the vine, as well as vine-dressers, from Italy in the 13th century. Many of the vineyards belong to government. The wine produced in this district, including the genuine Tokaj, averages 18 million gallons annually.

The line skirts the S. side of the Tokaj hill, which is vine-clad to a height of 270 ft. Stations *Tarczal*, *Mád-Zombor*, *Szerencs*, with a château of the Rákóczy family (junction for *Sátoralja-Ujhely*, 28½ M., in 1½-2 hrs.; see p. 378), *Harkány*, *Tisza-Lucz*. The line crosses the *Hernád*, and at (82 M.) *Zsolcza* reaches the Pest and Kaschau line (R. 66). 85 M. *Miskolcz* (p. 375).

Stations *Vámos-Pércs* (a town of the Hajduks), *Ér-Mihályfalva* (branch to *Grosswardein*, see p. 374), *Szaniszló*. Fertile country, owned chiefly by Count Károlyi. 181 M. *Nagy-Károly* (Hirsch; pop. 13,500), with a château and park of Count Károlyi, capital of the Szatmár County (junction for *Sarmaság*, *Zilah*, and *Szilágy-Somlyó*). We next traverse the marshy plain of the *Kraszna*. 190 M. *Kis Majtény*.

203½ M. **Szatmár-Németi** (*Rail. Rest.; Krone;* pop. 20,700), a royal free town, founded by Queen Gisela early in the 11th cent. as a German colony, lies on both banks of the *Szamos*. In the market-place rises the handsome *Cathedral*, with its dome and Corinthian portico. In front of it is a marble bust of the Hungarian poet *Kölscey*.

To Nagybánya, 38 M., branch in 3-3½ hrs., by *Udvari*, *Aranyos Medgyes* (with castle of 13th cent.), *Apa*, and *Szinyérváralja* (on the S. slope of the *Avás*, station for the baths of *Bikszád*, *Túrvekony*, both with alkaline-muriatic springs, and *Vamfalú Büdössár*, with sulphur-springs). 38 M. **Nagybánya** (carr. to town 60 or 40 kr.), formerly *Frauenbach*, Hung. *Asszonypatak*, a royal free town with 9800 inhab., was founded in the 11th cent. as a Saxon colony. Mining and the vine-culture are the industries here. Pleasant grounds in the *Stadtwäldchen*, and fine view from the *Kreuzberg*. Excursions: through the *Fernezel* valley with its foundries,

across the *Polyana Izwora*, and to the top of the *Rozsaly* (4583 ft.); to *Felsöbánya*, a mining town with 5758 inhab., the sulphur-baths of *Bajfalu*, and, *Kapnikbánya;* thence either across the *Guttin* (4750 ft.) and by the sulphur-baths of *Bréb* to *Máramaros Sziget*, or by the *Rotunda* (3486 ft.) and through the valley of *Sztrimbuli* to *Tökés* in Transylvania. (Ascent of the *Czibles*, see p. 372.)

We now traverse a swampy plain and approach the spurs of the Carpathians. Stations *Mikola*, *Halmi*, *Fekete Ardó* (with an old church containing frescoes). 231 M. **Királyháza** *(Rail. Rest)*, junction of the line from Kaschau (R. 67). On an isolated hill is the ruin of *Királyháza* or *Nyalabvár*. We cross the Theiss, and ascend to its sources in the County of Máramaros, a basin of the principal chain of the Carpathians. The narrow ravine near *Vörösmárt* is very picturesque. Near (246 M.) *Huszt* are the ruins of the castle of that name, of the 11th cent., destroyed by lightning in 1766. 253 M. *Bustyaháza*, station for *Bad Visk* on the opposite bank of the Theiss, with its chalybeate, alkaline, and muriatic spring (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.; to Técsö 3-4 fl.), amidst beautiful beech-forest. 258 M. *Técsö*, with cement and glass works. 262½ M. *Taraczköz*, junction of a goods-line to *Nyeresmicze* in the valley of the *Taracz* and *Tereselpatak* in the valley of the *Kobila*.

275 M. **Máramaros Sziget** (*Krone; Jägerhorn*, R. from 1 fl.; cab from station to town 80 kr., at night 1 fl.; omn. 20, at night 25 kr.; carr. per day 6 fl.; pop. 14,800), capital of the Comitat of Máramaros, is beautifully situated at the influx of the *Iza* into the Theiss. To the E. rise the wooded Carpathians, usually capped with snow. The fairs annually held here present a curious mixture of nationalities (chiefly Ruthenians, also Roumanians, Germans, Magyars, Gipsies, Slovaks, Armenians, etc.).

The wooded and mountainous Environs, which abound in game (including the bear and the lynx), are very picturesque, and may be safely explored, though less comfortably than the Tátra. Information as to guides and horses may be obtained from the local magistrates, the foresters, or the curés; also from Herr *Karl Siegmeth* at Sátoralja-Ujhely, inspector of the N. Hungarian Railway and vice-president of the E. Carpathian mountaineering club.

The neighbouring Salt Mines, which have been worked for centuries, deserve a visit. At *Akna Szlatina* (carr. 1 fl., there and back 2½-3 fl.; permission at the mining office, each person 40 kr.) is the *Kunigunde Mine* (shown 7-11 a.m.; electric light). At *Rónaszék* (reached by the salt-railway on Mon., Wed., Frid. in 1¾ hr., or by carr. in half-a-day) is the *Apaffy Mine*, with a subterranean salt lake 292 ft. deep. We may also visit *Sugatag* (salt-railway on Tues., Thurs., Sat. in 1¾ hr.), go through the *Iza* valley to the baths of *Bréb*, and ascend the *Guttin* (see above).

The Sources of the Theiss (3-4 days) may be visited by ascending the valley of the Theiss to *Bocskó* — (whence a road to the left leads to the finely situated chalybeate baths of *Kabola Polyana*, from which we may ride in 4 hrs. to the top of the *Opressa*, 4870 ft., a superb point of view) — to *Lonka* (with a shooting-lodge of the late Crown Prince Rudolph), to *Rónapolyana* (at the influx of the *Vissó* into the Theiss), and to the disused iron-works of *Trebusa-Fehérpatak* (Inn; ascent of *Popp Ivan* and *Hoverla*, see below). Then by a good road (the 'Magyar Road') to *Bocskó-Rahó*, the small baths of *Borkút Kvassi*, and (20 M. from M.-Sziget) *Körösmezö* (Inn of Frau Hansulovits), near which are petroleum-springs. Thence (4½ hrs.,

bridle-path; or drive as far as the *Absinecz-Klause*) through the valley of the *Tiszsora* or Black Theiss to the top of the *Okola* (with club-hut) and to the *Sources of the Theiss*. Return by the same route. Or follow the valley of the *Turbat* to the (4 hrs.) *Turbatklause* (bed at the forester's), and go by *Brustura* to (4½ hrs.) *Königsfeld* (Királymezö), a small German bath. A little above it, to the right, is the colony of *Deutsch-Mokra* (forester's house). Excursion to the *Deutsche Alpe* (5088 ft.) with its dairy-farm.

From *Trebusa* (see above) we may ascend the three-peaked **Popp Ivan** (6366 ft.): 1st day, ride in 6 hrs. to the refuge-hut (sleep); 2nd day, walk to the top in 1½ hr. (extensive view). Descent across the *Berlebacska* to the Klause or timber-dam in the valley of the *Kvasznі*, and to *Bogdan* or *Luhi* (bed at the forester's). Bridle-path thence nearly to the (6 hrs.) summit of the **Hoverla** (6843 ft.). Descent by the *Kozmiecsek-Klause* to *Körösmezö* (see above).

To the E. of *Rónapolyana* (see above) opens the interesting **Vissó Valley**. At (7 hrs. drive) *Felsö Vissó*, to the left, diverges the romantic *Wasserthal*, which leads by *Fajna* (forester's house) to the primitive chalybeate baths of *Suliguli*. Thence across the *Torojaga* (6363 ft.) or through the *Katamara Valley* (with pyrite-mines) and the *Czisla Valley* (with the Alexander-Quelle) to *Borsabánya*. — Beyond *Felsö Vissó* is (3 M.) *Moiszin*, starting-point for the ascent (6 hrs.) of the *Buhajeska* (6780 ft.) and the *Pietrosz* (7563 ft.), the highest of the Máramaros Mts. (for experts only; a night in the open air). Descent to *Borsa* (bed at the postmaster's). Good road thence over the *Prisztop* (4653 ft.) to the valley of the *Goldene Bistritz*. About 11 M. beyond the pass the road to *Rodna* diverges to the right. Passing *Kirlibaba* we descend the Bistritz valley to *Jacobeni* on the *Bistritz* and *Suczawa* road (p. 420).

To the S. of Máramaros Sziget the **Iza Valley** (carr. in 7 hrs.) leads to *Dragomérfalva*. Thence ascend to the *Karls-Refuge* and the (3 hrs.) top of the *Czibles* (5716 ft.; grand view). Back the same way, or descend to Tökés and Kapnikbánya (p. 371), or to Oláh Lapos in Transylvania (see p. 419).

64. From Grosswardein to Essegg and Villány.

243 M. Railway *(Alföld-Fiume Line)* in 20½ hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.

Grosswardein, see p. 374. The line crosses the *Körös*. Scenery unattractive. Stations *Less*, *Cseffa*, *Szalonta* (a large village with 12,650 inhab.; near it the ruined castle of *Béla*), *Kötegyán*, *Sarkad*. We now traverse the extensive swamps of the Körös. 45½ M. *Gyula* (a town with 19,990 inhab. and two châteaux of Count Wenkheim); 55½ M. **Csaba** (*Rail. Rest.*; junction of the Szolnok and Arad line, p. 367).

Stations *Gerendás*, *Csorvás*, *Orosháza* (pop. 18,038), *Sámson*, *Kutvölgy*, *Hód Mezö Vásárhely* (Schwarzer Adler, Hung. Fekete Sás; Hirsch, Hung. Szarvas), a town with 55,500 inhab. At (105 M.) *Algyö* we cross the *Theiss*. 111 M. **Szegedin** (p. 365), junction of the Pest and Temesvár line (R. 62).

123 M. *Horgos* (junction for *Zenta*, a town of 21,000 inhab., where Prince Eugene defeated the Turks in 1697, and *Alt-Becse* on the Theiss, see p. 366); 131 M. *Palics*, with favourite salt-baths, on the lake of that name, which is well stocked with fish. 136½ M. **Maria-Theresiopel,** Hung. *Szabadka* (*Stadt Pest; Lamm;* cab to town 1 fl. 20 kr.; in the town, ¼ hr., 50 kr.), an agricultural town with 72,700 inhab. (many Servians), resembling a large village, in

the *Bácska*, the richest corn-district of Hungary. This is the junction of the Pest and Belgrade line (R. 61); branch to (37½ M.) *Baja*, see p. 359. Stations *Tavankut*, *Bajmok*, *Militics*. 173 M. **Zombor** *(Jägerhorn*, Hung. *Vadászkurt)*, capital of the Bácska, a straggling town with 26,400 inhab., thoroughly Hungarian, with unpaved streets, sandy and dusty in dry weather and atrociously muddy in wet. The line crosses the *Franzens-Kanal* (p. 360). Stations *Priglevitza Szt. Iván*, *Szonta*, *Gombos-Bogojevo* (Rail. Rest., where we cross the Danube by a steam-ferry), *Erdöd* (p. 360; a Slavonic village, with a ruined castle; near it a château of Count Palffy). 199½ M. **Dálja** *(Rail. Rest.)*, also on the Danube (p. 360).

From Dálja to Bosnisch-Brod (64½ M.; rail in 3¾ hrs.; fares 3 fl. 50, 2 fl. 80, 1 fl. 75 kr.). We follow the right bank of the Danube to (10 M.) *Vukovár*, at the influx of the *Vuka* into the Danube (p. 360), and then turn to the W. Small stations. Staple products, dried plums and sliwowitz, or plum-brandy. From (19½ M.) *Vincovce* a branch goes to (31 M.) *Gunja-Brčka* on the Save (p. 355). Next stations: 26 M. *Ivankova*; 39½ M. *Vrpolje* (branch to *Samac*), beyond which the *Dill Mts.* appear on the right; 46 M. *Andrievce*. 60 M. **Slavonisch-Brod** *(Eduard; Gelbes Haus;* at both, R., L., A. 1 fl. 40, omn. 70 kr.; *Rail. Rest.*), the ancient *Marsonia*, a town and fortress with 5300 inhab., lies on the left bank of the Save. It is a station of the Save steamers (p. 355) and a great depôt of the trade of Bosnia. Above the town are the small fortress and the railway and road bridge. The train crosses the Save. 64½ M. *Bosnisch-* or *Bosna-Brod* (p. 355), a village on the right bank of the Save, junction of the line to Sarajevo (R. 85).

206 M. *Dráva-Szarvas*. 215½ M. **Essegg,** Hung. *Eszék* (*Hôtel de l'Europe*, R. from 80 kr.; *Goldnes Kreuz*, Hung. *Arany Kereszt; Wolf*, Hung. *Farkas;* pop. 19,600), a town on the right bank of the *Drave*, the Roman *Mursa*, is the capital of the Veröcz County, and of Slavonia. It was frequently destroyed in the Turkish wars, so that few old buildings are left. The town consists of four parts, the upper, the lower, the new town, and the fortress. In the lower town is the handsome Comitatshaus. — Steamboat on the Drave, see p. 360.

The train crosses the Drave, and turns to the N.W. Stations: *Dárda*, *Laskafálva*, *Baranyavár-Monostor* (with the ruins of a Turkish fort), *Magyar Boly*. 243 M. **Villány** (p. 358).

65. From Budapest to Klausenburg.

248½ M. Railway in 8½-13 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.

To (6 M.) *Rákos*, see p. 375. Eight small stations. The ninth is *Ujszász*, with Baron Orczy's stud (branch to *Hatvan*, p. 379; to *Jász-Apáti*, with its large stud, 20 M., rail in 2½ hrs.).

63 M. **Szolnok** (*König von Ungarn; Krone; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 20,700) lies at the confluence of the *Theiss* and the small *Zagyva*. Large salt-magazines, important timber-traffic, and brisk navigation.

To Szentes, 48 M., branch by *Kun Szt. Márton* in 4½-5 hrs. — Steamer on the Theiss, up to *Tiszafüred* and down to *Szegedin* (p. 365) twice a week. — To *Arad* and *Temesvár*, see R. 62.

The train crosses the Theiss. 69½ M. *Szajol* (where the Arad line diverges, p. 367). Stations *Török Szt. Miklós*, *Fegyvernek* (with an estate and stud of Baron Baldacsy), *Kis-Ujszállás* (junction of the

line from Gyoma, p. 367, to *Kaál-Kápolna* and *Kis Terenne*, p. 379), *Karczag*. 111 M. **Püspök-Ladány** *(Rail. Rest.)*, junction for Debreczin (R. 63). A monotonous plain is now traversed. Four stations. Then *Mezö-Keresztes*, where a great battle with the Turks was fought in 1596. Beyond *Bors*, in the distance, appear the hills of Grosswardein, the spurs of the Transylvanian Carpathians.

153 M. **Grosswardein,** Hung. *Nagyvárad* (**Schwarzer Adler*, Hung. *Fekete Sas*, R. from 1 fl.; **Grüner Baum*, Hung. *Zöldfa*, same charges; *Lamm*, Hung. *Barany*, moderate; *Apollo; Wöber*, nearest the station; *Rail. Rest.;* cab to station 50 kr., at night 1 fl.; in town, 1/4 hr. 20, 1/2 hr. 30, 1 hr. 60 kr.; with two horses, to station 80 kr., at night 2 fl.; to *Felixbad* and *Bischofsbad* 1 1/2 or 2 1/2 fl.), a pleasant town with 38,250 inhab., on both banks of the *Körös*, which is crossed by two bridges, consists of the inner town and three suburbs, the *Várad-Olaszi*, *Várad-Velencze*, and *Váralja*. One of the oldest towns in Hungary, destroyed by the Tartars in the 13th cent., under Turkish rule in 1663-92, and temporary seat of the Hungarian government in 1849, it is now the residence of three bishops, a Roman Catholic, a Greek, and a Greek Orthodox. The palace of the Romish bishop in *Várad-Olaszi* is a handsome rococo structure, adjoining the tasteless Cathedral of last century. In the Stadtplatz are the two Greek cathedrals and the small church of St. Ladislaw. The *Calvary Church*, with dome and semicircular colonnades, on a height 1/2 hr. N.E., commands a fine view. The slopes to the N. and E. of the town yield excellent wine. At *Hajó*, 6 1/2 M. to the S. (rail. in 1/2 hr., see below), are the *Felix* and the *Bishop's Baths* (Hung. *Felix és Püspök-Fürdö*), which were known to the Romans. Warm springs, 92-103° Fahr., without mineral ingredients.

To Er-Mihályfalva (41 M.; rail in 4 1/2 hrs.). The train skirts vine-clad hills. Stations *Várad-Püspöki*, *Bihar*, *Ér-Diószeg*, and *Székelyhid* (branch to *Margita*). Then through the wine-growing *Érmellek* to *Ér-Selind* and (41 M.) *Ér-Mihályfalva* (p. 370).

From Grosswardein to *Essegg* and *Villány*, see R. 64. — To *Kót*, 33 M. to the S.E., in the valley of the *Schnelle Körös*, rail in 3 hrs.

From Grosswardein to Vaskoh (68 M.; rail in 7 1/2 hrs.). Stations *Várad-Velencze*, *Felix-Fürdö* (see above), *Magyar-Gyepes*, *Szombatsag-Rogoz* (branch to *Dobrest*). At (37 1/2 M.) *Gyánta* we rech the *Fekete Körös*, which we follow to *Belényes-Ujlak*, *Belényes*, *Szudrics*, and (68 M.) *Vaskoh*, picturesquely situated at the base of the *Bihar* (6070 ft.).

The train crosses the Körös, the valley of which it now follows. Scenery more attractive. Stations *Várad-Velencze*, *Mezö-Telegd*, *Elesd*, *Rév*. The engineering of the line here is interesting; tunnels, cuttings, bridges in rapid succession. 191 M. *Brátka;* near it, at *Baulaka*, a large stalactite cavern. 197 M. *Bucsa*, 204 M. *Csucsa* (first station in Transylvania), 208 M. *Kis-Sebes*, 217 1/2 M. *Bánffy-Hunyad* (fine view of the lofty *Vlégyasza* to the right). The line ascends in long bends, affording fine views, and beyond a long tunnel and a lofty viaduct descends into the *Nádas Valley*. Stations *Jegenye*, *Egeres* (with an old château), *Magyar-Gorbó*, *Magyar-Nádas*.

248 1/2 M. **Klausenburg,** Hung. *Kolozsvár*, see p. 417.

66. From Budapest to Kaschau and Eperjes.

Railway to Kaschau, 169½ M., in 6-7½ hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); from Kaschau to Eperjes, 20 M., in 1¼ hr. (fares 1 fl., 80 kr., 50 kr.).

Budapest, see p. 337. We start from the Central Station. The train passes the cemetery and the Hungarian railway-workshops. 3 M. *Steinbruch*, Hung. *Köbánya*, with breweries and a huge pig-fattening farm (szállás). We cross the plain of *Rákos* (p. 346). 6 M. *Rákos*, junction for Klausenburg (R. 65). Then *Rákos-Keresztúr*, *Rákos-Csaba*, *Péczel*, *Isaszegh* (where Prince Windischgrätz was defeated by the Hungarians under Görgey and Klapka in 1849). 23 M. **Gödöllö**, with a royal château and beautiful park. The country becomes hilly; the train ascends in a long bend, and crosses the watershed between the Danube and the Theiss. On a height to the left lies the monastery of *Besnyö*, a resort of pilgrims. 33 M. *Aszód*, with a château of Baron Podmanizky; 39 M. *Tura*. 43 M. **Hatvan** (**Rail. Rest.; Hôtel Elisabeth*), a small town on the *Zagyva*, with a château of Prince Grassalkovich, junction for Oderberg (p. 379).

To Szolnok, 42 M., rail in 3 hrs., viâ *Jászberény*, a market-town on the *Zagyva*. *Szolnok*, see p. 373.

56 M. *Vámos-György*.

Branch (8 M.; in 35-40 min.) to **Gyöngyös** (*Krone; Lamm; Engel*; pop. 15,896), at the base of the volcanic *Mátra*, which extends from this point to Erlau, and yields the excellent Erlauer wine (Hung. Egribor). Brisk trade in wine and grain. (Carr. and pair 1 fl. per hour; whole day 4 fl.) To the N., ¾ hr., lies *Bene* (1115 ft.), a health-resort, whence the *Kékes* (3314 ft.), the highest peak of the Mátra, it ascended by a good path in 3½ hrs. (Tower with fine view.)

59 M. *Adács*; 62 M. *Karáksond*; 64½ M. *Ludas*; 72 M. *Kaál-Kápolna* (with tobacco-fields; junction of the line from Kis-Ujszállás to *Kis-Terenne*, p. 379); 79½ M. *Füzes-Abony*.

Branch Line in ¾ hr. to (10½ M.) **Erlau**, Hung. *Eger* (**Krone*, R. from 70 kr.; *Storch*), an ancient archiepiscopal town with 22,200 inhab., once fortified. In 1552 it sustained a memorable siege from the Turks, but was saved by the heroic conduct of the women. In 1596-1687 it fell under Turkish sway. Large modern *Cathedral* in the Italian style, erected by Archbishop Pyrker (d. 1847), with a handsome dome, and Corinthian porticoes at the W. front and at the ends of the transepts. The interior, borne by green marble columns with white capitals, is peculiar. The *Lyceum*, with a library and well-organised observatory, was erected by Archb. Esterházy in 1785. The town contains numerous churches, monasteries, schools, and charities. Opposite the church of the Brothers of Mercy is the fine *Minaret*, 115 ft. high, of an old mosque. Near the archiepiscopal park are the *Bishop's* and the *Rascian* Baths, well fitted up, with warm springs used as a remedy for cutaneous diseases. To the N.E., on a spur of the *Almágy*, is a ruined castle, converted by Pyrker into a Calvary and laid out in grounds, in which are the tombstone and a monument of *Dobó*, the gallant defender of Erlau against the Turks.

Stations *Mezö-Kövesd*, *Keresztes-Nyárád*, *Emöd*, *Nyék-Ládháza*.

113 M. **Miskolcz** (*Ungarische Krone; Drei Rosen; Stadt Pest; Rail. Rest.*; pop. 30,500), a busy trading town, capital of the County of Borsod, with seven churches (St. Stephen's, late-Gothic, 13th cent.), lies prettily at the mouth of the *Szinva Valley*. Large cellars in the *Avashegy*, a hill above the town.

Charming excursion, past the government railway-works (*Vasgyár*), to (5 M.) *Diósgyör, picturesquely situated in the *Szinva Valley*, at the foot of the *Bükk*, with a ruined castle. About 1½ M. beyond the village begins a romantic **Ravine*, watered by the brawling *Garadna*, and containing numerous stamping-mills. (To the colony of *Felsö Hámor* ½ hr.) — The baths of **Tapolcza** (plain, but good, R. from 30 kr.), with warm springs rising in a pond, lie 3½ M. to the S.W. of Miskolcz.

From Miskolcz to *Fülek* and *Rosenau* (**Aggtelek Cavern*), see R. 69; to *Debreczin* and *Budapest*, see p. 370.

The line crosses the *Sajó*, an affluent of the Hernad. 118 M. *Zsolcza*, junction of the Debreczin line (R. 63). The picturesque valley of the *Hernad* is now traversed. Stations *Onga*, *Szikszó*, *Halmaj*, *Csobád*, *Forró-Encs*. To the right the *Hegyallja Mts.*, the E. slopes of which produce the famous Tokaj (comp. p. 370), with several ruined castles. Stations *Garadna* (with a château of Count Pechy), *Hidas-Németi*, *Abaujvár*, *Csány*.

170 M. **Kaschau,** Hung. *Kassa* (**Hôtel Schalkház*, with garden; **Schiffbeck; Széchenyi; Cafés Schalkház* and *Herdiczky*, also confectioners; cab to town 1 fl., but pleasanter to walk through the Széchenyi grounds; drive of ½ hr. 50 kr., whole day 5-6 fl.), an ancient royal free town with 29,200 inhab., on the right bank of the Hernad, consists of the regularly-built inner town, formerly a fortress, and three suburbs separated from it by a broad glacis. The town is the seat of various civil and military authorities, and carries on a brisk trade. The chief building is the **Church of St. Elizabeth*, the finest Gothic church in Hungary, begun from designs by the French architect Villard d'Honnecourt in the reign of Andreas III. (1290-1301), and completed under Lewis I., in 1342-82, with double aisles, a polygonal choir, and two unfinished towers (the higher, to the N., covered with an unsightly modern roof). The W. and N. portals are adorned with statues and sculpturing in the best Gothic style (beginning of 14th cent.). In the interior is a magnificent canopy of the richest open-work, 66 ft. high, executed by Stephen Crom in 1472. Good modern stained glass. The late-Gothic high-altar, with four wings, is adorned with 48 early German paintings on a gold ground, attributed to Wohlgemuth. Adjacent to the S. portal is the staircase ascending to the roof, which is surrounded by an elegant open balustrade. The church has been under repair since 1877. The church of *St. Michael*, in the transition style of the 13th cent., has a graceful tower; the *Franciscan* is now the *Garrison Church;* the *Dominican* has damaged frescoes; the new *Protestant Church* is covered with a lofty dome. The *Upper Hungarian Museum* (adm. on Sun. 10-1, free; on Wed. 10-1, 20 kr.; at other times on application to the secretary) contains an interesting collection of antiquities and coins, a cabinet of natural history, and a library. The *Theatre* is the oldest in Hungary.

The Environs of Kaschau are rich in mineral springs. Among the hills, 3 M. to the N.W., are the baths of **Bankó** (carr. 1½ fl.; or a pleasant walk through the *Czermely Valley*). — To the N. are the small sulphur-baths of **Ludwigsquelle** (cab or omnibus in ½ hr.), near *Tihany*, a station

on the Kaschau and Eperjes railway (see below). — To the N.E. (12½ M.; carr. in 3 hrs., 5-6 fl.) lies **Ránk-Herlein** (1287 ft.; *Restaur.*), with an intermittent chalybeate spring, which from a depth of 1300 ft. sends forth a jet 60 ft. high every 6 hrs. — To the S., between *Csany* and *Alsó Myslye* (station on the Miskolcz and Szerencz railway, see below), lies **Alsó Kéked**, with its tepid sulphur-spring.

From Kaschau to Torna, 21½ M., a drive of 3½ hrs., by (5½ M.) *Szepsi* and the Premonstratensian abbey of *Jászó* (with its valuable archives and a fine stalactite grotto lately made accessible). **Torna** (*Göbel*, clean; carriages) lies picturesquely at the foot of the *Ruinenberg*, with its ruin said to date from the 13th cent. Near it are several interesting valleys and caves, where prehistoric antiquities have been found. Thus, to the right, the romantic *Szádelló Valley* near *Szádelló* (½ hr.), and the *Valley of Aj* near *Falucska*, a narrow gorge crossed by the *Ördöghid* ('devil's bridge', requiring a steady head). Half-a-day there and back. From Torna we may go to the W. (carriages daily, 6-7 fl.) to *Krasznahorka* (p. 382) and *Rosenau* (see p. 382), and to the S.W. by *Szin* and *Józsafö* to *Aggtelek* (see p. 382).

Stations *Tihany*, *Szt. István*, and (179 M.) *Abos*, junction of the Kaschau and Oderberg line (p. 378). The line to Eperjes crosses the *Swinka* by a lofty bridge and passes through the village of Abos in a deep cutting, beyond which we obtain a pleasing view of the fertile valley of the *Tarcza*. Stations *Lemes*, *Kende*.

189½ M. **Eperjes** (*Hôtel Stamm;* pop. 10,400), an old town on the Tarcza, still surrounded by walls, the capital of the County of Sáros, with several mediæval buildings, has been almost entirely re-erected since a great fire in 1887. The *Calvarienberg* on the S.W. side of the town commands a fine view. The strong saline spring and salt-works of *Soóvár* lie 1½ M. to the S.

To the N. of Eperjes (21½ M.; carr. in 4½ hrs., 6-7 fl.), lies **Bartfeld** (*Casino;* pop. 5403), a very ancient town, with a handsome Rathhaus of the 15th cent. The Gothic church of *St. Ægidius*, of the 14th cent. (undergoing restoration), contains finely carved choir-stalls and altars of the 15th and 16th centuries. — The baths of *Bartfeld* (R. in the Kurhaus from 80 kr.), 1½ M. to the N., formerly much patronised by the Hungarian and Polish aristocracy, have a strong chalybeate spring, impregnated with carbonic acid, used for drinking and bathing. Beautiful walks in the pine-forests.

From Eperjes to Neu-Sandec, 73 M., rail in 3½ hrs., by *Nagy Sáros* (with famous opal-mines) and *Orló* (Hungarian frontier, station for *Neu-Lublau*, 4 M. off, a chalybeate bath used by anæmic patients). Then (41½ M.) *Muszyna*, station for the baths of **Krynica** (three hotels and numerous lodging-houses) in Galicia, 5 M. to the N.E., with elegant public rooms, frequented by the Polish and Russian nobility. 50 M. *Zegiestów*, another small bath, prettily situated. 70 M. *Alt-Sandec*, whence a diligence runs twice daily in summer (in 5½ hrs.; 3 fl.) to (27 M.) **Szczawnica** (*Hôt. Gawronskich; Zum Attila; Casino*), another watering-place on the N. slopes of the Carpathians, with alkaline-muriatic springs (4000 patients). 73 M. *Neu-Sandec* (p. 405).

67. From Kaschau to Máramaros Sziget.

163 M. Railway in 10 hrs.; fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80, 4 fl.

Kaschau, see p. 376. The line runs at first parallel with the railway to *Miskolcz* (p. 376), then turns to the left, crosses the *Hernad* and the *Tarcza*, and at (9½ M.) *Alsó Myslye* begins to ascend the trachyte hill of Eperjes and Tokaj. Pleasing scenery, with many conical hills. On an eminence to the right of (19 M.) *Nagy-*

Szálancs is the ruined castle of *Szálancs*, with a well-preserved tower; to the left is a château of Count Forgách. Stations *Kozma* and (30½ M.) *Legenye-Mihály* (Rail. Rest.).

To Przemysl (165½ M.; rail in 10 hrs.). 11 M. *Töke-Terebes*, with a château of Countess Andrássy; a road leads hence to the W. over the *Dargó Pass* to *Ránk* (p. 377; a drive of 3-4 hrs.). 25 M. *Nagy-Mihály* (Widder; carr. to town 60 kr., per day 5 fl.), with a château of Count Sztáray. The château of *Vinna*, on an isolated hill to the N.E. (carr. in 1 hr., 2 fl.), commands a fine view. Attractive excursion: drive in 1½ hr. to *Bad Josza;* bridle-path to the (2 hrs.) *Antal Refuge* of the Hung. Carpathian Club; ascend in 20 min. to the top of the *Vihorlat* (3526 ft.), a superb point of view; then by a good path to the *Szinna Stone* (3304 ft.), two curious trachyte rocks; at their base lies the *Morske Oko* or *Beskiden-Meerauge* (2028 ft.), a fine mountain-lake. Descend past the outlet of the lake to the iron-works of *Felsö-Remete*, *Szobráncz*, and *Ungh vár* (see below) or *Nagy Mihály*, or to *Szinna* and through the broad *Cziroka Valley* to *Homonna* (see below).

The train passes the ruins of (l.) *Barkó* and (r.) *Jeszenö*. 40 M. *Homonna*, with a château of Count Andrássy. We now ascend the ravine of the *Laborcz*. 65 M. **Mezö-Laborcz** *(Rail. Rest.)*, whence we ascend rapidly to the hill which forms the Galician frontier. 67½ M. *Vidrány*, the last Hungarian station. At (77 M.) *Lupkow* a tunnel ¼ M. long. We then descend into the *Oslawa Valley*, to *Szczawne* (near wich is the health-resort of *Kulaszne*) and (105½ M.) *Neu-Zagórz* (p. 404). 165½ M. *Przemysl* (p. 400).

On the right rises the finely-shaped *Sátorhegy* ('tent hill'). 40½ M. **Sátoralja-Ujhely** *(Rail. Rest.; König von Ungarn; Jägerhorn; Casino)*, a wine-growing place, with 13,000 inhab., capital of the County of Zemplin and junction for the railway to Szerencs (p. 370). Near it is *Széphalom* (cab 1½ fl.), with the tomb of the Hungarian poet Kazinczy (d. 1831).

The train now enters the *Bodrogköz*, or plain of the *Bodrog*, which it crosses near (47½ M.) *Szomotor;* to the right is the ruin of *Nagy-Kövesd*. To the S., between the Bodrog and the Theiss, stretches a vast marshy expanse, called the *Hosszú Rét*. Stations *Nagy-Géres;* 55½ M. *Perbenyik*, with château and park of Count Majláth; 58 M. *Bély*, to the left of which is the Premonstratensian abbey of *Lelesz;* 65 M. **Csap** *(Rail. Rest.)*, the junction for the Nyiregyháza and Unghvár railway (p. 370).

To the N. (13 M.; rail in 51 min.) lies **Unghvár** (*Krone;* cab to town 80 kr., per day 6 fl.), an old town on the *Ungh*, with 11,850 inhab., capital of a county of the same name, the seat of a Greek Catholic bishop, with important potteries. The loftily situated castle, once strongly fortified, and now a seminary, commands a fine survey of the mountains and of the boundless plain to the S. — To the N.W. (9 M.) are the sulphur-baths of *Szóbrancz*. We may ascend the valley of the *Ungh* to (¾ hr.) the ruin of *Nyeviczke*, with a fine park, and skirt the Galician frontier (a drive of 9 hrs.) to the baths of *Uzsók* (near which are petroleum springs). Three days may be spent in going to *Turja Remete* and ascending through the *Sipo Valley* or the *Lyutta Valley* to the vast plateau of the *Polonina Runa* (4865 ft.). To the S.E. of Unghvár (14 M.) is *Szerednye*, noted for its wine.

To the S. are the extensive low-lands of the *Theiss*. 75 M. *Bátyu* (Rail. Rest.).

From Bátyu to Lemberg by Munkács and Ławoczne (157 M.; rail in 14½ hrs.). 16 M. **Munkács** (*Stern*, R. from 1 fl. 20 kr.; cab to town 80 kr., to the fortress 70 kr., hr. 1 fl., day 6 fl.), a cramped little town on the

Latorca (with 10,550 inhab.). The old fastness of *Munkács*, or *Vár Palánka*, of the 14th cent., situated on a trachyte rock, 197 ft. high, 1 M. to the S., is celebrated for its heroic defence by Helene Zrinyi, wife of the insurgent Tököly, against the Imperial troops, who besieged it for three years before they succeeded in capturing it (1688). It was afterwards used as a state-prison (where the Hungarian poet Kazinczy and Prince Alexander Ypsilanti, a hero of the Greek War of Independence, were once confined), and is now a reformatory. On Count Schönborn's vast estates near Munkács (about 880 sq. M. in area) are numerous German colonies. Beyond Munkács the finely engineered line skirts the richly wooded E. Beskid Mts. 20 M. *Frigyesfalva (Friedrichsdorf)*, with iron-works, where we cross the *Latorca*. Then past (r.) *Bereg Szt. Miklós*, with a castle of the 16th cent., to (28 M.) *Piszkia*, where we enter the basin of Szolyva. The old road to Galicia turns here to the N. through the *Pinya Valley* (rich in mineral waters, such as those of *Polena* in the valley of the Great Pinya, *Paulova*, *Ploszko*, and *Olenyova* on the Little Pinya) and leads by *Alsó Verecke* at the base of the *Huszla* or *Pekuj* (4610 ft.). The train follows the Latorca to (32½ M.) *Szolyva-Hársfalva* (Ger. *Lindendorf*), a small chalybeate bath (R. from 80 kr.; pension 10½ fl. per week), and turns to the N. into the romantic and sequestered valley of the *Vicsa*, which it crosses twelve times. 39 M. *Vócsi*, with a shooting-box of Count Schönborn (where deer abound). To the right is the *Sztoj*, the highest of the E. Beskid Mts. (5509 ft.; 'Kaiser-steg', a bridle path, nearly to the top). Many viaducts and tunnels. 61 M. *Beszkid*, where the *Beszkid Tunnel*, more than 1 M. long, crosses the Galician frontier. 66 M. *Ławocne*, the first Galician station. Then down the *Opor Valley* to (77 M.) *Tuchla* and (87 M.) *Skole*. At (92½ M.) *Synowodsko* we reach the broad *Stryj Valley* (p. 404). 157 M. *Lemberg*, see p. 401.

81 M. *Som;* 90 M. *Beregszász*, on the *Borsa*, at the base of vine-clad hills, capital of the County of Bereg; 103 M. *Tisza-Ujlak*, a market-town on the Theiss; 112 M. *Nagy-Szöllös*, with a ruined castle and a château of Baron Perényi. The train approaches the mountains on the N., crosses the Theiss, and reaches (117 M.) *Királyháza* (Rail. Rest.), where it joins the line from Debreczin (p. 371). Thence to (163 M.) *Máramaros Sziget*, see R. 63.

68. From Budapest to Oderberg.

271 M. Railway to Ruttek, 194 M., in 7½-11 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.); to Oderberg, 270½ M., in 11-16 hrs. (fares 13 fl. 11, 9 fl. 73, 6 fl. 56 kr.).

To (43 M.) *Hatvan*, see p. 375. The line diverges here to the left from the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 66), and skirts the W. slope of the *Mátra*, traversing the Hungarian Erzgebirge, noted for mineral wealth. Stations *Lörinczi*, *Apcz-Szántó*, *Pászthó*, *Bátony*, and (71 M.) *Kis-Terenne*.

To Kaál-Kápolna (33½ M.; Mátra-Railway, in 3 hrs.). Pretty scenery as the train rounds the N.E. side of the *Mátra*. 16 M. *Parád Csevicze* (719 ft.), a bath with springs containing sulphur and carbonate of soda, in the valley of the *Tarna*, owned by Count Károlyi. 33½ M. *Kaál-Kápolna*. — The line intersects the lowlands of the Theiss, crosses the river at *Kis-Köre*, and goes on to (46 M.) *Kis-Ujszállás* (p. 373).

76½ M. *Pálfalva;* 78 M. *Salgó-Tarjan*, with a ruined castle and valuable coal-mines and iron-works; 83 M. *Samos-Ujfalu*. The line quits the pleasant valley of the *Zagyva*, crosses a valley in the *Medves* hills, and descends into the broad and fertile valley of the *Eipel*, or *Ipoly*, to (91½ M.) **Fülek** (650 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), with the

ruins of a once fortified castle of Count Berchtold. Branch-line to *Dobschau* and *Miskolcz*, see R. 69.

101½ M. *Losoncz* (Casino), a thriving town on the Eipel, in wooded environs, with a large cloth-factory, was entirely destroyed by the Russians in 1849. To the W., on the distant hills, rises the château of *Gács*, with its numerous towers, the seat of Count Forgách. Beyond (110 M.) *Lónyabánya* we enter the picturesque ravine of the *Szlatina*. 119 M. *Krivány-Gyetva;* opposite, to the right, on the plateau of *Dettva*, is a large Slovak village; to the left stands the loftily situated ruin of *Dévény*. 127 M. *Véghles-Szálatna*, with an old château of King Matthew Corvinus.

133½ M. **Altsohl,** Hung. *Zólyom* (968 ft.; *Traube*), an old town on the *Gran*. The *Schloss*, on the left bank of the Szlatina, erected in 1350, and still habitable, was often occupied by Matthew Corvinus.

To Neusohl and Zólyom-Brezó (34½ M.; branch-rail in 3¾ hrs.). 4 M. **Szliács** (1180 ft.), formely called the *Baths of Ribár*, a favourite watering-place, and one of the best organised in Hungary, with hot springs containing lime and iron, is visited chiefly by ladies (R. from 50 kr. to 3 fl. per day). 7½ M. *Farkasfalva*, with considerable mines. 13½ M. **Neusohl**, Hung. *Beszterczebánya (Mohr; Schwarzer Adler; Krebs;* pop. 7159), the seat of a bishop, and capital of the County of Sohl, is charmingly situated at the confluence of the Gran and the Bistritz. The German church contains a fine carved altar of the 14th cent. and an interesting old font. Near the town is a large silver-foundry. The copper and silver-mines of *Herrengrund* lie 4½ M. to the N. — 34½ M. *Zólyom-Brézó* (Slovak *Brezová*), with extensive government iron-works. (Branch to *Rhónicz*, noted for its enamel-works.)

141½ M. **Gran-Bresnitz,** Hung. *Garam-Berzencze (Rail. Rest.).* Branch Railway in 2 hrs. (fares 80, 40 kr.) to *Dilln* (Hung. *Bélabánya*) with an old Gothic church, situated on the *Halitscher Teich (Halics-Tó)*, a favourite point for excursions, and (141½ M.) **Schemnitz,** Hung. *Selmeczbánya* (1945 ft.; **Traube;* carr. and pair to town 1-1½ fl.; omn. 30 kr.; pop. 15,250), an old mining town, built in terraces in a deep ravine. Of the ancient town-walls three gate-towers still exist. The picturesque old *Schloss* at the W. end of the town, built in the 13th cent., is now a ruin, with the exception of a few rooms used as a prison. To the S. is a modern château, sometimes called the Jungfernschloss, now used as a fire-watch tower. Schemnitz is the seat of a famous mining and forestry academy, which attracted many German and foreign students until German was exchanged for Hungarian as the language of tuition. (Valuable archives and cabinet of minerals.) The miners in the middle ages were chiefly Germans, the mines having been worked by the Fuggers under Ferdinand I., but are now almost exclusively Slovakians. The yield of the mines, some of which extend under the town, is still considerable (1½ million fl. per annum), although small compared with its former value. A visit to them is interesting and easy (permission at the office). The longest shaft ('Kaiser-Josef II. Erbstollen') is 9 M. in length. Minerals sold by Hr. A. Rathgeb. — The interesting *Kalvarienkirche*, on a hill to the E. of the town (2385 ft.), commands the best survey of the environs. — To the S. lies *Szt. Antal*, with a château of the Duke of Coburg.

To the S.W. of Schemnitz (7 M.; diligence daily in 1½ hr.), in the *Eisenbach Valley*, lie the **Baths of Vihnye,** newly fitted up, the springs of which contain iron, lime, and carbonic acid. — To the W. of Schemnitz (7½ M.; a drive of 1½ hr.), in the *Valley of the Tepla*, are the baths of **Szkleno,** with sulphur and lime springs and natural vapour-baths in a cavern ('Höhlenbad').

The great embankment at Gran-Bresnitz, 98 ft. high, is one of the chief engineering features on the line. The train descends the valley of the Gran. On the left, below, is the ruin of *Sachsenstein*, Hung. *Saskö;* and further on is *Heiligenkreuz*, Hung. *Szt. Kereszt*, the summer-residence of the Bishop of Neusohl. We then turn to the right into the narrow valley of the *Javornik*. Several tunnels. 151½ M. *Bartos-Lehotka*, with an old church. Two more tunnels.

158 M. **Kremnitz,** Hung. *Körmöczbánya* (1805 ft.; *Hôt. Széchenyi; Goldner Adler;* pop. 9100), an old mining town surrounded with walls, situated in a deep valley, possesses famous gold and silver-mines, which are still very productive, although the richest veins are exhausted. The *Town Hall* in the chief Platz contains the interesting archives. Within the old *Castle* is the *Katharinen-Schlosskirche*, lately restored, with frescoes of the 15th cent. in partial preservation. Near the upper gate is the *Mint*, where the ducats of Kremnitz are struck; near it a fountain with a lofty jet. A conduit 15 M. long, which is said to have been constructed in the 14th cent., supplies the town with water for its industrial purposes, and a tunnel 9½ M. long, dating from 1852, drains the mines into the Gran.

Two more tunnels. Stations *Jánoshegy* (Ger. *Berg*), *József-Gösfüresz*, *Turcsek*. 176½ M. **Stubnya-Fürdö,** Ger. *Bad Stuben* (1680 ft.), a village on the *Stubna*, with magnesia and sulphur springs (R. from 70 kr.), known for two centuries past. 182 M. *Znyó-Váralja*, a market-town on the *Turócz* (pop. 1500). The line follows the broad valley of the Turócz. Stations *Rákó-Pribócz*, with an old château, *Turócz-Szt. Márton* and (194½ M.) **Ruttek,** Hung. *Rutka*, junction of the Kaschau-Oderberg line (p. 385). From Ruttek to (271 M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 71.

69. From Fülek to Bánréve, Dobschau, and Miskolcz.

Railway to *Dobschau*, 74 M., in 6 hrs. (fares 3 fl. 50, 2 fl. 80, 1 fl. 75 kr.); to *Miskolcz*, 59 M., in 5 hrs. (fares 3 fl., 2 fl. 40, 1 fl. 50 kr.).

Fülek, see p. 379. — The railway makes a long bend to the E. through a narrow valley. 7 M. *Ajnácskö*, a small bath, with a château of Baron Kemény; on the right rise the ruins of the castle of Ajnácskö. 10½ M. *Balogfalva;* 13 M. *Vargede;* 17 M. *Feled.*

To Theissholz (31 M.; rail in 3 hrs.). The line ascends the valley of the *Rima*. 5 M. *Jánosi*, with many villas. 7½ M. *Rimaszombat* (Drei Rosen; Huszar; Grüner Baum), a finely situated county town, with a government stud. We ascend the narrow valley, passing several châteaux and ruins. Near (23½ M.) *Nyustya* are the large *Likér Ironworks*, connected with the mines of *Vashegy* by a wire-rope railway. 31 M. **Theissholz,** Hung. *Tiszolcz* (pop. 3700), on a lofty plateau, has busy industries, iron-mines, and mineral springs. — To the N.E. lies (6 M) *Murány*, with an old castle, defended by the heroic Maria Szécsy in 1644 and 1670, now owned by the Duke of Coburg-Kohary. — From Murány we may go to the N.E. to *Pusztapole* (p. 383) and *Poprád;* or to the S.E. by *Gross-Rauschenbach* (Hung. *Nagy-Röcze*) to the valley of the *Sajó*.

The train follows the *Rima* to (24½ M.) *Rimaszécs*, with a

château of Baron Vay. 30½ M. **Bánréve,** junction of the line to Dobschau and of a mineral line to the coal and iron mines of *Nadasd.*

The line to DOBSCHAU, which gives access to the *Gömör Cavern District*, turns to the N. into the valley of the *Sajó*. From (40 M.) *Tornalja* (Grossmann; Tiger; Krone), a road leads N.E. to (5 M.; carr. there and back, including stay, 5 fl.) the ***Aggtelek Cavern,** Hung. *Baradla* ('steaming place'), one of the largest stalactite grottoes in Europe, hardly inferior to that of Adelsberg, and with its ramifications 5 M. in length.

The entrance to the cavern is a little to the left, above the village of *Aggtelek* (Inn). In the hut outside, belonging to the Carpathian Club, dwells in summer the gnide *Johann Glanicza.* (Information may also be obtained from Hr. *Daniel Baksay*, the Prot. pastor at Aggtelek. Admission 50 kr.; guide for the old cavern 1, for the whole 2 fl., porter ½ fl.; petroleum lamp 20 kr.; piece of magnesium-wire 10 kr.) To explore the whole cavern takes 16 hrs., but 4-5 hrs. suffice for the finest parts, the *Alte Höhle*, the *Beinhaus* (where antediluvian bones were found), the *Paradies*, with the finest stalactites, and the *Rettighöhle.* Several chambers in the *Neue Höhle* are of vast dimensions. — Between Aggtelek and *Pelsöcz* (see below; drive of 1½ hr.) are several other caverns: that of *Büdöstó* or *Domicza*, the *Csengölyuk* ('bell-hole'), entered by a deep shaft, and the *Szalánka Cavern.*

50½ M. *Pelsöcz*, with lead and tin mines. To the left appear the peaks of the Central Carpathians. The valley of the Sajó contracts. Near (53 M.) *Gombaszög* (with iron-works of Count Andrássy), to the right, is the *Plateau of Szilicz*, with the *Ice Cavern of Szilicz*, within an imposing rocky gateway. Near the station is the small *Leontine Cave.* 59 M. **Rosenau,** Hung. *Rozsnyó* (**Schwarzer Adler; Weinberger;* pop. 4850), the seat of a bishop, prettily situated. In the *Csucsom Valley*, ½ M. from the town (carr. 60, omn. 20 kr.), is the *Rosenau Bath.*

On the road to *Torna* (p. 377), on a rock about 1½ M. to the E., rises the castle of **Krasznahorka,** the property of Count Andrássy, by whom it has been restored, containing various antiquities and curiosities. — Ascent of the *Poz Való* (3986 ft.), affording a view of the Tátra, on foot 4 hrs., by ox-waggon 5 hrs.

63 M. *Bettlér*, with a château of the Nadasdy family; 66½ M. *Henczkó;* 68 M. *Alsó-Sajó.*

74 M. **Dobschau,** Hung. *Dobsina* (**Löffler;* omn. to town 20 kr., cab for 1, 2, 3 pers. 60, 1 fl., 1 fl. 20 kr., to the ice-cavern 4, 5, or 6 fl.; to the ice-cavern and Proprád 10-12 fl.), a town with 4700 inhab., chiefly Germans, is beautifully situated at the foot of the *Radzim* (3200 ft.). The iron, cobalt, and nickel mines in the *Zemberg* are very ancient. To the N. (4½ M.) lies the wild and beautiful **Valley of Stracena,* watered by the *Göllnitz*, which flows underground at places. From the *Felsenthor* or rock-gateway of Stracena a good road leads to the W., past the *Spitzenstein*, to the (4 M.) Inn *Zur Eishöhle.* From this point a pleasant path through the woods (with guide) leads to the (½ hr.) entrance of the ***Dobschau Ice Cavern,** one of the finest of the kind, discovered in 1870, and recently made accessible.

Electric illumination during the season 11-12 a.m., each pers. 2 fl. (temperature 32-37°; beware of chills). The area of the cavern or from Dobschau we may go to *Pusztapole* (Inn), at the foot of the *Königsberg* (*Kralova Hola*, 6375 ft.; ascended in 4 hrs. from the inn) and over the *Popova* (3460 ft.) to *Vernár*, and drive thence (19 M. in 5 hrs., 6 fl.) to *Poprád* (p. 386).

The railway from Bánréve to Miskolcz follows the valley of the *Sajó*. 34 M. *Putnok*, with a château of Count Serényi. Then *Vadna*, *Barczika*, *Sajó-Szt. Péter* (on the left *Vámos*, with a château of Count Degenfeld). 59 M. **Miskolcz** (p. 375).

70. From Pressburg to Tyrnau and Sillein.

Valley of the Waag.

126 M. Railway in 4¼-9 hrs.; fares 7 fl. 83, 6 fl. 25, 3 fl. 91 kr.; express ¼ more.

Pressburg, see p. 334. The line passes under the viaduct of the Staatsbahn. Stations *Ratzersdorf*, Hung. *Récse; St. Georgen*, Hung. *Szt. György*, with a ruined castle (to the left the vine-clad slopes of the Little Carpathians). 12½ M. *Bösing*, Hung. *Bazin* (Rail. Rest.), an old walled town, with a small chalybeate bath charmingly situated 1½ M. to the N. Stations *Schenkwitz* (to the left of which lies the town of *Modern*, at the foot of the Carpathians); *Báhony; Cziffer*, with château and park of Count Zichy.

29½ M. **Tyrnau**, Hung. *Nagy-Szombat* or *Trnava* (**Polnitzky zur Eisenbahn; *Schwarzer Adler; Gold. Krone; Rail. Rest.*; pop. 11,500), an old town of some importance, with numerous churches and monasteries, a large episcopal palace, and remains of fortifications, lies on the *Trnava*. The *Cathedral*, founded in 1389, and restored in 1820, with two clumsy towers added last century, is worthy of a visit. The town was besieged by the Hussites in 1431. The old fosse is converted into promenades, decked with beautiful roses in June.

On a steep rock, 9 M. to the W. of Tyrnau, rises the château of **Bibersburg**, Hung. *Vöröskö*, built in 1200, and still in good preservation. Formerly the property of the Fuggers, it now belongs to Count Pálffy.

Branch Railway from Tyrnau by *Keresztúr* and (9 M.) *Szered*, on the *Waag*, with 4015 inhab., and a château of Prince Esterházy, to *Gány* and (17 M.) *Galántha* (p. 350).

The line traverses the fertile plain of the *Waag*. 35 M. *Lócz-Bresztovány*. 40 M. *Freistadtl-Leopoldstadt*, Hung. *Galgócz-Lipotvár;* the latter, on the right bank of the Waag, built in 1665 as a fortress for protection against the Turks, is now a prison. On the left bank of the Waag (which is crossed by a bridge ¼ M. long), 1½ M. to the S.W., lies *Galgócz*, a town with 7300 inhab., with a château and park of Count Erdödy (superb view from the hill).

The line follows the right bank of the Waag. On the E. rise the

steep wooded slopes of the *Neutra Mts.* 45 M. *Kosztolány.* 51 M. **Pistyán** or *Pöstyén (Rail. Rest.)*, with the sulphur-baths of *Pöstyén-Teplicz*, owned by Count Erdödy, used as a cure for gout and rheumatism (springs 128-139° Fahr.; famous mud-baths), lies on an island in the Waag. On 26th July, 1599, the Turks attacked the baths when thronged with patients, slew the men, and carried the women into captivity.

On a distant hill to the W. is the ruin of *Gutenstein*, Hung. *Jokö*. To the left, on a rock nearer the railway, is the ruined castle of *Csejte*, once the residence of the infamous Elizabeth Báthory, who is said to have murdered 300 young girls in ten years in order to restore her youth with their blood. (She died in prison in 1610.) 57 M. *Brunócz;* 61 M. **Waag-Neustadtl,** Hung. *Vág-Ujhély (*Rail. Rest.)*, a town of 5100 inhab., with a church founded in 1413. The valley contracts. On a lofty rock to the right is the large ruined castle of *Beczkó*, above the little town of that name. Stations *Bohuslavicz, Melsicz.*

77 M. **Trencsin,** Hung. *Trencsén* (*Lamm;* pop. 5050), capital of the county of that name, on the left bank of the Waag, is commanded by the ruins of an old fortress. The castle-well, 473 ft. deep, was hewn in the rock by Turkish prisoners. The tower, 108 ft. in height, commands a beautiful view. The Gothic *Parish Church* of the 14th cent. (altered in 1528), to which a covered flight of 122 steps ascends, contains the fine monument of a Count Illésházy (d. 1648; an alabaster statue in a niche of black marble). Opposite the town, on the right bank of the Waag, is the ruined monastery of *Skalka.*

82 M. **Tepla-Trencsin-Teplitz,** Hung. *Teplicz-Trencsén* (*Hôt. Teplitz;* numerous lodging-houses and private apartments), with warm lime and sulphur springs (117-126° Fahr.), lies in a fine mountainous region. Good baths, especially in the luxurious *Hammam.* — Railway to *Bisenz* and *Brünn*, see p. 323.

The next place in the valley of the Waag is *Dubnitz*, with a château of Baron Sina. 89½ M. *Illava*, with a large Schloss used as a prison. Fine view of the valley. To the left *Pruskau*, or *Pruszka*, with a Schloss of Count Königsegg; on a bold rock in the distance the picturesque ruin of *Löwenstein* or *Oroszlánkö*. 94½ M. *Bellus*, opposite the valley of the *Lednicz* and the ruin of that name; 99 M. *Puchó-Kocskócz;* 106 M. **Waag-Bistritz,** Hung. *Vág-Besztercze*, with the finely-situated ruin of that name. At (115½ M.) *Nagy Bittse-Predmér*, to the right, opens the romantic **Szulyov Valley*, with its curious castellated rocks. 120½ M. *Hricsó*, with a ruined castle on a bold rock. At *Marczeg* the valley suddenly turns to the S.E. (to the left *Schloss Budatin*). 125 M. *Uj-Zsolna* (junction for *Csácza*, see below).

126 M. **Sillein,** Hung. *Zsolna*, see p. 385.

71. From Oderberg to Kaschau.

218 M. Railway in 12-14 hrs.; fares 11 fl. 50, 8 fl. 43, 5 fl. 75 kr.; return-tickets to the Tátra Baths at reduced rates (comp. p. 388). At Ruttek there is always a long stoppage.

Oderberg, see p. 330. We diverge to the S.E. from the Vienna line (R. 53), and traverse a wooded hill-district, the N. spurs of the *Beskid Mts.* 8 M. *Dombrau;* 10½ M. *Karwin*, with large coal-mines; 12½ M. *Darkau*, with iodine and salt baths.

20 M. **Teschen** (1010 ft.; **Hirsch; Hôt. Schreinzer; Ochs;* pop. 15,100), situated on a hill on the right bank of the *Olsa*, formerly the capital of the duchy of that name, is now the chief town in E. Silesia. The peace between Prussia and Austria, at the end of the Bavarian War of Succession in 1799, was concluded here. Spinning, weaving, and furniture-making are the chief industries. Observe the model houses of the workmen. Of the old castle of the 12th cent. a huge tower is still standing. Handsome château of Archduke Albert, with a fine garden.

Teschen is the junction of the *Kaiser-Ferdinands-Nordbahn*: S.W. to *Friedek-Mistek*, *Hotzendorf*, *Krasna*, *Wallachisch-Meseritsch*, and (76 M.) *Hullein* (p. 328); and N.W. to *Bielitz*, *Kalwarya*, *Skawina*, and (85½ M.) *Podgórze-Cracow* (p. 396).

24½ M. *Trzynietz*, with large iron-works of Archduke Albert; 28½ M. *Bistritz;* 32½ M. *Jablunkau.* The line ascends in long curves to the *Mosty Tunnel* (666 yds.), which penetrates the *Jablanka Pass* (1805 ft.), and descends, crossing the Hungarian frontier, to the *Cserna Valley* and (44 M.) *Csácza*, a small town at the union of the Cserna and the *Kisucza* (junction for *Zwardon* and, 36 M., *Saybusch*, p. 405). 51 M. *Krasznó;* 57 M. *Kisucza-Ujheli.*

63 M. **Sillein**, Hung. *Zsolna* (1180 ft.; **Rail. Rest.;* pop. 3800), an old little town on the left bank of the *Waag*, once an important centre of the Hungarian wine-trade with Poland.

To *Tyrnau* and *Pressburg*, see R. 70; to *Saybusch*, see R. 75. — To the S. (12½ M.; a drive of 2 hrs., passing the considerable ruin of *Ljetova*), in the picturesque *Sillinka Valley*, is the thriving watering-place **Rajecz-Teplicz** (1380 ft.; good accommodation in the bath-houses), with warm springs without mineral ingredients, like those of Gastein (97-103°).

We are now carried E. through the broad valley of the Waag. On the left *Teplicska*, and a château with two towers. Farther on, Count Pongrácz's château of *Nedetz*. We cross the Waag. 68 M. *Varin*, Hung. *Várna*. The valley contracts so as barely to leave room for river, road, and rail. On a bold rock to the right is the ruin of *Sztrecsnó*, to the left that of *Ovár*. The rapids of the river here are often dangerous to rafts. Beyond a tunnel we enter the romantic *Defile of Sztrecsnó*, 3 M. long, in which the Waag forces its passage through the *Fátra Mts.*, and next reach (76½ M.) **Ruttek**, Hung. *Ruttka* (1260 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), junction of the Altsohl and Budapest line (R. 68), picturesquely situated at the confluence of the turbulent *Turócz* and the Waag.

79½ M. *Szucsány;* 81½ M. *Tarán;* then a tunnel at the be-

ginning of the *Hradisko Pass* to (87½ M.) *Kralován*, at the mouth of the valley of the *Arva*. On a lofty rock, 9 M. to the N.E., is the handsome, well-preserved castle of *Arva*. 91½ M. *Lubochna;* 99 M. **Rosenberg,** Hung. *Liptó-Rózsahegy* (1628 ft.; *Rail. Rest.;* pop. 3400), a small town, with a Piarist monastery on a hill above it. To the N., on the hill-side, the ruins of *Likava*.

The mineral-baths of **Koritnicza,** 9 M. to the S. (carr. 4-5 fl., omn. 1 fl. 60 kr.), a cure for ailments of the liver and stomach, are prettily situated. (*Hôtel Stanek;* villas with furnished rooms 60 kr. to 1 fl. 80 kr. per day.)

At (104½ M.) *Tepla* a view is disclosed of the Liptau and Zips Carpathians. Stations *Kis-Olaszi*, *Párishaza*. 113 M. **Liptó Szt. Miklós** (1890 ft.; *Adler; Rail. Rest.*), capital of the county of Liptau. To the S. rise the *Poludnicza* (5086 ft.) and, further off, the *Djumbir* (see below). Road to the *Deménfalva Grotto*, 6 M. (see below; carr. in 1¼ hr., there and back 3 fl.).

120 M. **Hradek,** or *Liptó-Ujvár* (2090 ft.; **Hôtel Brüll*), at the confluence of the rapid *Bela* and the Waag, with a ruined castle. Fine view here of the Tátra chain, with the Kriván (p. 392).

Splendid day's excursion (guide 2 fl.) by *Szt. Iván* (Inn) and through the *Stiavnicza Valley* (good accommodation at the house of the keeper, at the upper end), by a good path, to the (5-6 hrs.) top of the **Djumbir,* Hung. *Gyömbér* (6710 ft.), which affords a fine survey of the W. Carpathians. Then down through the romantic *Demenova Valley* to the (3 hrs.) refuge-hut of the Carpathian Club (good quarters), near the (¼ hr.) interesting **Deménfalva Cavern,** with its fine ice-formations and stalactites. Thence to (2 hrs.) *Liptó Szt. Miklós* (see above).

The line skirts the S. base of the Tátra, the wild serrated ridges and peaks of which are most picturesque. 123 M. *Király-Lehota*, at the confluence of the *Weisse* and the *Schwarze Waag;* 129½ M. *Vihodna-Vázsecz* (2508 ft.; ascent of the Kriván, see p. 392); 133½ M. *Vágfalva*. The line crosses the watershed between the Waag and the Popper (i.e. between the Baltic and the Black Sea) at (137½ M.) *Csorba* (2946 ft.; to the Lake of Csorba, see p. 391). 142 M. **Bad Lucsivna** (2575 ft.), with a park of Hr. v. Szakmáry and a *Hydropathic, in the valley of the *Popper*. (To the Mengsdorf Valley, see p. 391.) 144½ M. *Lucsivna*, Ger. *Lautschburg* (2517 ft.; *Inn), which lies 3 M. to the E. of the line. Fine view of the tapering Končysta or Mengsdorfer Spitze (8320 ft.) and the Gerlsdorfer Spitze (8737 ft.), the highest of the Tátra.

Noteworthy excursions: ascent of the *Kiensberg* (3025 ft.), 2 hrs. there and back, with view of the Tátra, Popper valley, etc.; ascent of the *Bába* (3212 ft.), of the *Cerna* (3580 ft.), and above all (2-2½ hrs.; also ascended from Poprád) of the **Kozi Kamen* or *Gaisberg* (4080 ft.), the Rigi of the Zips, commanding a superb panorama of the Tátra from Chocs in the Liptau to the Stirnberg near Béla, of the adjoining mountains, and of the smiling valleys of the Popper, Hernad, and Waag.

149 M. **Poprád,** or *Deutschendorf* (2214 ft.; **Hôt. Tatra*, **Hôt. National*, both at the station; *Park Husz*, ¼ M. from the station, at the W. end of the town, with a pretty garden and a fine view of the Tátra; *Zum Schützen*), is one of the sixteen free Zips towns founded by Saxon immigrants in the 12th cent., and still retaining

their German language and character. It is the junction for *Kesmark* (p. 392) and the station for *Schmecks* (p. 389), and a good starting-point for excursions to the Tátra.

To the N.E. of Poprád, 1 M. on the line to Kesmark (p. 392), lies **Georgenberg** (**Park Gréb*, with extensive grounds on the Popper, baths, etc.), a summer resort. At *Felka*, 1 M., and *Gross-Schlagendorf*, 3 M. to the N. of Poprád, on the Schmecks road (p. 389), are also good inns for summer quarters.

A road leads S. into the *Blumenthal* (2 M.; a drive of 20 min.) to an *Inn;* thence a walk of 3/4 hr. through beautiful woods to the ***Gloriette** or *Belvedere* (3025 ft.) of the Carpathian Club, which commands a magnificent panorama of the Tátra Mts. — To the S.E. of Poprád (3 M.) are the lime-water baths of **Gánocz** (84°). — A very enjoyable excursion may be made from Poprád to the ***Ice Cavern of Dobschau**, in the valley of the Göllnitz, 19 M. to the S. (comp. p. 382). The road (carr. and pair in 5 hrs., 8 fl.) skirts the huge *Kralova Hola*, or *Königsberg* (6375 ft.; which may be ascended on horseback; fine view).

The line crosses the Popper and quits the valley of that stream. A low hill near (158 M.) *Kapsdorf* (1896 ft.) forms the watershed between the Danube and the Vistula. 166 M. **Igló,** Ger. *Neudorf* (1503 ft.; **Rail. Rest.*), on the *Hernad*, is another of the sixteen Zips free towns.

Leutschau, Hung. *Lőcse* (1880 ft.; **Reichsadler*), 5 M. to the N. (omn. 60 kr.; carr. there and back for 1/2 day 3, whole day 5 fl.), capital of the Zips, is an old town with 7040 inh., chiefly Germans. Fine Gothic church of *St. James*, of 13th cent., with a slender tower, containing an elegant tabernacle, several well-carved altars, pictures, monuments, and a good organ. The Rathhaus, with its open arcades, is in the Platz on the S. side of the church. Beautiful view of the Tátra.

A road (carr. in 2 hrs., 4 fl.) leads S.E. from Igló to *Wagendrüssel* and **Schwarzenberg** (Hung. *Feketehegy;* 2100 ft.), a hydropathic, sheltered amid beautiful pine-woods.

We follow the Hernad valley, through the Hungarian Erzgebirge. 171 1/2 M. *Marksdorf*, Hung. *Markusfalu;* 179 1/2 M. *Wallendorf*, Hung. *Szepes-Olaszi.*

At the town of **Kirchdrauf,** Hung. *Szepes-Váralja*, 4 M. to the N., are the ruins of the large castle of *Zips*, which gave name to the country, and the interesting cathedral of *St. Martin*, begun in the 13th cent. in the Romanesque, and altered in the 15th cent. in the late-Gothic style. Curious mural paintings of the 14th cent., some of them well-preserved.

184 1/2 M. *Krompach*, with iron-works. 187 1/2 M. *Stefanshütte*, with quicksilver, silver, and copper mines; 191 1/2 M. *Margitfalu.*

To **Schmöllnitzhütte,** 21 M., rail in 2 3/4 hrs. through the *Göllnitz Valley*, with its mines of iron-ore, worked since the middle ages, and iron-works. 3 3/4 M. *Zsakarócz*, with Archd. Albert's *Marienhütte*, an iron-mine worked with aid of a cog-wheel and a wire-rope railway. 5 M. **Göllnitz,** Hung. *Gölniczbánya*, an old town with copper and silver mines, and many chain and nail factories around it. 10 M. *Prakendorf*, Hung. *Prakfalu*, with Count Csáky's iron-works; 15 M. *Szepes-Remete;* 171/2 M. *Gözfüresz;* 21 M. *Schmöllnitzhütte*, Hung. *Szomolnokhuta*, with valuable mines of pyrites and cement-works.

The line is carried through the narrow and picturesque rocky valley of the Hernad by means of embankments and cuttings. 222 M. *Kis-Ladna;* 209 M. *Abos* (branch-line to *Eperjes*, p. 377); then through a tunnel into a broader part of the valley of the Hernad. 216 M. *Tihany.*

218 M. **Kaschau,** see p. 376.

72. The Tátra Mountains.

The *Tátra, the only lofty moutain-range among the West Carpathians, of granite, gneiss, and limestone formation, extends about 30 M. from the *Babki* and *Siva* on the W. to the *Zdjár Pass* on the E. and varies in width from 10 to 15 M. In the W. part of the range, as far as the Lilijowe Pass, it rises to a height of 6000 ft., and to the E., between the Kriván and the Kesmarker-Spitze, to a height of 7500 ft. The highest peaks on the W. and N.W. are about 7500 ft. high, while in the *Hohe Tátra*, in the district of Zips, several peaks attain an elevation of 8750 ft. To the S. of the Tátra lie the table-lands of Liptau and Zips (valleys of the Waag and Popper; 2000-2500 ft.), while on the N. a range of lower hills (3-4000 ft.) intervenes between it and the plains of the Dunajec and Arva (1600-2200 ft.). Beautiful Alpine pastures and woods occur in the W., and also in the E. part of the chain, but in Galicia and the Zips the scenery is remarkably wild. The chief features here are barren, fissured peaks, precipitous and inaccessible crests, and bleak, rock-cumbered valleys, containing deep and lonely lakes (Pol. *stawy*, Slav. *plesso*, *i. e.* eyes of the sea), which are gradually being filled up with débris precipitated from the steep slopes above. The highest peaks are not free from snow except in midsummer, while many of the gorges, especially on the N. side, are filled with perpetual snow. The dwellers on the S. side of the Tátra are Slovakians, on the N. Poles, and in Zips, on the E. side, Germans.

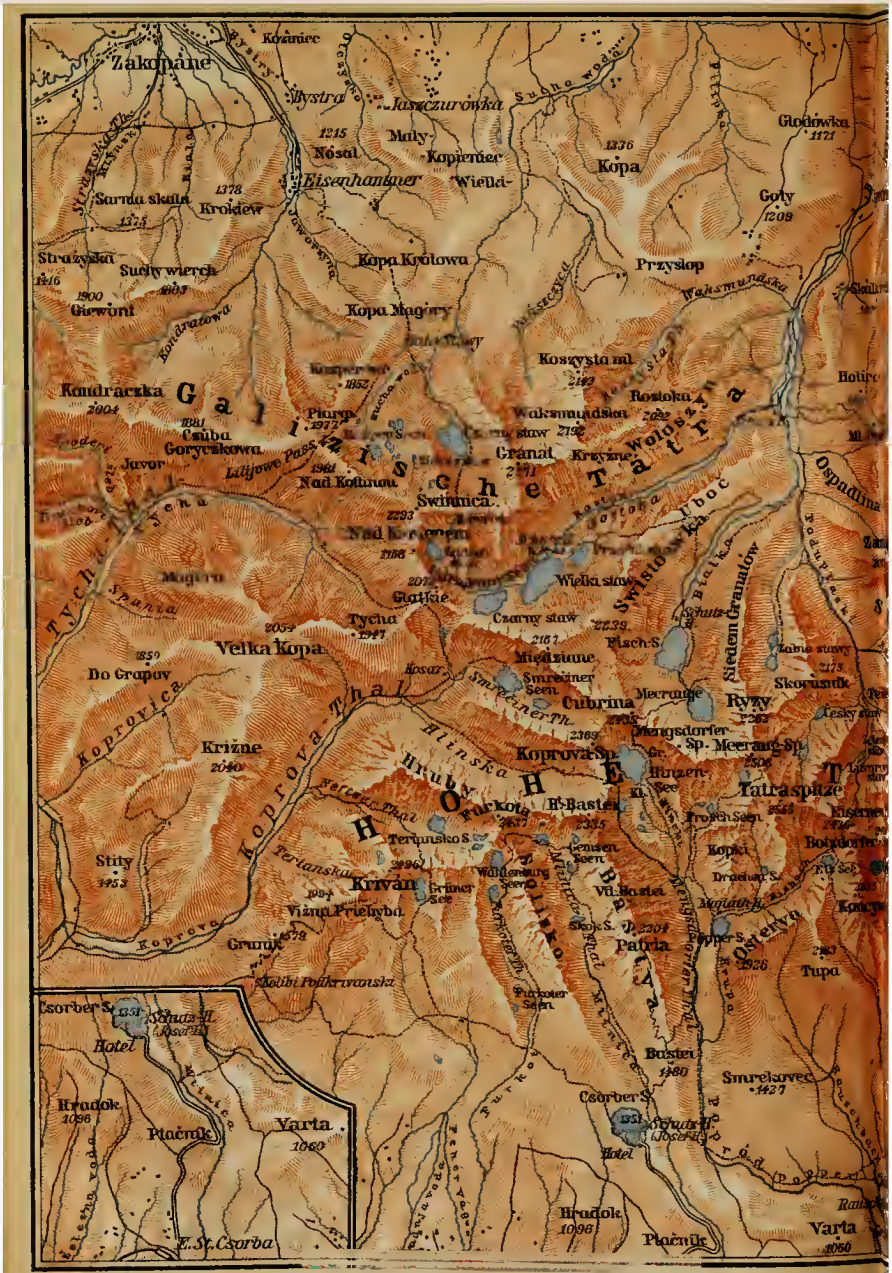
Of Hotels and Inns there is now a tolerable array, especially on the S. side of the range, but in the height of the season (July-August) it is sometimes difficult to get quarters even after previous application. — The best time for exploring this district is from July to the middle of September; but June and October, when charges are considerably abated, are also sometimes favourable.

The regulations for Guides, etc., have been framed by the Hungarian Carpathian Club and the Galician Tátra Club. Tourists should employ only authorized guides (*'autorisirte Führer'*), who are bound to produce the official tariff on demand. Each guide may be required to carry about 33 lbs. of luggage, but for long tours, involving considerable supplies of baggage and provisions, a porter must also be engaged. As the nights are often very cold (even in summer the temperature sometimes falls below 32° at an elevation of 6000-6500 ft.), it is advisable to be well supplied with rugs. The charge for guides from Zakopane (chiefly Poles, a few only speaking German), some of whom also undertake expeditions in the S. Tátra, is 2 fl. per day (1 fl. 20 kr. for ½ a day) besides food. For expeditions in the S. Tátra, the best guides are to be found at Schmecks (2-3 fl. per day; for difficult mountain-expeditions 4-5 fl.). Porters receive 1-1½ fl. per day, and their food. Complaints should be addressed to the managers of the various baths.

Information may be obtained at the offices of the Carpathian Club at Leutschau (head-office), Kesmark (Herr Genserich), Felka (Herr Krompecher); Gross-Schlagendorf (Herr Weszter), at the bath-offices at Alt, Neu, and Unter-Schmecks; and at the office of the Tátra Club in Zakopane.

The best Approaches to the Tátra from Germany are the railway from Oderberg to Kaschau (R. 71); from Vienna, the railway through the Waagthal to Sillein (R. 70); from Budapest the Miskolcz and Kaschau line (R. 66). On these lines summer-tickets are issued at reduced rates to the principal watering-places in the Tátra. Those who approach from the N. take the Galician railway from *Oświęcim* (p. 395) or *Podgórze* (Cracow), viâ *Skawina* and *Sucha* to (4½-5 hrs.) *Chabówka* (p. 405; Rail. Rest.), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 2 hrs. 20 min. to (11 M.) *Neumarkt* (p. 394). A carriage from Neumarkt to (3 hrs.) Zakopane costs 3 fl.; from Zakopane to Schmecks by Kesmark, about 16 fl.

Excursions. The following are the most important. From Hradek ascend the *Kriván*. From Csorba visit the *Lake of Csorba*. From Lucsivna visit the *Mengsdorf Valley*, the *Popper* and *Hinzen* lakes, and ascend the *Meeraugspitze*. From Schmecks visit the *Felka Valley* and the *Great* and *Little Kohlbach Valleys*, ascend the *Schlagendorf* and *Lommitz* peaks. From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Goły
Surnia skała
Krokiew
Strążyska
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Magura
Tychá
Velka Kopa
Do Grapov
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Koprova-Thal
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Hrubý Kopec
H. Kopa
H. Bastei
Terianske S.
Genser See
Grüner See
Wildensee
Vlk. Bastei
Skoje S.
Patria
Furkoter See
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Csorber S.
Hotel
Hrádok
Ptačník
Varta
E. St. Csorba
Csorber S.
Schutzh. Josefa
Hotel
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Varta
Waksmundzka
Wolosza
Kasprowy
Siwiec
Siwiec Kopa
Siwiec Blaka
Siwiec Granatów
Ospadlina
Zadny
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Schutzh.
Fisch S.
Mengsdorfer
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Hinzen See
Tatraspitze
Frosch See
Kopki
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Pfl. See
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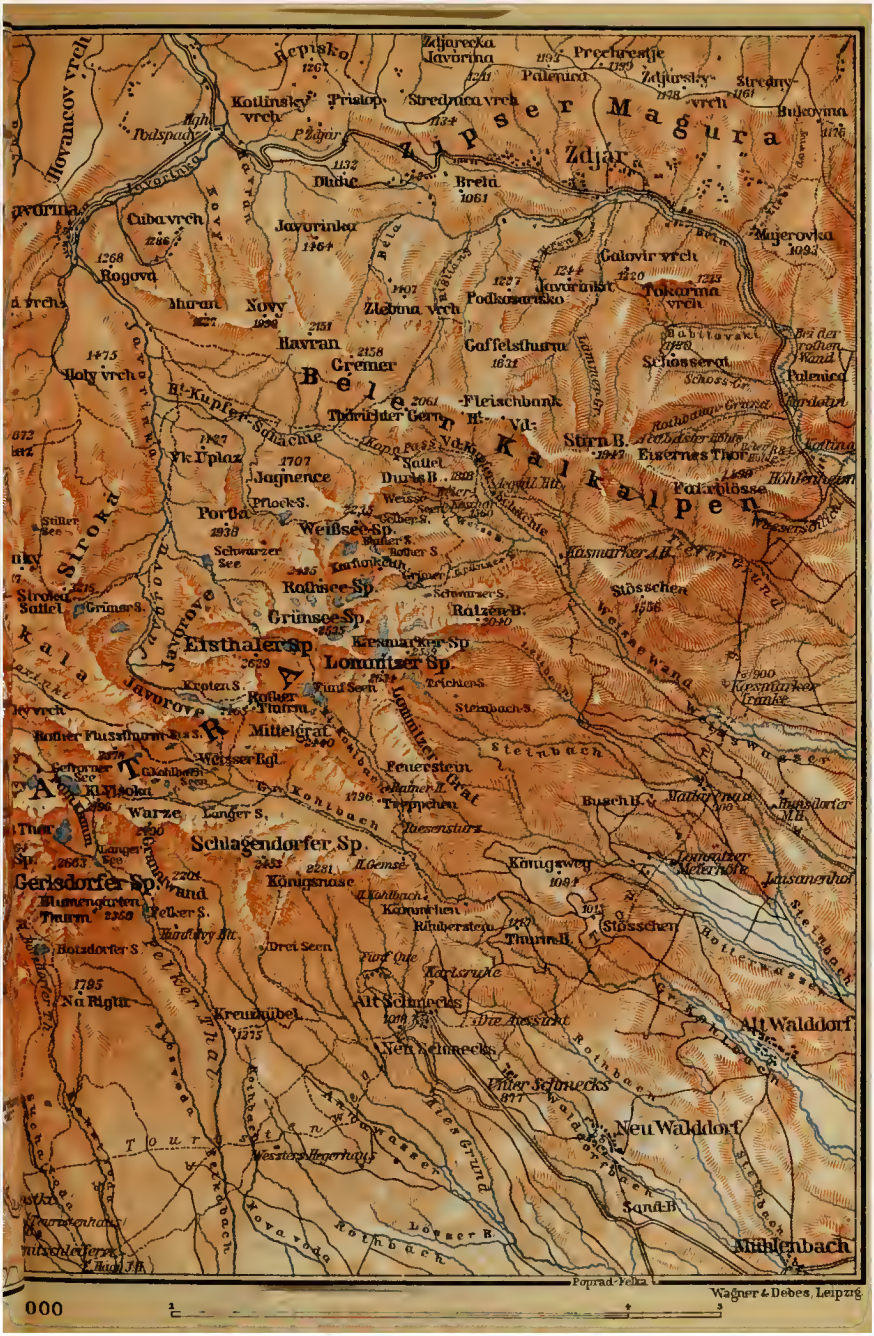
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Stredna vrch
Alpser Magura
Zdjar
Dlhe
Breda
Cuba vrch
Javorinka
Calovir vrch
Tokarina vrch
Mujerovka
Rogova
Muran
Novy
Zlebna Vrch
Podsosansko
Havran
Cremer
Gaffelsthurm
Schosserat
Belen Kalkalpen
Holy vrch
Fleischbank
Turnicher Gern
Sirn B.
Eisernes Thor
Jajnence
Durrs B.
Vodarblasse
Hohlenthurm
Porba
Weissee-Sp.
Rothsee-Sp.
Grunsee-Sp.
Ratzen-B.
Eisthaler Sp.
Lonnitzer Sp.
Mittelgrat
Weisser Bgl.
Feuerstein
Schlagendorfer Sp.
Gerlsdorfer Sp.
Warze
Konigsnase
Konigsweg
Thurn B.
Stosschen
Drei Seen
Karlsruhe
Alt Schmecks
Neu Schmecks
Unter Schmecks
Kreuzhubel
Alt Walddorf
Neu Walddorf
Sand-B
Muhlenbach
Stroka
Javorove
Tatra
Steinbach
Kohlbach
Rothbach
Poprad-Fluss
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

Kesmark enter the *Steinbach* and *Weisswasser* valleys, visit the *Stalactite Cavern* at *Béla*, and cross the *Kopa* or the *Zdjár Pass* to *Javorina*. From Javorina ascend the *Javorina Siroka*, visit the *Fünfseenthal* and the *Grosse Fischsee*. From Zakopane ascend the *Magóra*, and visit the *Kościelisko Valley*. — Many additional tours have, however, been opened up within the last ten years by the establishment of new starting-points, and especially by the construction of the Carpathian Club's *Tourists' Path (Touristenweg)*, which unites the principal places of interest in the S. Tátra. This path leads S.W. from the *Béler Höhlenhain* (2504 ft.; p. 393) to the (2½ M.) *Kesmarker Tränke* (2976 ft.; tourist-hut) at the foot of the *Stösschen* (5106 ft.), then at the same level to the (2½ M.) **Matlarenau Inn* (Hung. Matlárháza) on the Steinbach, past a keeper's house and the Spóner forester's house (refreshm.) to the *Aussichts-Hôtel* and (5 M.) *Unter-Schmecks*, (1¼ M.) *Alt-Schmecks*, and (¾ M.) *Neu-Schmecks*, where we reach a height of about 3300 ft. Thence on the same level to (2½ M.) *Weszter's Hôtel im Walde*, and W. across the Felka and other streams, and over the intervening hills, to the *Popperthal* and the basin of (5 M.) *Postredni* (3940 ft.). Lastly over a hill 490 ft. high to the (1¼ M.) *Csorba Lake* (4430 ft.), with its hotels and villas (p. 391). Walkers may cover the whole distance (21 M.) in a day, riders in half-a-day. The path passes the whole of the S. face of the High Tátra, from the Stirnberg nearly to the Kriván, and affords a superb succession of views of rocky peaks and valleys.

Poprád (2214 ft.), see p. 386. Road thence (carr. to Schmecks in 1½ hr., for 3 pers. 3½-5 fl.; walking preferable for the sake of view) by (1 M.) *Felka* (*Park Krompecher, hotel and villas with garden), with an interesting Tátra Museum and Alpine botanic garden, and (2 M.) *Gross-Schlagendorf*, Hung. *Nagy-Szálok* (2221 ft.; *Hôtel Weszter, with pleasant garden, R. 80 kr. to 1 fl. 20 kr., D. 1 fl., pension cheaper) to (4½ M.) **Alt-Schmecks**, Hung. *Tátra-Füred* (3340 ft.), a watering-place with mineral-springs, pine-cone baths, and cold-water cure, prettily situated at the foot of the Schlagendorf peak. This is an excellent starting-point for expeditions into the Tátra, but is often overcrowded in summer. (Music, cafés, etc.) — To the W. (½ M.) lies **Neu-Schmecks**, Hung. *Uj-Tátra-Füred* (3298 ft.), with its Kurhaus (cold-water cure, pine-cone baths, etc.), well fitted up, suited for a lengthened stay, and visited even in winter by patients with delicate lungs. — Below Alt-Schmecks, and connected with it by a pleasant road and foot-path, lies (1¼ M.) **Unter-Schmecks**, Hung. *Alsó-Tátra-Füred* (3084 ft.), a watering-place founded in 1881, and much frequented. ('Grützkocher' spring, mud-baths, etc.)

Walks. From Alt- or Unter-Schmecks to the *Aussicht* (½ hr.; Inn), overlooking the plain of the Popper. — From Neu-Schmecks to the artificial *Neu-Schmecks Waterfall*, 10 min. W., and to the *Vancsó Pond*, 10 min. S. — From Alt-Schmecks N.W. to the *Zsedényi Monument*, the *Ziegenstein*, and the (½ hr.) *Fünf Quellen* with the *Rainer Monument*, to the N. of which a large flower-carpeted meadow affords a view of the three Schmecks and the Popper Valley. To the N. of Alt-Schmecks is the *Karlsruhe* (3744 ft.). — A little longer: by the *Tourists' Path* (see above) from Neu-Schmecks to (1 hr.) *Weszter's Waldhôtel* on the Felka; from Unter-Schmecks past the 'Aussicht' to (1 hr.) *Matlarenau*. — From Alt-Schmecks

to the (3/4 hr.) *Räubersteine* (3819 ft.), three huge blocks of granite, a flat stone to the right of which affords a fine survey of the Kohlbach valley and the plain of the Popper.

To the **Kohlbach Valley** (1 1/4 hr. to the Rainerwiese), very attractive. A good path ascends from Alt-Schmecks to the N.E. to the (3/4 hr.) *Kämmchen* (4200 ft.), which affords a beautiful view of the Lomnitzer Spitze, the Mittelgratthurm, the Kohlbachthal with its rocky débris (old moraine), and the Popperthal studded with towns and villages. Immediately below the summit, on the E. side, is the *Hôtel Kohlbach* (R. 60 kr. to 1 1/2 fl.). We then proceed past the three *Kohlbach Waterfalls*, amidst beautiful wood and rock scenery, to the (1/2 hr.) *Rainerwiese*, on which is the *Hôtel Gemse* (4310 ft.); 1 M. to the N. is the *Riesensturz* (130 ft. high).

Mountain Expeditions. To the ***Five Lakes** in the **Little Kohlbach Valley**, 4 1/2-5 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks (guide 2 1/2 fl.). From the Hôt. Gemse (see above), we ascend the *Treppchen* to the (1/2 hr.) *Rainerhütte* (Inn, well spoken of) and to the (1 hr.) *Feuerstein* (5207 ft.), an overhanging block of granite; we then follow the brook to the foot (5383 ft.) of the *Seewand*, which rises 1300 ft. higher, and ascend its slope to the left to the *Five Lakes* in the highest basin of the *Little Kohlbach Valley* (6620-6690 ft.). Grand rock-scenery, with large patches of snow, encircled with the Lomnitzer Spitze and Trabant, the Grünensee-Spitze, the Eisthaler Spitze, and the Mittelgratthurm. (No refuge-hut.)

The **Lomnitzer Spitze** (*Lomniczi-Csúcs;* 8642 ft.; guide 4 fl.) is ascended in 6 hrs. from Alt-Schmecks. Above the *Feuerstein* (see above) the route ascends to the right over stony slopes to the (1/2 hr.) '*Probe*' (a steep and fatiguing couloir); then to the (20 min.) *Kapelle* (lofty columns of granite), and up steep grassy slopes to the (1 1/2 hr.) *Lomnitzer Kamm* (7383 ft.; p. 392). Thence past the *Moses-Quelle*, very steep for the most part, and 'Matirko's Umkehr' and 'Emericzy's Greiner' (two difficult points, provided with chains by the Carpathian Club) to the (1 1/2 hr.) summit, which commands a distant view to the N.E. and S. only.

The **Eisthaler Spitze** (*Jéglvölgyi-Csúcs;* 8630 ft.; guide 4 1/2 fl.), difficult, only for adepts, may be ascended from Alt-Schmecks in 7 1/2 hrs.

Easier is the ascent of the ***Schlagendorfer Spitze** (*Szalóki-Csúcs;* 8050 ft.; 5 hrs. from Schmecks; guide 3 fl.). From the path into the Felka Valley, after 3/4 hr. we diverge to the right; 1 1/4 hr. the three *Schlagendorf Lakes* (5495 ft.; refuge); thence to the summit in 3 hrs. more. Admirable view, intercepted on to the W. and N. by the Gerlsdorf and Lomnitz peaks.

Visit to the **Felka Valley** and ascent of the **Polnische Kamm** (there and back 10 hrs.; guide 3 fl.; provisions necessary), interesting. Bridle-path over the (1 1/4 hr.) *Kreuzhübel* (4183 ft.) to the (3/4 hr.) *Humfalvy Hut* (rustic quarters), 5 min. from the beautiful green **Felka Lake* (5470 ft.). The Felka Valley contains distinct remains of the moraines of diluvial glaciers. Close to the hut is a typical wall of moraine. We next skirt the *Granatenwand* (where garnet-crystals are found in the mica-slate), pass under the 'Ewige Regen', a dripping rock, and cross the Seewand, more than 330 ft. high, to the (1/2 hr.) *Blumengarten* (5883 ft.), a beautiful Alpine pasture (once a lake). We now ascend to the (1/2 hr.) *Langensee* (6337 ft.). On the W. rises the huge *Gerlsdorfer Spitze* (see below). Then an ascent of 1 1/2 hr., either direct, over débris and patches of snow, or over the more grassy S. slope of the *Visoka*, to the summit of the *Polnische Kamm* (7207 ft.), a narrow ridge with precipices on each side, whence a striking view is obtained of the N. side of the mountains. Far below lies the *Gefrorne See* (6450 ft.). The view is still better from the *Kleine Visoka* (7973 ft.; ascended without difficulty from the pass in 3/4 hr.), which overlooks the tremendous precipices of the Gerlsdorfer Spitze. We descend by the *Kaulige Hubel* (6957 ft.), immediately above the Langensee, to the Blumen-

garten; or by the *Kerbchen* and the *Gross-Kohlbacher Lakes* to the (4 hrs.), *Hôtel Gemse* (p. 390). — The descent from the Polnische Kamm to the *Gefrorne See* (and *Javorina*, p. 393) is for thorough mountaineers only.

The **Gerlsdorfer Spitze** (*Gerlachfalvi-Csúcs;* 8737 ft.; from Schmecks and back about 17 hrs.; guide 5 fl.), the highest of the Tátra Mts., is very difficult. Sleep in the *Hunfalvy Hut* (see above); thence 5 hrs. steep climbing; chains at the worst place, above the Blumengarten. The ascent is easier from *Hági* or *Rauschik* (2 hrs. S.W. of Schmecks) and through the *Botzdorfer Thal*, past the lake of that name (7 hrs.; guide 4½ fl.). Iron stanchions at the 'Gerlsdorfer Probe'. (From Rauschik and back 10-11 hrs.)

From **Csorba** (2946 ft.; see p. 386) a road (carr. 3, there and back 5 fl.) leads to the (3 M.) small ***Lake of Csorba** (4433 ft.), on the watershed between the Waag and the Popper. Grand view (N.) of the Tátra Mts., from the Kriván to the Schlagendorf peak; to the S. the valley of the Waag, Popper, and Hernad, beyond which rises the mountain-chain from Korytnica, in the W., to Kaschau, in the E., 100 M. in length. On the S. bank are a *Hotel* and several villas (R. 1 fl. 70 to 2 fl. 20, D. 1 fl. 40 kr.). Pleasant boating on the lake.

Excursions from the Lake of Csorba. Ascent of the **Kriván** (8190 ft.; 4½ hrs.; guide 3½ fl.). The route crosses the S. base of the *Szoliszko* and of the *Ostra Kratka* to the valley of *Predni Handel*, the (1½ hr.) brook *Zlomisko*, and the path from Belanszko to the *Grüne See* (see below). — We may also visit the **Mlinica Valley**, crossing the meadows to the (1½ hr.) beautiful *Schleier-Wasserfall* ('veil'), then ascending to the right to the lakes of *Nadskok*, the *Untere* and *Obere Gemsen*, and (1¾ hr.) *Szentivanyi* (6818 ft.); thence W. over the *Lorenzjoch* to the (1 hr.) *Wahlenberg Lakes* and through the *Furkot Valley* back to the (1½ hr.) Lake of Csorba. — Ascent of the **Vordere Bastei** (*Bástya;* 7415 ft.; 3 hrs.; guide 2 fl.), interesting. We cross the Mlinica brook, and ascend the wooded slope of the Mlinica, latterly steep, to the *Patria* (7233 ft.) and the *Vordere Bastei*. Grand view of the Mengsdorf Valley with the Tupa, Končysta, Tátraspitze, Meeraugspitze, the long Ochsenrücken, and the tapering Bastei peaks.

The ***Valley of Mengsdorf** is one of the grandest in the Tátra. The path from the lake crosses the pastures of the Bastei and leads through the wooded valley of the Popper to the (1½ hr.) superbly situated **Popper Lake* (4931 ft.), with the *Majlath-Hut* (burned in 1890), where the routes from *Rauschik* (3 hrs.) and *Lucsivna* (4½ hrs.) join it. On the E. side of the lake tower the *Osterva* (6319 ft.) and the *Tupa* (7162 ft.), on the N.E. the *Tátraspitze* (8383 ft.), and on the W. the *Vordere Bastei* (7415 ft.) and the *Patria* (7233 ft.). To the N.E., in the rock-strewn gorges at the foot of the Tátraspitze, are the *Drachensee* and the *Eissee*. (Ascent of the peak, see below.) — A splendid excursion from the Majláth Hut is the ascent of the ***Meeraugspitze** (8230 ft.), the Rigi of the Tátra (4-5 hrs; guide 3½ fl.). The route ascends past the *Frosch-Seen* (6332 ft.) to the *Hunfalvy-Joch* (7743 ft.), and thence to the N.W. without danger to the summit. Magnificent panorama of the mountains and thirteen lakes. Far below on the N.W. side lie the Meerauge and the Grosse Fischsee (p. 393). From the Frosch-Seen (see above) an attractive return-route crosses N.W. to the *Hinzen-See* (6454 ft.), lying in the highest N.W. angle of the Mengsdorfer Valley, and enclosed on the N. and W. by the *Mengsdorfer Spitze* (7973 ft.), the *Cubrina* (7989 ft.), and the *Koprova-Spitze* (7773 ft.), and thence across Alpine pastures inhabited by marmots to the Popper-See. — From the Meeraugspitze we may descend (steep and difficult at places) to the *Meerauge* (5207 ft.), and thence cross the lofty bank of the lake (650 ft.) to the *Grosse Fisch-See* and to *Javorina* (see p. 393).

The ascent of the **Tátraspitze** (*Hohe Visoka;* 8383 ft.; 4½-5 hrs.; guide 4-4½ fl.), difficult, and suitable for experts only, is made from the Majláth Hut and past the Drachensee. The view resembles that from the Meeraugspitze. Difficult descent on the N. side to the (2 hrs.) *Hunfalvy-Joch* (see

above) and the (1 hr.) *Eissee* (Pol. *Zamarzły Staw;* 5886 ft.); then past the (3/4 hr.) *Böhmische See* (*Czeski Staw;* 5305 ft.) to the (1 hr.) shooting-box of Prince Hohenlohe in the *Poduplaski Valley* and the (1½ hr.) *Roztoka Refuge*, 1½ hr. from *Javorina* (p. 393).

'Touristenweg' to *Weszter's Hotel* and (3-3½ hrs.) *Schmecks*, see p. 389.

The ascent of the **Kriván** (8190 ft.) may be made from Belanszko or from the Lake of Csorba (p. 391). From the rail. stat. *Vihodna-Vázsecz* (p. 386), or from that of *Vágfalva*, we walk to (2 M.) the inn of *Belanszko* (2536 ft.; tolerable; guide to be had), whence the ascent may be made either on the E. or the W. side. If from the W. side, a night should be passed at the keeper's house of *Pod Bansko* (3183 ft.; rustic), 2½ hrs. from Belanszko. Thence (a guide for the inexperienced being advisable) at first a road to the E. over the wooded hill of *Pod Palenica* (3773 ft.) to the (1½ hr.) *Polana Krivánska* (3966 ft.) at the S.W. base of the Kriván, with a shepherd's hut ('kolibe'). From this point a steep but good zigzag path ascends on the W. side of the *Kopa*, fatiguing towards the end, to the (3-3½ hrs.) summit, a plateau about 50 ft. long and 7-8 ft. broad, commanding a superb view. On the W. side the peak descends in huge precipices to the *Koprova Valley;* far below on the N.E. side lies the *Teriansko Lake* (6388 ft.); on the S.E. is the *Grüne See* (see below), and farther off the Lake of Csorba.

In order to make the ascent from the E. side, we follow from Belanszko a beautiful road through meadows and wood to the (2 hrs.) large pastnre of *Pavlova* (4338 ft.) at the S. foot of the Kriván (riding or driving practicable to this point). Then an ascent on the S.E. side of the mountain in the valley of *Predni-Handel* to the (1 hr.) brook *Zlomisko* (5125 ft.), where the route from the Csorba Lake joins ours on the right (see above), and to the (1 hr.) terrace below the *Grüne See* (6615 ft.); thence to the left a stiff climb over the rock-strewn *Nad Pavlovu* to the summit in 1½-2 hrs.

Kesmark (2054 ft.; **Hôt. Meese*, with veranda; **Hôt. Huminsky; Hôt. Kesmark; Krone*), prettily situated on the Popper, 9½ M. to the N.E. of Poprád (rail in 44 min., viâ *Georgenberg*, *Matzdorf*, *Gross-Lomnitz*, and *Hunsdorf*), is one of the oldest towns in Hungary, having been a 'royal free town' since 1380, and is another good starting-point for excursions. The old parish-church *Zum Heiligen Kreuz* contains fine carved altars. The chapel of the old Tökölyi château is worthy of a visit. The *Jerusalem*, a hill near the town, with remains of very ancient fortifications, affords a good survey of the E. Tátra. The linen-factories and weaving-school of Kesmark are of some importance. — To the N.W. (2 M.), near Zwik's Mill in the Weisswasserthal, is **Tátraháza** (**Inn*, R. 60-80 kr.; baths; pens. 14 fl. per week), a pleasant summer resort.

Excursions. By *Tátraháza* and *Mallarenau* (p. 389) by a path indicated by marks to the (5 hrs.) *Steinbachsee* (5758 ft.) in the **Steinbach Valley**, lying at the foot of the precipices of the Lomnitzer Spitze, towering 2600 ft. above it, with diluvial glacier-moraines. Above the lake we traverse débris to the smaller *Trichter-See* (5932 ft.), whence we may ascend the steep slopes to the left to the *Lomnitzer Grat* (7383 ft.), and by a path indicated by blue marks, very steep at places, to the top of the *Lomnitzer Spitze* (p. 390). — The **Weisswasser Valley** is also very interesting. We

follow the path leading by Tátraháza, the Kesmarker Tränke or Matlarenau, and past the *Weisse Wand* to the (3 hrs.) *Kressebrunnen* (3900 ft.), and proceed thence to the (2 hrs.) *Aegydi Refuge-Hut* on the **Grüne See* (5046 ft.), prettily situated at the foot of the inaccessible *Karfunkel-Thurm* (6936 ft.), to which various legends attach, to the (1 hr.) *Rothe See* (5929 ft.), so named from the reddish hue of the bottom, and the (1/2 hr.) *Blaue See* and *Gelbe See;* then back to the *Weisse See*, above the *Béler Koschar* (see below), and across the pastures of the *Weidau* (about 4950 ft.) to Kesmark in 7 hrs. (guide necessary).

The ***Stalactite Cavern of Béla,** re-discovered in 1881, and accessible for a distance of 2 M., is reached from Kesmark viâ *Roks*. The road leads to (9 M.) the ***Hôtel Béler Höhlenhain** (2504 ft.) in the *Kotlina Valley*, 1/4 hr. below the cavern (2900 ft.), to which a pleasant new path ascends. Illumination of the cave (payable at the hotel) with 700 lamps 10 fl., 400 lamps 6 fl., 200 lamps 4 fl.; adm. 50 kr. additional for each person and 30 kr. to the guide; complete illumination on Sun. at 2 p.m., adm. 1 fl. 25 each person. — From Béler Höhlenhain enjoyable excursions may be taken to the top of the *Palenica* (3850 ft.; 1 1/2 hr.), a fine point of view; to the *Tokarnia* (4003 ft.; 2 hrs.), another beautiful point, with rich flora; and to the (2 hrs.) *Alabaster Grotto*, so named from its white stalactites. The grotto is reached direct from Kesmark (there and back 7-8 hrs.) by the Ždjar road leading past *Zwischenbrücken*, 2 hrs. below the entrance (guide indispensable). — A grand mountain walk from the Béler Höhlenhain leads over the *Nesselblösse* and *Faixblösse* (4890 ft.), the *Eiserne Thor* (5276 ft.), the *Stirnberg* (6388 ft.), and the *Vordere* and *Hintere Fleischbänke* (6400-6630 ft.) to the summits of the *Thörichte Gern* (6762 ft.), the *Greiner* (7080 ft.), and the *Havran* (7057 ft.), which afford striking views of the Lomnitzer and Eisthaler Spitze with their precipices and snow-slopes, and of several waterfalls upwards of 300 ft. high (there and back 10 hrs., with guide). — Through the *Tiefe Grund* and over the *Rothe Lehm* saddle (so called from the red sandstone here exposed to view) to the (3 hrs.) *Aegydi Refuge Hut* on the *Grüne See* (see above) and to the *Béler Koschar* at the foot of the *Durlsberg* (5965 ft.; a good point of view; 1 1/2 hr.). — 'Touristenweg' from the Béler Höhlenhain to the (1 hr.) *Kesmarker Tränke* and (1 hr.) *Matlarenau*, see p. 389.

A beautiful drive from Kesmark is by *Béla* and *Winschendorf* to the *Zipser Magura* (3117 ft.; Inn), and down by *Altendorf* to (10 hrs.) the *Rothe Kloster* on the *Dunajec* (1/4 hr. S. of which are the small sulphur-baths of *Smerdzonka*). We may then descend the Dunajec by raft, through the picturesque limestone hills of the *Pieninen*, to (1 1/2 hr.) *Bad Szczawnica* (p. 377).

FROM KESMARK TO JAVORINA on the N. side of the mountains there are two routes: (1) a road by *Béla* and the *Béler Höhlenhain* (see above) through the *Kotlina Valley* and over the *Ždjár Pass* (3547 ft.), a drive of 6 hrs. (carr. and pair there and back in two days, 12 fl.); (2) a bridle-path through the *Weisswasser Valley*, past the *Kesmarker Koschar* (Alpine hut), over the *Kopa-Pass* or *Sattel* (5817 ft.), and down the valley of the *Hintere* or *Polnische Copper Mines* to (8 hrs.) **Javorina** (3274 ft.; *Inn*, poor), with château and iron-works of Prince Hohenlohe.

The most attractive excursion from this point, and one of the finest in the Tátra, is to the (3 1/2 hrs.) ***Grosse Fischsee** (*Halastó;* 4511 ft.), romantically situated in the *Bialka Valley*. The route passes the (1 1/2 hr.) *Roztoka Refuge* (rustic quarters) and reaches the lake in 2 hrs. more (good quarters at the Tátra Club's refuge). We cross the lake on a raft (20 min.) and ascend the rocks beyond it to the (1/2 hr.) **Meerauge* (5207 ft.), a strikingly picturesque little lake of dark-brown colour, from which the *Meerauge-spitze* (p. 391) rises precipitously. — To the waterfall (4 hrs.) in the **Roztoka Valley** or *Fünfseenthal* is also a fine but fatiguing excursion. By the *Roztoka Refuge* (see above) we ascend to the right to the (2 1/2 hrs.) **Siklava*

Fall, 210 ft. high, situated below the *Wielki Staw* (5500 ft.; hut), the largest of the *Five Polish Lakes*, which lie one above another in a bleak rocky valley, and also the largest in the Tátra (85 acres). — The ***Siroka** (7267 ft.), ascended with a guide in 4-5 hrs., affords an admirable survey of the wild scenery of the N. Tátra, from the Swinnica to the Kopa Pass.

From Javorina to Zakopane (15 M., carr. 4 fl.) a road leads by *Podspady*, *Jurgov*, *Bukowina*, and *Poronin*. The hill at Bukowina (*Faraszy Wierch;* 3173 ft.) commands an admirable view of the entire Tátra range. The village of **Zakopane** (2746 ft.; good rooms, but no food, at the *Jadwinowka;* restaurants *Sieczka*, *Kóściesz*, *Pod Giewontem*, *Casino of the Tátra Club;* **Dr. Piasecki's Hydropathic*, prettily situated), a health-resort, lies at the sources of the *White Dunajec*. A road leads thence to the left to the (3 M.) *Zakopane Iron-Works* (3242 ft.; plain quarters). The small baths of *Jaszczurówka*, with a 'neutral' spring (68° Fahr.), lie 2 M. to the N.E.

Excursions. The **Magóra** (*Kopa Magóry;* 5640 ft.), a barren peak to the S.E. of the iron-works, easily ascended in 2 hrs., affords a picturesque view of the N. and W. side of the Tátra. In the ridge which runs from the Magóra to the W. is a large cavern containing stalactites and numerous antediluvian fossil bones (2 hrs. from Zakopane; guide and torches necessary). — From the Magóra we may descend into the valley of the *Suchawoda*, or *Sieben-Seen-Thal*, follow the stream S. to a point where the route divides (the road in a straight direction leading to the Lilijowe Pass, see below), and take the road to the left leading to the *Sieben Seen*, or 'seven lakes'. We first reach (1 hr. from the Magóra), in the W. branch of the valley, the *Gąsienicowe* or *Raupen Lakes* (5522 ft.). From the bifurcation just mentioned, a path leads to the S. over the (3/4 hr.) *Lilijowe Pass* (6362 ft.), between the *Piargi* (6486 ft.) and the *Nad Kotlinou* (6500 ft.) to the upper valley of the *Tycha* (to *Pribilina* and *Hradek*, p. 386). The **Swinnica* (7526 ft.), ascended from the Lilijowe Pass in 1 1/2 hr., commands a magnificent view: the route ascends to the left, by the *Nad Kotlinou*, and over toilsome and at places perilous granite rocks. — In the upper, S.E., ramification of the *Suchawoda Valley*, or *Sieben-Seen-Thal*, 2 1/2 hrs. from the Zakopane iron-works, lies the ***Schwarze See** (*Czarny Staw*, 5335 ft.), one of the largest and most beautiful lakes in the Tátra, at the base of the precipitous *Kościelec-Spitze*. An interesting excursion for sturdy climbers is from the Schwarze See to the (2 1/2 hrs.) *Zawrat Pass* (*Swinnica-Scharte;* 7133 ft.), which commands an Alpine prospect of surpassing grandeur; thence to the (1 hr.) *Five Polish Lakes* (see above) and across the *Swistówka* (5810 ft.) to (3 hrs.) the *Grosse Fischsee* (p. 393) and to (3 hrs.) *Javorina* (p. 393). Or from the Grosse Fischsee we may go to the *Meerauge* (p. 393), and thence by the *Meeraugspitze* to the *Popper* and *Csorba Lakes* (1 day), and then follow the 'Tourists' Path' to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Schmecks;* or we may return from the Meerauge to the Fisch-See, enter the *Poduplaski Valley*, pass the *Gefrorne See*, cross the *Polnische Kamm* (p. 390), and descend the *Felka Valley* to *Schmecks* (1 day). — Another fine excursion from Zakopane is to the ***Kościelisko Valley** (3 hrs. to the W.), the romantic rocky ravine of the *Czarny (Black) Dunajec* (rustic inn 1/4 hr. from the entrance). A rough bridle-path leads hence over the *Tycha Pass* (5541 ft.) and through the valley of that name to *Pod Bansko*, 2 1/2 hrs. to the N. of *Vázsec* (p. 386).

To the N. of Zakopane (15 1/2 M.; carr. in 3 hrs., 2 1/2-3 fl.) lies *Neumarkt*, Pol. *Nowytarg* (1945 ft.; Hôtel Herz), whence a diligence runs twice daily in 2 hrs. 20 min. to (11 M.) *Chabówka* (p. 405).

GALICIA AND THE BUKOWINA.

General Remarks. GALICIA, the N.E. province of Austria, slopes down in terraces on the N. side of the Carpathians and contains many marshy plains. Unprotected towards the N. and N.E., it has late springs, short summers, and long and severe winters. It is rich in corn, wood, salt, and petroleum, but poor in industries, which are chiefly in the hands of the Jews (660,000 out of a population of 6½ millions), to whom almost all the inns, taverns, and shops belong. The horse-dealers and carriage-owners are always Jews. They differ in their dress and the mode of wearing their hair from the other inhabitants, who despise them, but are financially dependent on them. Of the inhabitants about one-half are *Poles*, who dwell in the W. part of Galicia, the other half are *Ruthenians*, who occupy the E. part; but Polish is the official and the literary language of the whole province. The Ruthenians (or Russinians, or Russniaks) differ materially from the Poles in manners and customs, in language, in religion, and in political views, and regard them as their persecutors and oppressors. In culture they are considerably inferior. Their 'popes' or priests are ignorant, their churches and houses in the country districts miserably poor and squalid.

The BUKOWINA was severed from Moldavia, that is from Turkey, in 1786, and united with Austria. Unlike Galicia, it is hilly and wooded, and also differs greatly from it ethnographically. The inhabitants (about 650,000) are chiefly Roumanians, Ruthenians, Armenians, and Germans. The political administration is quite separate from that of Galicia, and the official language is German.

Two railways intersect Galicia from W. to E.: the N. railway, from Oświećim to Tarnopol connects the chief towns; the S. line, or 'Galician Transversal Railway', leads from Bielitz to Czernowitz, skirting the base of the Carpathians, and is far superior in point of scenery. The traveller who wishes to explore the country thoroughly should therefore go by one of these lines and return by the other (RR. 74, 75). The most picturesque of the railways which cross the Carpathians to Hungary is that from Stryj to Munkács (p. 379).

Inns. There are good hotels at Cracow, Lemberg, and Czernowitz. In the smaller towns and in the country, the inns are generally very primitive and dirty, while in the villages as a rule the only house of call is the brandy-shop.

73. From Vienna to Cracow.

256½ M. RAILWAY in 8½-13½ hrs. (express to Oderberg in 5½, thence to Cracow in 3 hrs.); fares 16 fl. 80, 12 fl. 60, 8 fl. 40 kr.; express 20 fl. 90, 16 fl. 80, 10 fl. 50 kr.

From Vienna to (171½ M.) *Oderberg*, see R. 52. The line now runs to the E., near the Prussian frontier. Country uninteresting. Stations *Petrowitz*, *Seibersdorf*, *Pruchna*, *Chybi*, *Dziedzitz* (junction of the Galician 'Transversal' Line, R. 75). The *Biala* is crossed. Stations *Jawiszowice*, *Oświęcim* (junction for *Beuthen-Königshütte*, *Cosel-Kandrzin-Breslau*, and *Podgórze-Cracow*). We cross the *Vistula*. Stations *Chrzanów*, (233 M.) *Trzebinia* (where the line to Warsaw diverges), *Krzeszowice*, *Zabierzów*.

256½ M. **Cracow.** — **Hotels.** *Grand Hôtel, Slawkowska-Str., in the Czartoryski Palace, R. from 1 fl.; *Hôtel de Saxe (Pl. c; B, 3), Slawkowska-Str.; *Hôtel de Dresde (Pl. b; B, 3), Ring-Platz; Hôtel Victoria (Pl. a; B, 3), Annagasse. — Second class: Hôtel Krakowski, in the Promenade; Hôtel Central, Kleparz suburb (Pl. C, 2); Hôtel de l'Europe, opposite the station; Hôtel Klein, Gertrudgasse (Pl. B, 3); Hôtel Polski (Pl. f; B, 3), Spitalgasse; Rose and Weisser Adler, Floriansgasse.

Restaurants at the hotels. Also **B. Streit*, Grodzka-Str., near the castle; *Bogusiewicz*, Johannisgasse; *Hawelka*, *Mika*, and *Mentzl* in the Ring-Platz. — *Confectioner* and *Café* in the *Tuchhalle*; *Cafés Kijak* and *Purzycki*, Ring-Platz; *Café Janikowski*, in the Promenade.

Cabs (poor). From station to town 40, with two horses 70 kr., with or without luggage; per ¼ hr. 20 or 30, ½ hr. 40 or 50, 1 hr. 80 kr. or 1 fl.; between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. a fare and a half is charged.

Post and **Telegraph**, corner of Kolejowa and Wielopole St. (Pl. B, C, 1).

Public Gardens: *Schützengarten*, Lubiczgasse, beyond the railway station (Pl. D, 2); *Cracow Park*, at the end of the Karmelitergasse (Pl. A, 2); both with cafés (concerts several times a week). — *Botanic Garden* at the end of the Kopernikusgasse (Pl. D, 3), daily except Sat. and Sun.

Commissionnaires (per day 1½ fl., half day 80 kr.), here called 'factors', and always Jews, frequently importune travellers at the station or hotel.

Cracow, Pol. *Kraków*, Ger. *Krakau*, situated in an extensive plain at the confluence of the *Rudowa* and the *Vistula* (Pol. *Wisła*; Ger. *Weichsel*), once the capital of Poland, where the kings were crowned down to 1764, and after 1815 the capital of a small independent state, was annexed to Austria after the insurrection of 1846, and has since been erected into a fortress of the highest class. Pop. 75,514 (one-third Jews), incl. garrison of 5500 men. The churches and towers, the lofty Schloss, and other buildings give the town an imposing appearance. Between the town and the suburbs, on the site of the old fortifications, are pleasant promenades planted with trees *(Planty)*.

The **Schloss** (*Zamek Krolewski*, Pl. B, 4, 5), on the *Wawel* hill at the W. end of the town, was founded by Casimir the Great in the 14th cent., but most of the present buildings date from the time of Augustus II. It was the residence of the Polish kings till 1610, when Sigismund III. transferred his seat to Warsaw. This vast pile consists of a number of separate buildings erected by kings of Poland. In 1846 it was converted into a barrack and hospital. Several rooms recently restored deserve a visit. (Apply to castellan.)

The Gothic ***Cathedral**, or **Schlosskirche** (Pl. B, 4), on the E. side of the Schloss, consecrated in 1359 under Casimir the Great, with a Romanesque crypt, is the burial-place of the Polish kings and heroes.

To the right of the entrance a *Bronze epitaph to Marshal Peter Kmity (d. 1505) by *Peter Vischer*. To the right in the nave, E. side, is a copper trap-door leading to the Royal Vault, constructed by Stanislaus Augustus in 1788, where, beside many Polish kings, repose Poland's three most illustrious heroes: John Sobieski (d. 1696), Poniatowski (drowned in the Elster near Leipsic in 1813), and Kosciuszko (who died in exile at Soleure in 1817). A fourth sarcophagus contains the remains of King Ladislaw IV. and his queen. Adm. Mon., Wed., Frid., and on the days when mass is said for the Polish kings (40 kr.). — Chapels: 1st. Near the crypt, recumbent figure in porphyry of King Casimir Jagello (d. 1492), by the Nuremberg sculptor *Veit Stoss* (or *Stwosz*), perhaps a native of Cracow(?). Monu-

ment of King Ladislaw Jagello (d. 1434). Opposite, *Monument of Bishop Soltyk (d. 1788), who, as the relief indicates, was carried to St. Petersburg by the Russians on account of his opposition to them at the Polish Diet in 1767. — 2nd. **Thorvaldsen's* Christ imparting a blessing, a beautiful statue in marble, but in a bad light. Busts of Count Arthur Potocki and his mother, also by *Thorvaldsen.* — 4th. Memorial slabs of the Polish kings of the Wasa family (Sigismund, Ladislaw IV., John Casimir); superb bronze doors by Mich. Weinhold of Dantsic (1763). — *5th Chapel (built by *Bart. Berecci* of Florence in 1519-20, and elaborately ornamented by *Giov. Cini* of Siena). Mausoleum of the Sigismunds of the Jagello family; recumbent figures in red marble of King Sigismund Jagello (d. 1548) and Sigismund Augustus (d. 1572). Opposite is **Thorvaldsen's* statue of Count Wladimir Potocki, who fell at Moscow in 1812. In the choir the tombs of Bishops Gamrat (1547) and Tomicki (1535), by Giov. Maria, surnamed *Mosca*, of Padua, the architect of the bishops' palace. — 8th. *Monument of King John Albert (d. 1501) in red marble, by an unknown Florentine master; opposite to it the *Monument of King Casimir the Great (d. 1370), the 'Founder of Cities', as indicated by his girdle, by *Veit Stoss*, in red marble under a canopy. — In front of the high-altar is the engraved bronze of Cardinal Fred. Jagello (d. 1503), with a later *Relief (1510), an important work by *Peter Vischer*, representing the presentation of the bishop to the Madonna. — 11th Chapel, once connected by a passage with the palace, and used by the Polish monarchs as an oratory, with a throne of red marble and fine modern stained-glass windows. Monument of King Stephen Bathori (d. 1586), in red marble. Opposite to it, behind the high-altar, the monument of King John III. Sobieski (d. 1696), the conqueror of the Turks (comp. p. 196), as the reliefs indicate. — The 19th Chapel, in the centre of the church, contains a silver sarcophagus, borne by silver angels, in which are preserved the remains of St. Stanislaus, the patron-saint of the Poles, and Bishop of Cracow, who was slain before the altar in 1079 by King Boleslaw. — The TREASURY (Mon., Wed., Frid. at 10; also on festivals) contains part of the ancient Polish regalia, rich sacerdotal vestments, and artistically-wrought vessels in gold and silver. (German catalogue 10 kr.)

***St. Mary's** (Pl. B, 3), in the Ring-Platz, another of Cracow's 36 churches, is a handsome Gothic building of the 13th and 14th cent.

The *Presbyterium* has lately been restored and richly coloured from designs by Matejko. The huge **High Altar*, the master-piece of *Veit Stoss*, executed about 1480, is adorned in the middle with a Death of the Virgin, and on the wings and sides with reliefs from the Life of Christ. The original painting and gilding is in excellent preservation. At the entrance of the church is the *Bronze of Pater Salomo (d. 1506) by *Peter Vischer;* at the entrance to the choir is an altar by *Mosca*, next which is a colossal *Crucifix by *Veit Stoss*.

The large building opposite, in the centre of the Ring-Platz, is the **Tuchhaus** (Pl. B, 3; Pol. *Sukiennice*), or cloth-hall, of the 15th cent., now sumptuously restored. The tower belonged to an old town-hall taken down in 1820.

On the first floor of the Tuchhaus, to the left, is the NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ART (daily, except Mon., 11-3; 20 kr.), with pictures by *Matejko* (Kosciusko at Raclawice in 1794, and Homage done to Albert of Brandenburg in 1525), **Siemiradzki* ('Living torches of Nero'), and other Polish artists, casts, cameos and gems, autographs, portraits, etc. — To the right is the PERMANENT PICTURE GALLERY (daily, except Mon., 11-4; 30 kr.): **Matejko*, Battle of Grunwald, 1410; The Maid of Orleans entering Rheims, 1429; other modern pictures and sculptures by Polish masters.

The *Gallery of Countess Potocka*, Ring-Platz, is only shown to visitors with letters of introduction (fine works by *Giorgione*, *Palma Vecchio*, *Giul. Romano*, *Giov. Bellini*, *C. Bordone*, etc.).

To the S. of the Ring-Platz the Grodzka and Dominican streets lead to the **Dominican Church** (Pl. B, 4), which has been modernised since a fire in 1850. The choir contains a *Bronze tablet in memory of the famous scholar Fil. Buonaccorsi, surnamed Callimachus (d. 1496), tutor of Sigismund I., probably by *Peter Vischer*. — On the W. side of the Grodzkagasse is the **Franciscan Church** (Pl. B, 4), of the 13th cent., but frequently altered, containing the monument of King Wladislaw Jagello (d. 1434). The old refectory of the adjoining Franciscan monastery now contains the *Technical and Industrial Museum* (daily 10-1 and 3-5; 20 kr.; Sun. free). — Opposite rises the *Prince Bishop's Palace* (Pl. 3, 4), built by Mosca, and restored since the fire of 1850.

A little to the N.W. are the buildings of the **Jagellonian University** (Pl. A, 3), founded by Casimir the Great in 1349. The *New University* facing the promenades, a grand Gothic edifice designed by *Ksiežarski* (1881-87), with its handsome vestibule and fine hall, contains on the ground-floor the *Archaeological Museum* (week-days, 11-1) and the *Art-Historical Collection* of the university. Opposite, in the old university buildings, are the handsome rooms containing the *University Library* (about 50,000 vols.; daily, except Sun., 9-1). The old library-hall is adorned with frescoes by *Stachowitz*. Adjacent is the *Obergymnasium of St. Anna*, founded in 1588. — On the opposite side of the Annagasse is the University and Parish Church of *St. Anna* (Pl. A, 3), containing marble mosaics and a monument to Copernicus (d. 1543), all modern.

In the Stefans-Platz is the *Polish Theatre* (Pl. B, 3). Near it, in the Slawkowskagasse, is the *Academy of Sciences* (Pl. B, 3), containing a library, a museum of antiquities, a physiographical collection, and a picture-gallery (daily, except Sun., 11-1). Further on, in the promenades, is the ***Czartoryski Museum** (Pl. B, 2, 3; Tues. and Frid. 10-1), a large and varied collection of objects of art.

Ground Floor. Sculptures; fine small antique bronzes; *Clay-figures from Tanagra; golden ornaments; silver mirror-case (Hercules and Omphale), of the best Greek period; faïence, porcelain (fine service in old Dresden china), and glass (antique Persian lamp, Venetian glass, with stucco ornamentation). — First Floor. The *Library* contains many good miniatures of the French and other schools. In the *Picture Gallery* are works by **Rembrandt* (landscape, 1638), *B. von Orley* (girl), *Ph. Wouwerman*, and *Van Dyck* (study). Also weapons; *Carved ivory; Persian carpets, etc. — The best pictures are in the private apartments (shown in absence of the family): **Raphael*, Portrait of a young man (said to be himself; unfinished, about 1507); **Leonardo da Vinci*, Half-length of a girl with an ermine in her arms ('Castitas'); *Clouet*, Small portrait.

In the Promenades, further to the N.E., is the **Floriansthor** (Pl. B, 2), a singular structure, almost the only relic of the old fortifications. Outside the gate, in the Matejko-Platz, in the suburb of *Kleparz*, is the *Academy of Art*. Further on is the **Church of St. Florian** (Pl. C, 2), of the 12 th cent., but repeatedly altered since, with pictures by *Hans von Kulmbach*. A side-chapel contains the

*altar of St. John by *Veit Stoss*, a very attractive work dating from the end of his stay in Cracow (1524).

The town is surrounded with **Suburbs,** lying within the modern fortifications. To the S.W. is *Stradom*, with the offices of the commandant; on the W. is *Nowy Swiat;* on the N.W. *Piasek*, with the old church of the Visitation; on the N. *Kleparz*, with the grain and cattle markets, the Academy of Art, and St. Florian's Church (p. 398); on the E. *Wesoła*, with the hospitals of St. Lazarus and St. Ludwig, the university clinique and botanic garden, the Observatory (Pl. D, 3), and the slaughter-house; to the S.E. is *Kasimierz*, the Jewish quarter, containing the Pauline convent and the churches of St. Michael, St. Catharine, Corpus Christi, and the Trinity. The Franz-Josefs-Brücke leads hence across the Vistula to *Podgórze* (13,134 inhab.). To the S. rises the conical *Krakusberg* (905 ft.; with trigonometrical signal), said by tradition to be the grave of the mythical dragon-slayer Krakus, the founder of Cracow, and to have been thrown up by human hands.

The ***Kościuszko Hill** (1093 ft.), on the *Bronisława*, 1/2 hr. to the N.W., is a mound of earth, about 65 ft. in height, thrown up in 1820-23 by the united efforts of the whole population of Cracow in honour of the Polish hero of that name. Since 1855 it has been converted into a fort. *View of Cracow, with its many towers, and Podgórze, with the Krakusberg beyond it; S. the Carpathians, seldom free from snow; W. the Babiagóra (5660 ft.) and its neighbours of the Beskid range; then the Vistula, traceable for a long distance; N. the handsome marble buildings of the Camaldulensian monastery of *Bielany*.

***Salt Mines of Wieliczka.** RAILWAY viâ *Bierzanów* in 38 min. (or pleasanter by carriage, 5-8 fl.; p. 396) to *Wieliczka* (833 ft.; several inns; pop. 6037). Visitors are admitted to the mines on Tues., Thurs., and Sat. at 3 p.m.; if one of these days is a holiday, then on the following day. Tickets of admission are obtained at the office, 2 fl. for each person. The charges fixed by tariff for illumination vary from 20 to 60 or 70 fl., according to the amount desired and the number of persons. Visitors don mining attire (10 kr.) and follow the attendant. The inspection of the mines takes 2 hrs.; carriages may be ordered to wait at the shaft. Visitors leave the mine by the lift or cage, for which each person pays 30 kr. more. Specimens of the rock-salt, from 10 kr. each, are offered to visitors on quitting the mine.

These mines, the greatest depth of which is 919 ft., employ over 700 hands and yield about 60,000 tons of salt annually. They consist of seven different levels or stories, one above the other, and have eleven shafts. Total length of the mines, from E. to W., 2 1/3 M.; breadth, from N. to S., 1040 yds. The different stories are connected by a labyrinth of passages and flights of steps, and occasionally by lofty bridges, the aggregate length of which is computed at 380 M. The mines contain sixteen ponds, several of which have boats npon them. Many of the disused chambers, 70 of which are spacious, are employed as magazines, and some of them are embellished with candelabra, &c. hewn in rock-salt, beautiful when properly illuminated. There are also two chapels, which were partially destroyed by an inundation in 1868, with altars, statues, and other ornaments in rock-salt. In the larger of these mass is celebrated annually on 3rd July, after which a breakfast is given. Some of these subterranean saloons are 80-100 ft. in height. The salt of Wieliczka is re-

markable for its purity and solidity, but is generally gray or blackish in colour. Travelling in the interior is done by horse-tramways, 25 M. in total length, while seven steam-engines bring the salt and the miners to the surface.

Excursionists to the Tátra take the Galician Railway from Cracow (Podgórze) by *Sucha* to *Chabówka* (p. 405), and drive thence by *Neumarkt* to *Zakopane* (p. 394) in 5-6 hrs.

74. From Cracow to Lemberg and Czernowitz.

Railway to Lemberg, 212 M., in 8¾-12 hrs. (fares 16 fl. 50, 12 fl. 43, 6 fl. 46 kr.; express ⅓th more); from Lemberg to Czernowitz, 165 M., in 6¼-13 hrs. (fares 12 fl. 89, 9 fl. 66, 5 fl. 2 kr.; express 15 fl. 39, 11 fl. 59, 7 fl. 74 kr.).

Cracow, see p. 396. The train crosses the *Vistula*, and passes *Podgórze* (p. 399) and the *Krakusberg* on the right. 5½ M. *Bierżanów* (branch to *Wieliczka*, see p. 399). 12 M. *Podłęże;* 18 M. *Kłaj.* 23½ M. **Bochnia** (*Rail. Rest.;* pop. 8703), with extensive salt-mines connected with those of Wieliczka (see above). 31½ M. *Słotwina;* 38 M. *Biadoliny;* 43½ M. *Bogumiłowice.* 48½ M. **Tarnów** (*Hôtel Krakau; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 27,575), capital of a district, and junction of the line to *Stróże* (p. 404; 36 M., in 1¾ hr.), lies on the *Dunajec*, near its confluence with the *Biala.* Interesting old town-hall. The cathedral contains noteworthy monuments of the Ostrogski and Tarnowski families.

57½ M. *Wałki;* 61½ M. *Czarna;* 69 M. *Dembica* (Rail. Rest.), with a château of Prince Radziwill; 77 M. *Ropczyce;* 82 M. *Sędziszów;* 89 M. *Trzciana;* 98 M. *Rzeszów* (Rail. Rest.; pop. 11,953), with an old château; 108 M. *Łancut* (pop. 3483), with château and park of Count Potocki; 114 M. *Rogóźno;* 121 M. *Przeworsk*, with château and park of Prince Lubomirski; 130 M. *Jarosław* (Schwarzer Adler; pop. 12,422), on the *San*, an affluent of the Vistula, the left bank of which the train now follows.

139 M. *Radymno;* 148 M. *Zurawica.* 152 M. **Przemyśl** (*Hôtel Przemyśl; Hôtel de l'Europe; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 35,250), an ancient town on the San, the seat of a Roman Catholic and a Greek bishop, with six churches and a brisk trade, has recently been fortified. A hill near it is crowned with the ruins of a castle said to have been built by Casimir the Great.

From Przemyśl to Chyrów (22½ M.; rail in 1 hr. 20 min.) by *Nyzankowice* and *Dobromil.* From *Chyrów* to *Stryj* or to *Mezö-Laborcz*, see pp. 404, 379.

159½ M. *Medyka;* 169 M. *Mościska;* 181 M. *Sądowa-Wisznia;* 192½ M. *Gródek*, with 10,717 inhab., between two lakes; 202½ M. *Mszana.*

212 M. **Lemberg.** — Hôtel de France; Hôt. George; Hôt. Lang; Hôt. d'Angleterre; Hôt. de l'Europe; Hôt. de Varsovie. — **Restaurant Stadtmüller*, by the Dominican church; *Theatre Café*, Ferdinands-Platz, frequented by Poles; *Vienna Café*, Heilige-Geist-Platz; *German Casino*, Heilige-Geist-Platz, strangers admitted.

Lemberg, Polish *Lwów*, French *Léopol*, the capital of Galicia, with 127,638 inhab. (upwards of 20,000 Jews), is the seat of a Roman Catholic, an Armenian, and a United Greek archbishop.

There are fourteen Roman Catholic churches, a Greek, an Armenian, and a Protestant church, two synagogues, and several Roman Catholic and Greek convents. The town itself is small, the finest buildings being in the four suburbs (those of *Halicz*, *Lyczakow*, *Cracow*, and *Zolkiew*). The *Rathhaus*, with its tower 260 ft. high, built in 1828-37, stands in the Ring, or principal Platz, which is embellished with four handsome monumental fountains. The *Roman Catholic Cathedral* has a late-Gothic interior, adorned with good frescoes. The *Armenian Cathedral* is in the Armenian-Byzantine style (15th cent.); in front of it rises a statue of St. Christopher. The *Dominican Church* contains the monument of a Countess Dunin-Borkowska by Thorvaldsen. The *United Greek Cathedral*, in the basilica style, stands on a height in the Georgsplatz.

The handsome *Polytechnic Institution*, in the Georgs-Platz, completed in 1877, contains a large chemical-technical laboratory and is otherwise well equipped. Among other institutions worthy of mention are the *Natural History Collections* in the University (Akademie-Str.), with the contiguous *Botanic Garden* and the *School of Forestry* (with good collections); the *Hospital*, with large cliniques; and the *Lunatic Asylum* in the Kulparkow suburb. In the Slowacki-Str., opposite the *Park*, is the *Hall of the Estates*. In the Kleparowska-Gasse rises the fine *Invalidenhaus*, with its four towers. — At the *Theatre* (closed in summer), in the Skarbek-Str., Polish plays and Polish-Italian operas are performed (the solos being generally sung in Italian, the chorus in Polish).

The *University* (about 1000 stud.), founded in 1784 by Emp. Joseph II., was dissolved in 1805 owing to the acquisition of the Cracow university by Austria, but reopened in 1816. During the bombardment of the town in 1848 the university building was burned down, and its library and collections almost entirely destroyed, after which it was removed to its present quarters in an old Jesuit convent in the Akademie-Strasse. The collections and the library have since been replaced.

Ossoliński's National Institute, in the Ossolińskigasse, contains collections relating chiefly to the literature and history of Poland, including portraits, antiquities, coins, and a library, and possesses a printing-office of its own. — The *Dzieduszycki Museum* of Galician antiquities and products is always open to visitors.

FROM LEMBERG TO STRYJ (48 M.; rail in 2 hrs.; fares 3 fl. 60, 2 fl. 30, 1 fl. 50 kr.). Passing *Glinna-Nawarya* and the sulphur-baths of *Pustomity*, we run through the pretty *Szczerek Valley* to (17 M.) *Szczérzec* (with large quarries of gypsum) and (28 M.) *Mikołajów-Drohowyże*, and cross the *Dniester*. Then through a wooded tract to (37 M.) *Bilcze-Wolica* and (48 M.) *Stryj* (p. 404), junction of the Chyrów-Stanislau and Ławoczne-Munkács lines (p. 379).

FROM LEMBERG TO ODESSA (459 M.; rail in 27 hrs.). 31 M. *Krasne*, junction for *Brody*, *Radziwiłów* (Russian frontier), and *Kiew*. 87 M. *Tarnopol*; 119 M. *Podwołoczyska*, the last station in Austria, opposite which, on the left bank of the *Podhorce*, is *Wołoczyska*, the first Russian station. Thence by *Shmerinka* (junction for Kasatin-Brest and Kiew), *Birsula*

(junction for Charkow and Moscow), and *Rasdelnaja* (junction for Bender, Jassy, and Roman) to (459 M.) *Odessa.*

The RAILWAY FROM LEMBERG TO CZERNOWITZ at first traverses a lofty and monotonous plain, intersected with deep valleys. 7 M. *Sichów;* 15½ M. *Staresioło;* on the right, a half-ruined castle of Count Potocki, erected in the middle ages as a protection against the Tartars, and partly converted into a brewery; 22½ M. *Bóbrka;* 27½ M. *Wybranówka;* 32 M. *Borynicze;* 40 M. *Chodorów,* inhabited by Jews; 44½ M. *Bortniki;* 48½ M. *Novosielce;* 55 M. *Bukaczowce* (Rail. Rest.); 62 M. *Bursztyn,* with a château of Prince Jablonowski. 69½ M. **Halicz;** the town, once capital of the principality of Halitsch and incorporated with Poland in 1387, is prettily situated on the right bank of the *Dniester,* 2½ M. to the W., and is commanded by a ruined castle.

The long range of the Carpathians now becomes visible in the distance to the right. The train crosses the Dniester, and near (78 M.) *Jezupol* approaches the *Bystrica.*

87 M. **Stanislau** (*Goldner Adler;* restaurants *Ganz* and *Fischer;* **Rail. Rest.;* pop. 22,230), a busy trading town, junction of the line to Stryj, Chyrów, and Bielitz (p. 404), has been handsomely rebuilt since a great fire in 1868.

101½ M. *Ottynia;* 112 M. *Korszów.* On the right the *Czerna-Hora* (6749 ft.) and other peaks of the Carpathians now come nearer. 122 M. **Kolomea** (*Hôtel Angelski,* in the chief Platz; pop. 29,838), a town on the *Pruth;* to the right, near the railway, is the pleasant German suburb, with a Protestant church.

Beyond (133½ M.) *Zabłotów* the train crosses the Pruth, and near (143½ M.) *Sniatyn* recrosses it; Sniatyn (10,920 inhab.) lies 3 M. off. 150½ M. *Nepołokoutz;* 156½ M. *Łużan.* Nearing (164½ M.) *Sadagóra,* we obtain, to the right, a fine view of the town of Czernowitz, situated on the hill-side, with its numerous domes and towers. The train crosses the Pruth again.

165 M. **Czernowitz.** — **Hotels.** ADLER, Ring-Platz; *KRONPRINZ VON ÖSTERREICH, GOLDNES LAMM, both in the Siebenbürgergasse; HÔTEL WEISS, high charges; HÔTEL DE MOLDAVIE, Lembergergasse. — HÔTEL DE PARIS, corner of Lembergergasse and Ring-Platz; GOLDNE BIRNE, Siebenbürgergasse, these two third-class.

Restaurants. At the three first-named hotels; *Maier,* next door to the Adler; in the *Musikvereinsgebäude,* Mehl-Platz; wine-rooms of *Tabacar* and *Paczenski,* Ring-Platz (good Moldavian wine and cold viands). — **Cafés.** *De l'Europe,* Herrngasse; *Wilckens,* Herrngasse (casino or club on first floor; strangers may be introduced); *Wien,* Lembergergasse; *Bass* (also restaurant), *Zakrewski,* Siebenbürgergasse; *Café du Théâtre,* by the Hôtel de Moldavie; *Tesarz* (confectioner), Ring-Platz.

Baths. Warm and vapour, at the *Sophienbad,* Russische Gasse, and the *Türkenbad,* by the Türkenbrunnen. The *Town Baths* in the Volksgarten are open in summer only. *River Baths* in the Pruth, by the bridge.

Czernowitz, the capital of the *Bukowina,* is situated on a rising ground on the right bank of the Pruth, which is crossed here by two bridges. Pop., including the extensive suburbs, 54,040, of

whom about 16,000 are Jews. The town, which is entirely modern, is the seat of the governor of the Bukowina, of a Greek Oriental archbishop and consistory, of the provincial courts, and of a university (see below).

The most conspicuous building is the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, on a height at the end of the Bischofsgasse, an imposing brick edifice in the Byzantine style, erected by Hlawka in 1864-75. The richly-decorated **Reception Hall* is worthy of a visit (apply to the castellan); the tower commands a fine view of the town and environs.

The largest church in Czernowitz is the *Greek Oriental Cathedral* in the Franz-Josef-Platz, erected in 1864 in imitation of the church of St. Isaac at St. Petersburg. The tasteful *Armenian Church*, in a mixed Gothic and Renaissance style, was consecrated in 1875. The *Roman Catholic Parish Church* in the Lembergergasse, the *Greek Catholic Church* in the Russische Gasse, the *Protestant Church* in the Bischofsgasse, and the new Greek Oriental *Parascewa Church* are uninteresting. The handsome **Jewish Tempte*, in the Moorish style, with its conspicuous dome, was completed in 1877 from the plans of Zachariewicz, and is tastefully decorated in the interior.

The *University*, founded in 1875, is attended by about 250 students. It has no medical faculty. The lectures are delivered partly in the Pädagogium in the Bischofsgasse, partly in the clergy-house adjoining the palace; the latter also contains the natural history and other collections.

The *Austria Monument* in the Austria-Platz, executed by Pekary, and erected in 1875 to commemorate the centenary of Austria's possession of the Bukowina, consists of a marble figure of Austria on a pedestal of green Carpathian sandstone, adorned with bronze reliefs and inscriptions. — The new *Theatre*, in the Schulgasse, is tastefully fitted up (shut in summer).

At the S. end of the town lies the *Votksgarten* (rail. stat.), a favourite resort with shady walks, containing the *Schützenhaus* (Restaurant), the *Public Baths*, and the *Botanic Garden* (to the S.W.). Pleasant walks to the *Banaid Grove* on the *Bischofsberg*, which affords a good view of the town, and to the (3/4 hr.) wood of *Horecza*, near the interesting old church of which we enjoy a fine survey of the valley of the Pruth is enjoyed.

From Czernowitz to Bucharest (336 M.; express in 16 hrs.). At (56 M.) *Suczawa-Itzkany*, the Austrian frontier-station, luggage is examined at the custom-house for travellers coming from Bucharest, and a long halt usually takes place (Buffet). 58 1/2 M. *Bordujeni*, the first Roumanian station (custom-house revision for travellers from Austria). The train now runs near the *Szeret*, the principal river of Moldavia. From (67 M.) *Veresti* a branch-line diverges to *Botosani*. 96 M. *Pascani*, junction for *Jassy*, *Kishenev*, and *Odessa*; 120 M. *Roman*; 148 M. *Bakau*; 200 M. *Marasesti* (branch-lines viâ *Tecuciu* to *Berlad* and to *Galatz*); 212 M. *Foscani*; 255 1/2 M. *Buceu* (branch-line to *Braila* and *Galatz*); 298 1/2 M. *Ploesti* (p. 421); 336 M. *Bucharest*, see p. 421.

75. From Stanislau by Stryj, Neu-Zagórz, and Saybusch to Dziedzitz.

365 M. Railway in 20-24 hrs.; fares 28 fl. 42, 19 fl. 11, 12 fl. 46 kr.

Stanislau, see p. 402. The train crosses the *Bystrica*. Near (26 M.) *Kałusz*, a busy little town, it crosses the *Lomnica*. Beyond (35 M.) *Krechowice* we near the N. spurs of the Carpathians. Pretty hill-scenery. From (44 M.) *Dolina* a local line runs to the large steam-sawmill of (6 M.) *Wygoda*. We cross the *Swica* to (52 M.) *Bolechów*. 58 M. *Morszyn*, with mud-baths. We cross the *Stryj* to (67 M.) **Stryj** (*Rail. Rest.;* pop. 16,276), a district town with important cattle-markets, visited in summer for the sake of the river-baths, junction for Munkács and Lemberg (pp. 379, 401).

76 M. *Gaje-Wyzne;* 80 M. *Bolechowce-Neudorf*. From (84 M.) **Drohobycz** (*Rail. Rest.;* pop. 17,784), a district town with a château, a fine Gothic church, salt-works, and brisk trade, a branch-line runs S.W. through the *Tyśmienica Valley* to (7½ M.) *Borysław*, with its valuable petroleum and ozocerite beds, which yield about 30 000 tons of petroleum annually. To the S. of Drohobycz (6 M.) are the sulphur and salt baths of *Truskawiec*. — 92 M. *Dobrowlany;* 102 M. *Dublany-Kranzberg;* then across the Dniester to (110½ M.) *Sambor*, a district town (14,324 inh.). The train crosses the *Strwiaz*, a tributary of the Dniester. Stations *Nadyby* and *Gleboka-Fulsztyn*.

130 M. **Chyrów** (*Rail. Rest.*), junction for Przemyśl (p. 400). 141½ M. *Króscienko*. The train crosses the Strwiaz and runs through a wooded hill-region. 144 M. *Ustrzyki;* 157 M. *Olszanica*. Then through a short tunnel in the valley of the *San* to (164 M.) *Lisko-Lukawica*, and across the San and the *Oslawa* to (169½ M.) **Neu-Zagórz** (*Rail. Rest.*), a basket-making place, junction of the Carpathian line to *Mezö-Laborcz* and *Legenye-Mihályi* (p. 378).

The Galician line follows the San to (173½ M.) *Sanok*, a town of 5000 inh., and turns to the W. to *Nowosielce-Gniewosz*, *Zarszyn*, *Rymanów*, and (193½ M.) *Iwonicz*, with baths containing salt, iodine, and bromine. 198 M. *Krosno*. At (202½ M.) *Jedlicze* we cross the *Jasiołka*, and at (212 M.) *Jasło* the *Wisłoka*, and then enter the smiling *Ropa Valley*. 227½ M. *Zagórzany*, junction for *Gorlice* (pop. 4500), with weaving and other industries, situated on a hill on the Ropa, 3 M. to the S.W. In the vicinity are large deposits of asphalt.

We ascend the *Moszczanka* and *Wolska* valleys to (234 M.) *Wola Łużánska*, and then descend the valley of the *Biała* to (241 M.) *Stróże* (Rail. Rest.), where the line from Tarnow joins ours on the right (p. 400). We follow the Biała to (243 M.) **Grybów** (1145 ft.), a prettily situated little town, with large naphtha refineries. Crossing the Biała by a lofty viaduct, we next wind round the *Górki* (1854 ft.), through picturesque hill-scenery, to (249 M.) *Ptaszkówa* (1559 ft.), on the watershed between the Biała and the

Dunajec, descend to (255 M.) *Kamionka* in the *Królowa Valley*, and cross the *Kamienica* to —

260 M. **Neu-Sandec** *(Rail. Rest.).* The town (pop. 12,712), 2 M. off, lies in a plain, on the *Dunajec*, at the mouth of the Kamienica. Railway to *Orló*, *Eperjes*, and *Kaschau*, see p. 377. From (4½ M.) *Alt-Sandec* to the baths of *Szczawnica*, see p. 377.

We cross the Dunajec, follow it to (268 M.) *Marcinkowice*, and enter the valley of the *Smolnik*. Stations *Limanowa*, *Tymbark*, *Mszana Dolna* (where the *Mszana* is crossed). The line proceeds through the *Raba Valley* to *Rabka* and (301½ M.) **Chabówka** *(Rail. Rest.)*, station for *Neumarkt* and *Zakopane* (p. 394, 405).

Then N.W. to (308 M.) *Jordanów*, and through the picturesque *Skawa Valley* to *Osielec*, (318 M.) *Maków*, and (323 M.) **Sucha** *(Rail. Rest.)*, junction of the Cracow line.

To Podgórze (Cracow) rail in 2½ hrs., by *Kalwarya* (junction for *Bielitz*, see below) and *Skawina* (branch to *Oświęcim*, p. 395). From *Podgórze-Bonarka* junction-line to Cracow (p. 396).

We traverse pleasant wooded valleys to *Lachowice* and (332½ M.) *Hucisko*, and descend into the *Koszarawa Valley*. Beyond *Jelesnia* and *Friedrichshütte* we cross the *Sola*. 345 M. *Saybusch-Zabłocie* (Rail. Rest.). **Saybusch,** Pol. *Żywiec* (4437 inh.), with an interesting old castle, lies ¾ M. off, at the influx of the Koszarawa into the Sola. Near it are large factories and agricultural works owned by Archduke Albert. — To *Sillein* (p. 385), 55 M., rail by *Zwardon* and *Csácza* in 5½ hrs.

We now run through the valley of the *Biala*, which here forms the boundary between Galicia and Austrian Silesia, to (358 M.) **Bielitz** (pop. 14,499), a manufacturing town on the Biala, with extensive woollen industry, engine-factories, etc., and a handsome château with a fine park. On the opposite bank of the Biala is the Galician town of *Biala* (pop. 7620), another busy trading and industrial place.

At (365 M.) *Dziedzitz* the line joins the Oderberg and Cracow railway (p. 395).

TRANSYLVANIA.

TRANSYLVANIA, called *Erdély-Ország* by the Magyars, and *Ardealu* by the Roumanians (both meaning 'forest-land'), is a mountainous district of about 21,000 sq. M. in extent, lying between Hungary on the W. and Roumania on the E. Its German name of *Siebenbürgen* has been variously derived from the first seven 'burgs', or fortresses, built by the German colonists, from the seven once fortified towns of Hermannstadt, Klausenburg, Kronstadt, Bistritz, Mediasch, Mühlenbach, and Schässburg, or lastly, and most probably, from the *Zibin* Mts. and the river *Zibin* on its S. frontier. Hermannstadt, which lies on the Zibin, is still named Nagy Szeben by the Hungarians, and Sibiu by the Roumanians.

History. At the beginning of the Christian era the district now known as Transylvania formed part of the kingdom of *Dacia*, and in 107 A.D., on the subjugation by Trajan of Decebalus, the last Dacian sovereign, it was incorporated with the Roman province of Dacia. It remained under Roman sway till 274 A. D., when the *Emperor Aurelian* was compelled to withdraw his troops and the flower of the Roman colonists across the Danube by the Gothic hordes from the N., which now poured into the country. From this date down to the beginning of the 12th cent. Transylvania formed the great theatre of battles between the Ostrogoths, Huns, Longobards, Bulgarians, Magyars, Kumans, and other Eastern races which kept surging towards Western Europe. During the reign of *Ladislaus I.*, King of Hungary (1078-95), who conquered the Kumans, Transylvania was united to Hungary, and began for the first time to enjoy the blessings of peace and order. *Geisa II.* (1141-61), who distinctly perceived the importance of Transylvania as the key of Hungary on the E., summoned German colonists to re-people and cultivate the desolated territory ('desertum') and to protect the empire ('ad retinendam coronam'). These immigrants, chiefly dwellers on the Middle Rhine (Middle Franconians), and collectively known as *Saxons*, settled in the '*Land unter dem Walde*', or district below the forest (Broos, Mühlenbach, and Reussmarkt), in the '*Altland*' (Hermannstadt, Leschkirch, Gross-Schenk, Reps), and in the '*Weinland*' (Mediasch and Schässburg), where they built towns and tilled the soil. *Andreas I.* (1204-35) made over the *Burzenland* (see p. 416) to the Teutonic Order, which had been founded shortly before (in 1191), but had to recall this privilege and expel the knights of the Order in 1225, on their attempt to lay the conquered country at the feet of Pope Honorius III. as the property of the

SIEBENBÜRGEN
UND
DIE UNTEREN DONAULÄNDER
zur Übersicht der
EISENBAHNEN, DAMPFERLINIEN
& wichtigsten Strassenverbindungen.
Maassstab 1:2.000.000
Eisenbahnen im Betrieb, Eisenbahnen im Bau,
Dampferlinien, Strassen & Routen, Berggipfel,
Pässe & Übergänge.
LEMBERG-CZERNOWITZER EISENBAHN.
Im Maassstabe der Hauptkarte
BUKOWINA
SIEBENBÜRGEN
MOLDAU
RUMÄNIEN
SERBIEN
BULGARIEN
KLEINE WALACHEI
GROSSE WALACHEI
TRANSSYLVANISCHE ALPEN
KLAUSENBURG
HERMANNSTADT
KRONSTADT
BUKURESTI
RUSCUK
VIDIN
TEMESVAR
BELGRAD
BRAILA
GALAZ
FOKSANI
JASSI
KISINEW
ISMAIL
SILISTRIA
SUMLA
ARNA
Östl. Länge 22 von Paris
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

apostolic see. The same monarch, however, granted a charter (the 'Golden Bull') to the other German settlers, on which the rights and privileges of the Germans in Transylvania have rested for centuries, and which was solemnly confirmed by several of his successors. During the following centuries Transylvania shared the fortunes of the kingdom of Hungary. Swarms of Mongolians (from 1241 onwards) and Turks (from 1420) invaded and ravaged the country, not, however, without meeting a heroic resistance (as from *Hunyady Janos*, d. 1456), and compelled the three privileged 'Nations' of Transylvania, the Hungarians, Szeklers, and Germans, to form in 1437 a 'fraternal union' for mutual protection. After *Lewis II.* of Hungary had lost his life and crown, and Hungary her independence, at the battle of Mohács in 1526, the victorious Turks made Transylvania an independent principality under Turkish protection, and it was thenceforth governed by princes elected by the people and approved by the Sultan. Of these the most eminent was *Bethlen Gábor* (Gabriel), who reigned from 1613 to 1629. The fluctuating policy of Turkey and of Austria, which possessed a hereditary claim to Transylvania, involved the country in numerous conflicts, but the Turks were at length decisively defeated at Vienna in 1683, and after the Peace of Karlowitz in 1699 they abandoned their claim to the principality. On 4th Dec., 1691, Emp. Leopold I., by the 'Leopoldine Diploma', ratified the public and private laws of Transylvania, guaranteed religious toleration, and annexed the country to Austria. The population consisted at that period of Germans, who had been Lutherans since 1540, Hungarians and Szeklers, who had embraced the Calvinistic doctrines in 1557, and also of Socinians or Unitarians (a sect established in 1568) and of Roman Catholics. An insurrection under *Francis II. Rakoczy* in 1704-10, known as the 'Kurutzen War', was quelled by the Austrians, and in 1718 the Turks were again defeated, and compelled by the Peace of Passarovitz to recognise the supremacy of Austria. Since that period Transylvania, which was erected into a 'grand principality' by Maria Theresa, has shared the fortunes of Austria and Hungary. The rebellion of *Nicolaus Urss (Horjah)* in 1784 and the revolutionary years 1848 and 1849 were attended by many evils. Since 1868 Transylvania has been in legislative and administrative respects incorporated with Hungary, while still retaining part of its own ancient law.

Inhabitants. The *Hungarians*, or Magyar conquerors.

The *Szeklers*, or Magyars, who were settled in E. Transylvania in the 11th cent., in order to act as 'Szekler', or guardians of the frontier, and who erroneously regard themselves as descendants of the Huns. The Hungarians and Szeklers together number about 612,000 souls.

The *Saxons*, about 212,000 in number, the descendants of the German immigrants invited by Geisa II. (p. 406) from the Middle

Rhine, were at first called Teutones, Teutonici Hospites, or Flandrenses, but since 1238 have been known as Saxones or Saxons (Nieder-Sachsen). The Germans of the Nösner Land (p. 420) are also called Saxons.

These three races have from an early period shared the government of the country among them, as being, by virtue of conquest and colonisation, the sole 'privileged nations'. Transylvania, however, is peopled by various other races. Indeed the principal part of the population consists of *Roumanians* or *Wallachians*, of whom there are no fewer than 1,152,000. They regard themselves as the lineal descendants of the Roman colonists, but are in reality a mixed race, made up of Roman, Bulgarian, and other elements, which was formerly settled on the Balkans. Driven thence by the Greek Emperor Isaac Angelus about 1186, they migrated to the left bank of the Danube, and, after the power of the Kumans had been broken by the Teutonic Order, crossed the mountains and entered Transylvania. They named themselves Roumanians as members of the E. Roman Empire (Rûm), and had adopted the Greek form of Christianity during their long subjection to the Greek emperors. According to another, but untenable view, the Roumanians were settled on the left bank of the Danube long before the advent of the Magyars, but were from the first treated by their conquerors and the foreign colonists as destitute of political rights.

Another element in the population consists of the *Armenians*, 4400 in number, who first settled in Transylvania about 1660, and who occupy the towns of Szamos Ujvár, Elisabethstadt, and Gyergyó Szt. Miklos. There are also about 88,000 *Gipsies* in Transylvania, of whom we hear as early as 1417, when they were governed by a Woiwode of their own. Most of them are nomads; but at Háromszek, Torda, Ober-Weissenburg, and Innerszolnok some of them have settled down and become industrious husbandmen. The other races represented are *Jews* (26,000), *Bulgarians*, *Servians*, and *Greeks*. — The total population is in round numbers 2,120,000.

Plan of Tour. The S. and W. parts of Transylvania are the most interesting. The two principal approaches to the country are the railway from Pest by *Grosswardein* and *Klausenburg* to *Kronstadt* (also for travellers from the N., from *Miskolcz* and *Kaschau*) and the railway by *Arad* and *Hermannstadt* to *Kronstadt*. The return-route from Kronstadt may be made by Bucharest and Orsova. The excursions mentioned at pp. 416,417 are recommended to those interested in the Szeklers. In districts to which neither trains nor diligences have yet penetrated, decent carriages may be hired for 6-7 fl. a day; and where the roads are unsuitable for these vehicles, ox-carts and saddle-horses are used. The poor saddles generally require shawls or rugs to make them comfortable. — Guides, necessary for mountain-excursions, may be obtained in the neighbouring villages.

76. From Arad to Hermannstadt.

203 M. Railway *(Ungarische Staatsbahn)* in 13½-17 hrs. (fares 8 fl., 5 fl. 60 kr., 4 fl.). From Grosswardein to *Klausenburg*, see R. 65; from Klausenburg to *Hermannstadt*, see R. 78.

Arad, see p. 367. The Temesvár line (see p. 367) diverges to the right. The Transylvanian railway follows the valley of the *Maros;* on the left rise the vine-clad *Arad Hills*, with the ruined castle and village of *Világos* (p. 367). Stations *Glogovátz*, *Gyorok*, *Paulis*. 22 M. *Radna*, or *Maria-Radna*, with a pilgrimage-church with two towers, containing a wonder-working image of the Virgin. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Lippa* (Jägerhorn; King of Hungary; pop. 6800), the chief depôt of the salt of Transylvania. On the left stands the ruin of *Solymos*.

The train follows the right bank of the Maros. Stations *Konop* (with a château), *Berzova*, *Tótvárad* (goods-line to *Maros-Szlatina*), *Soborsin* (with château and park of Count Nádasdy). At (64 M.) *Zám* we cross the frontier of Transylvania. 74½ M. *Guraszáda*, with an old church; to the right, in the distance, *Dobra*, with its ruined castle. 77½ M. *Maros Illye*, birthplace of Bethlen Gábor (1580-1629), prince of Transylvania (p. 407). Near (84 M.) *Branyicska*, with the small château of the Hungarian novelist Nicolaus Jósika (1794-1865), we cross the Maros. On the right is *Vecel*, with the ruins of a Roman fort.

92 M. **Déva** (*Hôt. Riszko*, at the station; pop. 4700) is the capital of the county of Hunyad. The castle, on a trachyte rock, 610 ft. high (¾ hr.), affords a fine view of the valleys of the *Cserna*, the *Strel*, and the *Maros*, and of the *Hatszeg Mts.* (p. 410).

The *Gold Mines of Nagyág* are reached from Déva in 4 hrs. (carriage to *Csertés* in 2 hrs., 1-1½ fl.; thence by ox-cart or on horseback). The gold is found in the greenstone and trachyte rock, in conjunction with tellurium. Beautiful view.

The train crosses the *Cserna* (view of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge to the left). 98 M. **Piski** *(Rail. Rest.)*, at the confluence of the *Strel* with the Maros. The bridge over the Strel here was defended against the Austrians in 1849 by General Bem.

To Vajda Hunyad (10 M., rail in 50 min.; 40, 22, 15 kr.). **At Vajda Hunyad**, Ger. *Eisenmarkt (Strauss; Krone)*, which lies at the confluence of the *Cserna* and the *Zalasd*, is the castle of *Hunyady Janos* (1387-1456), the celebrated conqueror of the Turks. The Gothic building to the right of the entrance was built by Hunyady himself, the rest by Matthew Corvinus (1486) and Bethlen Gábor (1619-24). The castle was injured by a fire in 1854, but was restored in 1870. In the vicinity are the iron-works of *Gyalár*, *Telek*, and *Govasdia*, connected by a wire-rope railway. A bad road leads in 1 hr. from Vajda Hunyad to *Kalán*, a station on the *Piski* and *Petrosény* railway (see below).

From Piski to the Hátszeg Valley and to Petrosény (50 M.; rail in 4¾ hrs.; fares 2 fl. 50, 2 fl., 1 fl. 25 kr.). The line traverses the valley of the *Strel*. 9 M. *Zeykfalva-Kalán*. At the village of *Kalán*, 2 M. to the N., are extensive foundries and warm baths (Inn); *Zeykfalva*, to the S., has an ancient church, said to date from the Roman period. 11 M. *Russ*; 18½ M. **Várallja-Hátszeg** *(Zur Brücke; Lamm)*, with a fine view of the

valley of the *Hátszeg* (finest from the *Orlia Hill*, 1/4 hr. W. of the station, with the ruins of a Roman watch-tower).

[The VALLEY OF THE HÁTSZEG, chiefly insteresting on acconnt of the manners and costumes of its Roumanian inhabitants, may be explored from this point by carriage in 8 hours. The route leads by *Farkadin* and *Demsus* to *Várhely* (the Dacian *Sarmizegetusa*, the Roman *Ulpia Trajana*), with numerous Roman relics, whence we return either direct, or by *Malomviz* (whence the *Retjezat*, 8190 ft., may be ascended), *Malajcsd*, and *Szálaspatak*, to stat. *Púj*.]

Beyond (27 1/2 M.) *Púj* the line quits the valley of the Strel and ascends that of the *Banicza*. 35 1/2 M. *Krivádia*, with a Roman watch-tower. We then ascend in long windings, passing the village of *Merisor* far below, to the right, to (42 1/2 M.) *Banicza*, the highest point of the line, 680 ft. above the Maros valley.

50 M. **Petrosény** (2001 ft.; *Prokop; Pichler;* pop. 3774), lying in a beautiful valley, is the present terminus of the railway, the prolongation of which to Roumania is projected. The neighbouring valley of the *Syl* contains a large coal-bed, 36 sq. M. in area, and 3-25 ft. in thickness. The *Vulcan Pass* and the *Csetatye Bole*, a cavern with an entrance 65 ft. high and 50 ft. wide, are within easy reach of Petrosény.

108 M. **Broos,** Hung. *Szászváros* (735 ft.; **Hôtel Széchenyi; National;* pop. 5650, chiefly Saxon), lies in the Saxon 'Königsboden', in the 'Land unter dem Walde'. Observe the mediæval buildings near the church. Walk to the top of the *Holumbu* (1116 ft.; extensive view). On the *Gyógy*, on the right bank of the Maros, lie the small baths of *Feredö Gyógy*, 3 M. to the N.

EXCURSIONS. To the iron-works of *Sebeshely*, 1 hr. S.; on a spur of the hills a ruined castle. Pleasant drive into the mountains, passing several villages, to (3 1/2 hrs.) *Gredistye* (quarters at the forester's). Thence ride to the (3 hrs.) venerable ruins of a Roman (Dacian) castle.

116 M. *Alkenyér (Sibót)* lies in the fertile plain called the *Brodfeld (Kenyérmezö)*, where Stephan Báthory defeated the Turks under Ali Beg in 1479. On the left is *Uj-Vincz*. 125 1/2 M. *Alvincz*, with a castle in which Cardinal Martinuzzi was assassinated in 1551. On the opposite bank of the Maros lies *Borberek*, noted for its wine. — The train crosses the Maros near *Maros Porto*.

131 M. **Karlsburg,** formerly *Weissenburg*, Hung. *Gyula Fehérvár* (**Hôtel National*, R. 80 kr.-1 1/2 fl.; *Europa; König von Ungarn; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 8000, many of them Jews), the Roman *Apulum*, was once the capital of the princes of Transylvania. Many Roman relics in the vicinity. The only attraction is the *Citadel*. Here rises the **Cathedral of St. Michael*, containing the sarcophagi of John Hunyady (d. 1456), his son Ladislaus (beheaded 1457), and his brothers, of Queen Isabella (d. 1556) and her son John Sigismund (d. 1571). Within the fortress are also the *Episcopal Palace;* the *Artillery Barracks* (with fine collection of weapons); the *Church of the Jesuits*, the resting-place of Christof Báthory (d. 1581), now a military magazine; the *Academy*, now a barrack, built by Bethlen Gábor as a Protestant grammar-school, where the poet Martin Opitz taught philosophy in 1622-23; and, lastly, the *Batthyaneum*, founded by Bishop Count Batthyány in 1794, with geological and archæological collections, a library, and an observatory.

To the S. of Karlsburg (8 M.; diligence in 1¾ hr.; 60 kr.) lies **Mühlbach** (Hung. *Szász Sebes;* pop. 9700), a Saxon town, with an interesting Protestant church of the 15th cent. on Roman foundations. Excellent wine is produced in the environs.

From Karlsburg to Abrudbánya, in the Transylvanian Erzgebirge, post-omnibus in 9½ hrs.; but better to hire a carriage. The excursion takes three days in all, one day being spent at Abrudbánya.

The road ascends the *Ompoly Valley*, passing the villages of *Tótfalu* (with the castle of *Szt. Mihalykö*, on a rock, erected by Bela IV. in 1268), *Preszaka*, *Petroszán*, and *Zalathna* (Ger. *Klein-Schlatten;* with several gold-mines; near it are the gold-mine of *Dumbrára* and the cinnabar-deposits of *Labója*). We next pass a monument in memory of the making of the road (1836) and the village of *Bucsum*, and reach (40½ M.) the town of **Abrudbánya**, Ger. *Gross-Schlatten* (1970 ft.; pop. 3000, Roumun. and Hungar.). The road to the famous *Gold Mines* leads past the base of the *Detunata Gola*, a basaltic rock 360 ft. high, on a neighbouring hill. Several of its columns, which rise in clusters, have been overthrown by lightning, whence the epithet 'detunata'. Beyond it we come to *Cetate Mare* and *Mike*, a huge isolated mass of rock, which has been hollowed out in the form of a crater by Roman miners. Farther on is *Verespatak*, the Roman *Alburnus Major*. By the brook are seen many gold-washers, chiefly gipsies. From this point we may return to Abrudbánya.

A good road leads from Abrudbánya, by *Topanfalva* in the *Aranyos Valley*, to *Lupsa*, and through the romantic *Borrév Pass* to *Torda* (p. 418).

Beyond Karlshurg the line traverses a small plain, the scene of the hattle of *Szt. Imre*, where Hunyady Janos routed the Turks under Mezet Beg in 1442. On the left rise the spurs of the Transylvanian Erzgebirge; the tower-shaped peak is named *Kecskekö* (Wallachian *Piatra Capri*, 'goat's rock').

143½ M. **Tövis** *(Rail. Rest.)*, where we join the *Hungarian Staatsbahn* (R. 78). The train turns to the E. and crosses the *Maros* near the influx of the *Kokel*, the valley of which it then follows. 153 M. *Karácsonfalva;* then across the *Kleine Kokel* to (158 M.) *Blasendorf* (*Balázsfalva;* pop. 1300, Roumanian); 164 M. *Hosszúaszó* (Ger. *Langenthal*); 170 M. *Mikeszásza.*

175½ M. **Klein-Kopisch,** Hung. *Kis-Kapus (Rail. Rest.)*, junction for Hermannstadt. (To *Kronstadt*, see p. 413.)

The Railway to Hermannstadt turns S. into the valley of the *Weissbach* or *Viza*. Stations *Markt-Schelken* (Hung. *Nagy Selyk*), *Ladámos*. 197 M. **Salzburg,** Hung. *Vizakna* (*Hôtel Nendwich; Fronius*, with garden), with salt-mines and salt-water ponds, formed by the falling in of shafts driven into the rock-salt. The 'Tököly' is a saline spring used for hathing; the water is so saturated with salt (20%) that the hather finds it difficult to keep under. Echo in one of the disused salt-mines.

203 M. **Hermannstadt.** — Hotel Neurihrer; *Römischer Kaiser; Mediascher Hof and Habermann, unpretending. — Cafés: *Möfert, Klaus, Lazar.* — Beer: *Hermannsgarten, Josefsgarten, Quandt, Novara.* — Wine: *Eder, Fronius, Kirchgatter, Pulver.* — Baths: *Frühbeck's*, warm and vapour; *Military Swimming Bath*, 10 kr.; *River Baths* by the Heidenmühle.

Hermannstadt (1411 ft.), Hung. *Nagy Szeben*, Roum. *Sibiu*, Lat. *Cibinium*, the former capital of Transylvania, and one of the earliest Saxon colonies, lies on a hill on the river *Zibin*. It is now the capital of the county of the same name and seat of the Prot. super-

intendent and of a Greek Oriental archbishop. Of its 21,500 inhab., two-thirds are Saxons. The central point of traffic is the *Grosse Ring* (Pl. C, 4).

The *Protestant Church* (Pl. 4), dating from the 13th-16 cent., contains a beautiful cup-shaped font, cast by Meister Leonhardus in 1438. On the N. wall of the choir is a large mural painting of the *Crucifixion, with numerous figures, by Johann of Rosenau (1445), one of the best specimens of Transylvanian art. In the sacristy are valuable chalices and ciboria, 15th-17th cent., and vestments embroidered with gold. The '*New Church*', an addition of the 16th cent., contains many interesting tombstones of old Saxon counts, burgomasters, etc. (Apply at Huëtplatz 1.)

The *Church of the Ursuline Nuns*, the *Roman Catholic Church*, the *Chapel by the Elisabeth-Thor*, with a huge crucifix carved from a single block of stone by Landregen of Ratisbon (1417), the *Prot. Hospital Church*, and the Greek and reformed churches are without artistic merit.

The *Rathhaus* (Pl. 9), originally the fortified dwelling of a patrician, purchased by the town in 1545, presents interesting architectural details. In the court are the *Archives* of the 'Saxon Nation', above which is a well-arranged armoury. The staircase passes a remarkably fine door of the beginning of the 16th cent.

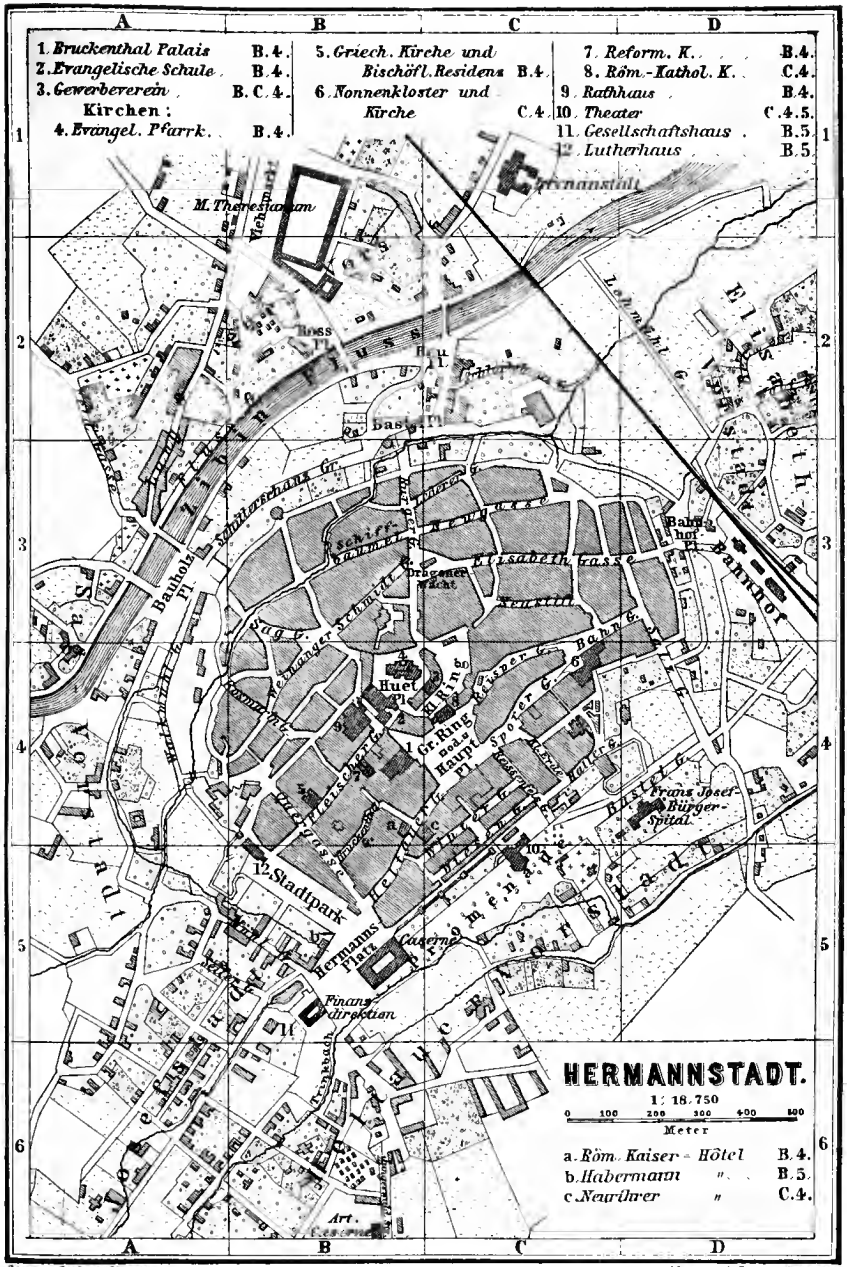
The *Brukenthal Palace* (Pl. 1), built by Baron Brukenthal, governor of Transylvania under Maria Theresa, contains (on the first floor) the *Collection of the Natural History Society*, including specimens of the entire fauna and flora of Transylvania, a well-arranged geological cabinet, and curiosities from Africa and Japan. In the court are a *Library* of 40,000 vols. and 500 Incunabula (Codex Altenberger; superb missal); a *Cabinet of Minerals*, with beautiful specimens from the Erzgebirge; and an *Archaeological Collection*, rich in Transylvanian coins. On the second floor is a *Picture Gallery* (about 1100; many copies).

Walks. On the old ramparts (military band on Tues. in summer); in the *Erlenpark* and *Junge Wald;* to (1/2 hr.) *Hammersdorf* (two Inns) and to the (1/4 hr.) *Grigoriwarte*, on the *Grigoriberg* (1972 ft.). Fine views of the mountains from all these points.

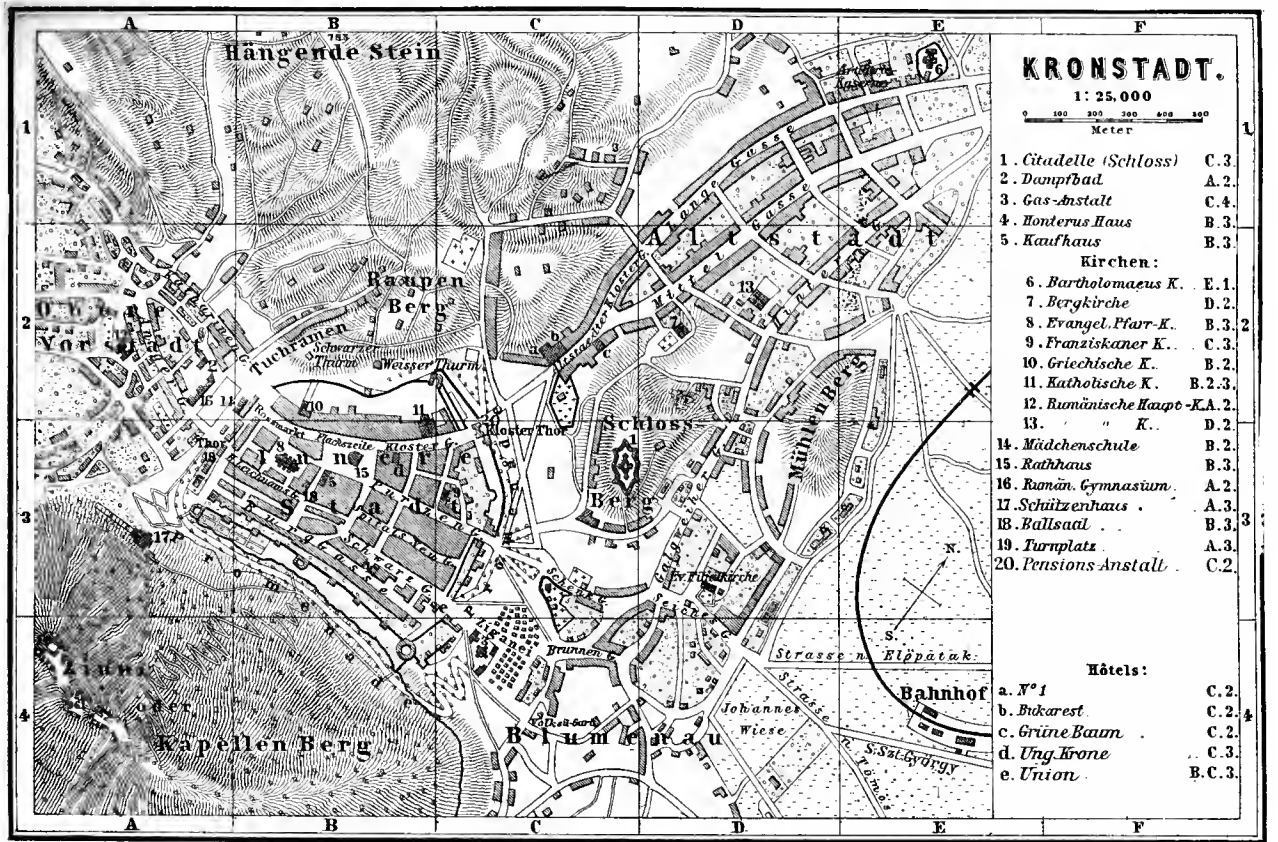
Excursions. — To Heltau and Michelsberg (2 hrs.; carr. 4 fl.; dilig. daily, 40 kr.). **Heltau** (Hung. *Nagy Disznód*, Roum. *Cisnedia*), 8 M. to the S. of Hermannstadt, is a large Saxon village, prettily situated on the *Kaltbach*, on the N.E. slope of the wooded *Götzenberg* (see below). The church contains a cross and monstrance, masterpieces of the goldsmith's art among the Saxons in the 15th cent. — **Michelsberg**, Hung. *Kis Disznód*, Roum. *Cisnidiora* (1916 ft.; *Inn), 3/4 M. to the W. of Heltau, is the only Saxon mountain-village. Close to it rises a wooded hill with a ruined castle and a tolerably preserved Romanesque church. The *Götzenberg* (4196 ft.), an admirable point of view, is ascended without difficulty from Michelsberg on foot or on horseback in 2 1/2-3 hrs. (refuge at the top).

To Stolzenburg (3 hrs. to the N.), with the picturesque ruins of a castle built by the Saxon peasants; thence in 1 1/2 hr. to the *Mud Volcanoes of Reussen;* back viâ (1 hr.) *Ladámos* (p. 412).

To the Rothenthurm Pass (5 hrs.; carr. 6-8 fl.). The high-road follows the valley of the Zibin to *Schellenberg*, where Andreas Báthory was defeated



Geograph Anstalt von Wagner & Debes Leipzig


KRONSTADT.
1: 25,000
0 100 200 300 400 500
Meter
1. Citadelle (Schloss) C.3.
2. Dampfbad A.2.
3. Gas-Anstalt C.4.
4. Honterus Haus B.3.
5. Kaufhaus B.3.
Kirchen:
6. Bartholomaeus K. E.1.
7. Bergkirche D.2.
8. Evangel. Pfarr-K. B.3.2.
9. Franziskaner K. C.3.
10. Griechische K. B.2.
11. Katholische K. B.2.3.
12. Rumänische Haupt-K. A.2.
13. " " K. D.2.
14. Mädchenschule B.2.
15. Rathhaus B.3.
16. Rumän. Gymnasium A.2.
17. Schützenhaus A.3.
18. Ballsaal B.3.
19. Turnplatz A.3.
20. Pensions Anstalt C.2.
Hôtels:
a. N° 1 C.2.
b. Bukarest C.2.
c. Grüne Baum C.2.
d. Ung. Krone C.3.
e. Union B.C.3.
Hängende Stein
Raapen Berg
Tuchlauben
Schwarzer Thurm
Weisser Thurm
Kloster Thor
Schloss Berg
Altstadt
Mühlen Berg
Bahnhof
Strasse n. Elöpatak
Johannes Wiese
Strasse n. S. Sz. György
Brunnen
Kapellen Berg
Baumgarten
Geograph. Anstalt von
Wagner & Debes, Leipzig

in 1599 by the Wallachian Woiwode Michael, and to *Talmesch*, Hung. *Talmács*, above which is the ruined castle of *Landskron*, built in 1370 and demolished in 1453 (fine view). Then through the valley of the *Alt* or *Oltu* to *Boicza*, with the 'red tower' (65 ft. high, 32 ft. in diameter), which has given name to the **Rothenthurm Pass** (1198 ft.), a passage through the hills formed by the Alt. Beyond the pass we reach the *Custom House* and the Roumanian frontier. (The *Surul*, 7507 ft., may be ascended from this point.) The diligence runs in 33 hrs. by *Rozia*, *Rimnik*, and *Kurtea de Argis* to *Pitesti*, on the railway to *Bucharest* (p. 369).

From Hermannstadt by Fogaras to Kronstadt (87 M.; dilig. in 17½ hrs.; 8 fl. 40 kr.; carr. and pair in two days, 26 fl.). The road leads to *Schellenberg* and *Westen*, crosses the *Zibin*, and follows the valley of the *Alt* to *Girelsau*, *Freck*, and (20 M.) *Porumbák*. To the S. tower the *Fogaras Mts.*, including the *Surul* (7507 ft.), *Budislav* (7940 ft.), *Negoi* (8320 ft.), and *Buteanu* (8235 ft.). To the left are the picturesque ruins of the Cistercian abbey of *Kerz*, suppressed by Matthew Corvinus in 1474 on account of the immorality of the monks. The next places are *Alsó-Utsa; Voila*, where a road diverges on the left to *Gross-Schenk; Agnethlen* (Hung. *Szt. Agotha*); and (46½ M.) **Fogaras** (**Hot. Mercur;* pop. 5860), capital of the county of that name. From (55 M.) *Sárkány* a road diverges on the left to *Reps* (rail. stat., p. 414). The Kronstadt road ascends past *Persány* to the saddle of the *Geisterwald* (2008 ft.), which separates the valley of the Alt from the plain of Burzen, and descends by *Vledény* to *Zeiden*, at the base of the *Zeidnerberg* (4245 ft.), the scene of bloody contests between Kronstadt and Prince Gabriel Báthory in 1612. At *Weidenbach* we enjoy a glimpse of the beautiful *Rosenau Valley* to the right (p. 416). 87 M. *Kronstadt* (see p. 414).

77. From Hermannstadt to Kronstadt.

138½ M. Railway in 6½-11 hrs.; fares 13 fl. 20, 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 50 kr.

To (28 M.) **Klein-Kopisch** *(Rail. Rest.)*, see p. 411. The train then follows the valley of the *Grosse Kokel* to (35 M.) **Medias**, Hung. *Medgyes* (*Schütze; Traube;* pop. 6750, chiefly Saxon), in the 'Weinland', the centre of the wine-trade of Transylvania, with a fortified church and an agricultural school. To the N.W. (3 M.) are the small iodine and salt baths of *Baassen*, Hung. *Felsö-Bajom*, or *Bázna;* 1½ M. to the E. is *Darlócz*, or *Durles*, the Protestant church of which is adorned with interesting mural paintings.

41 M. *Eczel*, Ger. *Hetzelsdorf;* 45½ M. *Elisabethstadt*, Hung. *Erzsebétváros* (formerly *Ebesfalva*), a royal free town, capital of the county of Kis-Kukölö, with 2550 inhab., chiefly Armenians, and an old château of Prince Apafi, now occupied by public offices.

To the S.W. (6 M.; carr. in 1 hr.) lies **Birthelm**, which yields excellent wine, with a handsome church within the imposing castle. The church contains a reredos and choir-stalls of the beginning of 16th cent. and tombstones of 17th cent.

52½ M. *Dunesdorf*, Hung. *Dános*. On the left lies *Gross-Alisch*, or *Nagy Szölös*, where Prince Kemeny fell in 1662 in a battle with Michael Apafi.

58½ M. **Schässburg**, Hung. *Segesvár* (*Goldner Stern; Rail. Rest.;* pop. 9650, Sax., Hung., and Roum.), capital of the county of Nagy-Kukölö, was founded by the Saxons. Beautiful view from the top of the *Oberstadt* or *Burg*, also called the *Schulberg*, with its wall and many towers and its little church. (The *Ciborium and

choir-stalls are ascribed to the sons of Veit Stoss of Nuremberg.) The Gymnasium contains a good collection of antiquities. — Branch-line to *Székely Udvárhely*, see p. 417.

At (64½ M.) *Héjasfalva* the line quits the Kokel Valley and turns S.E. into the valley of the *Erked*. Beyond (74¼ M.) *Erked* (Saxon) a long tunnel between the valleys of the Erked and the *Königsbach*. Stations *Mehburg*, Hung. *Benne; Katzendorf*, Hung. *Kaczu*. We now follow the *Homoród Valley*. Nearing (92 M.) *Homoród* we obtain, to the right, a view of the valley of the *Kosd*, in which lies *Reps*, Hung. *Köhalom*, a Saxon town of 2775 inh., with a picturesque castle on a basaltic hill, at the base of which lies a small sulphur-bath.

The train enters the valley of the *Alt*. On the left bank lies the village of *Héviz*, where the Romans had a fortified bridge. Opposite is *Galt*, a Saxon castle (13th cent.). Stations *Alsó-Rákos*, *Agostonfalva*, and (108½ M.) *Köpecz*.

A visit may be paid from Köpecz to the wild **Vargyas Valley**, to the N., with the rocky defile of *Kőcsur* and the stalactite caverns of *Almas*.

Railway and river turn to the S. 115 M. *Apácza*, Ger. *Geist;* 120 M. *Nussdorf*, Hung. *Mogyorós;* 125 M. *Marienburg*, Hung. *Földvár*, a Saxon town, on a hill, at the E. end of which is a ruined castle built in the time of the Teutonic Knights.

The chalybeate baths of **Elöpatak** (2044 ft.) lie in a wooded region, 5 M. to the N.E. (road by *Hidvég* and *Arapataka;* carr. in 1¼ hr., 2-3, omn. 1 fl.).

131 M. *Brenndorf*, Hung. *Botfalu*.

138½ M. **Kronstadt.** — The station is 2 M. from the town. Hôtel-omnibuses meet the trains. *Cab* into the town 70 kr., at night 1 fl. — **Hotels.** In the inner town: KRONE (Pl. B, C, 3), Klostergasse; UNION (Pl. B, 3), Schwarzgasse, with garden and small open-air theatre. — In the Altstadt: HÔT. BUKAREST (Pl. b), commercial; GRÜNER BAUM (Pl. c), *NUMERO EINS (Pl. a), both with gardens. — **Restaurants.** **Hauptquartier Versailles*, Spitalsneugasse, good wine; **Rosenkranz*, Purzengasse, good cuisine; **Schützenhaus* (Pl. 17), with fine view. — **Cafés.** *Neuriehrer*, Lower Promenade; *Drechsler*. — **Confectioner.** *Montaldo*, Purzengasse. — **Baths.** Cold at the *Swimming-Baths* at Blumenau; warm and vapour behind the Roumanian gymnasium (upper suburb); warm also in the Rossmarkt and at the Hôtel Union.

Kronstadt (1877 ft.), Hung. *Brassó*, Roum. *Brasov*, a town with 30,750 inhab., of whom about 9000 are Saxons, capital of the county of that name, and the most important commercial and manufacturing town in Transylvania, lies in a charming basin, with an opening on one side only towards the Burzen plain. The town, which is girt with pleasant promenades, consists of four quarters: 1. The *Inner Town*, surrounded with walls, the centre of business; 2. The *Altstadt*, or *Ó Brassó*, the oldest quarter, founded by the Teutonic Knights, but repeatedly destroyed, and now modern and insignificant; 3. *Blumenau*, Hung. *Bolonya*, the quarter next to the station, mainly inhabited by manufacturers (between which and the Inner Town is a small colony of *Gipsies*); 4. The *Upper* or *Roumanian Suburb*, resembling a village, chiefly occupied by Roumanians, said

to have been founded in 1392 by the Bulgarian labourers (hence called also *Bolgárszeg*) who came here to build the 'Black Church'.

In the centre of the principal square in the Inner Town stands the RATHHAUS (Pl. 15), built in 1420 (the tower earlier), and restored in 1770 in 18th cent. taste. In the same square, to the S., is the KAUFHAUS (Pl. 5), erected in 1545; the first floor is used on market-days by small dealers; on the ground-floor are vaults and store-rooms. The PROTESTANT CHURCH (Pl. 8), in the Kirchhofplatz (Pl. B, 3), popularly called the '*Black Church*' from its smoke-stained walls, is a Gothic edifice of 1385-1425, with traces of Romanesque influence. On the exterior of the choir-wall are statues of the twelve Apostles, amidst foliage, once gilded, but now black. The altar, designed by Bartesch of Kronstadt, was carved by Schönthaler of Vienna in 1866; the altar-piece, 'Christ among the weary and heavy-laden', is by Martersteig of Weimar. Carved choir-stalls; seats of the guilds, hung with rich Oriental tapestry. Johannes Honterus (1498-1549), the 'Apostle of Transylvania' and founder of the German school-system, once preached in this church. The Sacristy contains fine ecclesiastical vessels and vestments. Large organ. — The HONTERUS GYMNASIUM adjoining the churchyard contains *Natural History* and *Archaeological Collections* and a valuable library founded by Honterus in 1544.

From the church we cross the Rossmarkt to the modern *Girls' School* (Pl. 14), to the E. of which, by the Heiligleichnamsgässer-Thor, is the *Turnschule*. Opposite, in the open space between the inner town and the upper suburb, is the *Roumanian Gymnasium* (Pl. 16), to the left of which is the *Prot. Church of the Obervorstadt*. Higher up the valley is the Greek-Oriental CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS (Pl. 10), originally of timber, afterwards built in stone, and restored in 1751. The *Rom. Cath. Church* (Pl. 11), Klostergasse, with the adjacent *School* and *Gymnasium*, occupies the site of an old Dominican monastery. The CHURCH OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW (Pl. 6), at the end of the Altstadt, is the oldest church in the town.

WALKS. The environs afford many pleasant excursions. To the (10 min.) top of the *Schlossberg*, with its citadel built by the Austrian general Count Arco in 1553 as a defence against the Wallachian Woiwode Peter; fine view. — The (1 hr.) **Kapellenberg*, or *Zinne* (3153 ft.; 1276 ft. above the town), affords a beautiful survey of the town, the Burzenland, the Haromszék plain, and the Kászon Mts. to the N.E., the valley of the Alt and the Marienburg (p. 414) to the N., the Königsstein and Zeidnerberg to the S.W., and the Csukasberg to the S.E. — To the (¾ hr.) *Salomonsfelsen*, or *Salomon's Rock*, with the cascades of the *Teufelsbach*, and caverns in which the Hungarian King Salomon (d. 1087) is said to have dwelt after his defeat by the Bulgarians.

LONGER EXCURSIONS. 1. By the Saxon *Neustadt* (Hung. *Keresztényfalva*) to (2 hrs.) **Rosenau*, with its castle (2543 ft.), and to the (2 hrs.) fortress and pass of **Törzburg*. On this excursion a visit may be paid to the *Kalibas*, a Roumanian race of gipsy blood, living in hovels in the straggling villages of *Predjal*, *Szóhodol*, and *Pourta*. From Törzburg the *Bucsecs* (8264 ft.) and the *Königsstein*, Hung. *Király-kö* (7360 ft.), may be ascended by experts (fatiguing but interesting). The route to the former

passes the rock-monastery of *Skitta-Jalomicza;* the Königsstein is ascended by *Tohan* and *Zernyest*, where the Austrian general Heister was defeated by Emmerich Tököly in 1690.

2. To the **Tömös Pass** (p. 421), turning to the right on the way back at *Batschendorf*, and passing through the **Siebendörfer** ('seven villages') inhabited by Hungarians and Wallachians, who perhaps originally settled here to gu rd the frontier-passes. The sixth village is the watering-place of *Zajzon*. Thence back to Kronstadt viâ *Tartlau*, with an interesting church and curious Saxon castle.

Through the land of the **Szeklers** (p. 407), with its numerous baths and mineral springs, the following routes are recommended.

1. FROM KRONSTADT BY SEPSI SZENT GYÖRGY TO KÉZDI VÁSÁRHELY AND TUSNÁD (diligence to Kézdi Vásárhely in 8½ hrs., 5 fl. 4 kr.). The road leads through the plain of *Burzen*, passing *Honigberg*, Hung. *Szász Hermány*, and *Illyefalva*, to (21 M.) *Sepsi Szent György*, on the *Alt*, capital of the Szekler county of Haromszék (pop. 5650). Here the road turns E. into the valley of the *Fekete Ügy*. 43½ M. **Kézdi Vásárhely**, a royal free town (pop. 4700, chiefly Prot.).

EXCURSIONS from Vásárhely. By *Imecsfalva* and *Zabola* to the baths of *Kovászna* (3900 inh.), 7½ M. to the S.E., the waters of which, called *Pokólsár*, of ash-gray hue and strongly impregnated with carbonic acid, are used in the form of '*Gözlö*', or vapour-baths in the cellars of some the houses. On the neighbouring *Kopaszberg* are iron-works.

By *Oroszfalu*, *Szászfalu*, *Nyujtód*, *Lemhény*, and *Bereczk* to the *Ojtosz Pass* (1922 ft.), noted for its defence by the Hónveds against the Russian invaders in 1849.

To the *Baths of Kászon*, at the foot of the *Kászon Mts.*, 3 M. to the N.

To *Tusnád* (see below) by the road viâ *Szt. Lélek* and *Kászon Ujfalu* (18 M.); or by a rough path crossing the volcanic *Büdösberg*, on which are mineral springs and a cavern filled to a height of 1 ft. above the floor with carbonic acid gas mixed with a small percentage of hydrosulphuric acid gas (used as a bath). Hence to Tusnád, either direct by *Bükszád*, or with a detour to the *St. Anna Lake* and the *Csomalberg*.

2. FROM KRONSTADT TO THE BATHS OF BORSZÉK, through the Upper Valley of the *Alt* and the *Gyergó Plain*, and back by *Székely Udvárhely* to *Schässburg* (to Borszék about 105 M., a drive of 2-2½ days).

The road ascends the valley of the Alt from *Sepsi Szent György* (see above) to *Bodok*, with its mineral springs, the baths of *Málnás*, and *Bükszád*. It then leads through the narrow defile of the *Tusnádi Szoros*, or *Tusnád Pass*, to the favourite baths of *Tusnád*, romantically situated about 45 M. from Kronstadt. We next traverse the county of *Csik*, passing its capital *Csik Szereda*, at the base of the *Hargita* (5713 ft.), and reach *Csik Szent Domokos*. (At *Bálanbánya*, near the source of the Alt, 9 M. to the N., are iron and copper-works.) The road now quits the valley of the Alt, crosses the N. spur of the Hargita Mts., the watershed between the Alt and the Maros, and leads over the high-lying *Plain of Gyergyó*, by *Vaslab* and *Tekeröpatak*, to **Gyergyó Szent Miklós**, a town of 6100 inh., mostly Armenians. Farther on is *Szárhegy*, with a Franciscan monastery and a château of Count Lazar; the latter, in which Prince Bethlen Gábor spent his youth, was destroyed during the Kurutz war, or Rakoczy rebellion, in 1705. Beyond Szárhegy the road leads by *Ditro*, the hill of *Tilalmas*, and a depression in the *Közrész* (4124 ft.), to —

The **Baths of Borszék** (good hotels), the most frequented watering-place in Transylvania. The chief spring, the *Fökut*, yields the Borszék Water, well known in Germany, which has a pleasant acidulous and slightly pungent flavour. The *Lobogó Springs (O* and *Uj Lobogó)* are strongly impregnated with carbonic acid. — We return to Gyergyó Szent Miklós, where we may turn to the S.W. and proceed by *Gyergyó Alfalu* and *Csoma Falva* to *Parajd* (see below) and *Székely Udvárhely*. It is better, however, to return to *Csik Szereda* (see above), and thence take the post-vehicle (to Schässburg, p. 413, for three persons, in 12 hrs.; fare

7 fl. 20 kr.) by *Oláhfalu*, the baths of *Homoród*, the *Czekend* (with a fine view of the imposing *Hargita*), *Márefalva*, *Fenyéd*, and *Bethlenfalva* to —

Székely Udvárhely, in the valley of the *Grosse Kokel*, capital of the county of Udvárhely, with 5500 inh., chiefly Szeklers. Attila is said to have once held his court here (Udvárhely, 'place of a court'), and in past centuries it has been the scene of several national assemblies.

A digression may be made hence to the imposing SALT ROCKS OF PARAJD. The route leads by the Minorite monastery of *Arcsa*, and past the *Rakodohegy*, a party-coloured hill formed by the limestone deposits of a spring which rises on its summit, to the village of *Sófalva* (about 6 hrs. from Udvárhely) and to (1 hr.) Parajd.

FROM SZÉKELY UDVÁRHELY TO SCHÄSSBURG, 30½ M., railway in 3 hrs. through the valley of the *Grosse Kokel*, by *Bögöz*, *Nagy Galambfalva*, *Székely* or *Szitás Keresztur* (so named from its manufacture of sieves, 'szitás' meaning 'sieve-maker'), and (24½ M.) *Héjasfalva*, where we leave the land of the Szeklers. 30½ M. *Schässburg* (p. 413).

78. From Klausenburg to Hermannstadt and Kronstadt.

RAILWAY *(Hungar. E. Railway)* to *Hermannstadt*, 123 M., in 5¾-8¾ hrs. (fares 6 fl., 4 fl. 80 kr., 3 fl.); to *Kronstadt*, 206 M., in 8-12½ hrs. (8 fl., 5 fl. 80 kr., 4 fl.).

Klausenburg, Hung. *Kolozsvár* (1145 ft.; *Hôtel National; Europa; *Elisabeth; Pannonia; König Matthias; Biasini; Rail. Rest.*; cab to town 60, omn. 20 kr.), a town with 32,750 inhab., on the *Kleine Szamos*, founded by the Saxons in 1178, is the seat of the authorities of the county of Kolozs, of a Reformed and a Unitarian superintendent, and of a Magyar university (since 1872). Being the headquarters of the numerous noblesse of Transylvania, the town is very animated in winter. On the right bank of the Szamos lies the inner town, with its five suburbs, now united with it, as the old walls of the inner quarter have been removed. On the left bank is the *'Bridge Suburb' (Hidelve)*, with the *Citadel (Feltegvár)*, erected by General Steinville in 1715. The slope of the citadel-hill is studded with gipsies' huts. The oldest part of the town is the N.W. corner, the *Óvár*, or 'old castle', built by the Saxons. The Saxons of Klausenburg, having adopted the Socinian creed, and thus separated from their compatriots, have long since become identified with the Hungarian population. Óvár contains the houses in which King Matthew Corvinus (b. 1443) and Prince Bocskai were born. In the chief Platz is the Rom. Cath. *Cathedrat of St. Michael*, begun by King Sigismund in 1414. At the S.E. corner of the town is the *Reformed Church*, built by Matthew Corvinus in 1486, and ceded to the Calvinists by Bethlen Gábor in 1622. In the W. suburb is the *Botanic Garden*, presented to the town by Count Mikó, containing a villa in the Italian style, fitted up as a *Museum*. Near it is the village of *Kotozs Monostor*, with the ruins of a monastery.

The railway runs through the broad and monotonous valley of the Szamos to (7½ M.) *Apahida* (to Bistritz, see p. 418), and then turns to the right. 10½ M. *Kotozs-Kara*. The line winds through

a bare hilly district. Near (32½ M.) *Gyéres* we cross the auriferous *Aranyos*, on the left bank of which lies the village of *Egerbegy*, Ger. *Erlendorf*.

Branch Railway to (5½ M.) **Torda**, Ger. *Thorenburg* (1109 ft.; *Ungar. Krone*), capital of the county of Torda-Aranyos, built on the ruins of the Roman *Potaissa*, once a privileged town of the noblesse. Hungarian pop. 11,100, chiefly Unitarians. Many diets have been held at Torda. Extensive salt-mines in the vicinity. — About 6 M. to the W. is the *Tordai Hasadék*, a defile eroded by the *Peterd*, ¾ M. long and 25-65 ft. wide, the rocky sides of which are honey-combed with caverns.

From Torda a road leads through romantic gorges to *Toroczko*, a small town with iron-works, inhabited by a peculiar and fine-looking race of Szeklers (Unitarians), and thence to the village of *Gyertyámos*, famed for the beauty of its women, and to rail. stat. *Nagy Enyed* (see below).

43 M. **Kocsárd** *(Rail. Rest.)*, at the influx of the Aranyos into the *Maros*.

To Szász-Regen, 58 M., railway in 5 hrs., through the fertile valley of the Maros. Stations *Maros-Ludas* (branch to *Bistritz*, p. 420); *Csapó-Radnóth; Nyarádtö;* 37½ M. **Maros-Vásárhely**, Ger. *Neumarkt (Hôtel Transylvania; Sonne; Krone*; cab to town 40, at night 80, omn. 20 kr.), capital of the county of Torda-Maros, with 14,250 Szekler inhab. (chiefly Prot.). The busiest part of the town is the *Stadtplatz*, with the adjacent *Széchenyi* and *Teleki Promenades*. The *Protestant College* has a valuable *Library*, and more interesting is the *Teleki Library*, containing the *Vásárhely Codex* and a manuscript of Tacitus from the Bibliotheca Corvina. In the Stadtplatz rises the *Bem* Monument. On the *Postwiese* is a monument to Török, Gálfy, and Horvath, three Szeklers executed here in 1854 on suspicion of conspiring against the Austrian dynasty. At the W. end of the town is the island of *Elba*, with pleasure-grounds. — 47½ M. *Sáromberke* (with a château of Count Teleki); 49 M. *Gernyeszeg;* — 58 M. **Szász-Regen**, Ger. *Sächsisch-Regen*, a town of 6100 inhab., chiefly Saxons. Near it are the saline baths of *Sóakna*, or *Zsabenicza*, at the entrance to the picturesque valley of the Görgeny.

From Szász-Regen to Bistritz (diligence to *Szeretfalva* in 5¼ hrs.). The route leads by *Oláh Ujfalu*, *Teke* (Ger. *Teckendorf*), *Nagy-Ida*, *Dürrbach* (Saxon), *Galatz*, *Mönchsdorf* (Romanesque church of 12th cent.), *Szeretfalva* on the Sajó (on the hill to the right the ruin of *Szent Laszlóvára*), and *Heidendorf*, noted for its wine, to *Bistritz* (p. 420).

45½ M. *Maros-Ujvár;* on the left bank of the Maros are the Gothic château and stud of Countess Mikó. Near it are large salt-works, most interesting, and shown on application. The salt-beds were known to the Romans, afterwards forgotten, but re-discovered in 1791. 47½ M. *Felvincz*. Near (55½ M.) *Nagy-Enyed*, to the right, lies *Miriszló*, which yields excellent wine.

63 M. **Tövis** *(Rail. Rest.)*. To *Hermannstadt*, see p. 411; to *Kronstadt*, see p. 413.

79. From Klausenburg to Bistritz.

81 M. Railway in 7 hrs.; fares 5 fl. 87, 4 fl. 36, 2 fl. 92 kr.

Klausenburg, see p. 417. The train skirts the *Little Szamos*, running at first on the rails of the Klausenburg and Kronstadt line (R. 78). 7½ M. *Apahida*, on the Staatsbahn (p. 417), which here turns to the S.; 8½ M. *Apahida*, a Roumanian village of 1000 inhab.

We cross the river and skirt the left bank, between low and barren hills, dotted with villages. 18 M. *Válasút-Bonczhida*, each

with a castle and a park. At some distance to left, *Keudi-Lóna*, with a château of Countess Teleky. 22½ M. *Nagy Iklód*. Beyond *Dengeleg* we recross the Szamos.

28½ M. **Szamos-Ujvár** *(Stadt-Hotel; Grüner Baum)*, a royal free town with regular streets, a handsome square, and 5800 inhab., chiefly Armenians, now 'Magyarised'. The fortress at the N. end of the town, erected in the 17th cent., is now a prison, where Rosza Sándor, the notorious bandit-chief, died in confinement. — On the left bank of the Szamos, ¾ M. to the W., lie the small baths of *Kerö* (sulphur and Epsom salts). — *Mikula*, on a hill to the S. of Szamos-Ujvár, is a resort of Greek Catholic pilgrims.

The Szamos is crossed a third time; the valley contracts; woods begin to cover the hills. To the left diverges the branch-line to the salt-works of Deésakna (see below). *Szt. Benedek*, on the right, has a pilgrimage-church and a château of Count Kornis, once strongly fortified, afterwards a monastery. — At the foot of the wooded *Rosenberg* lies —

37½ M. **Deés** (*Europa*, R. from 80 kr., well spoken of; omn. to town 10 kr.; cab 40-80 kr. per drive; carr. for day 5-6 fl.; pop. 7750, chiefly Hung.), a royal free town, capital of the county of Szolnok-Doboka, at the confluence of the *Grosse* and *Kleine Szamos*. Handsome Prot. church of 15th cent. In the upper promenade is a tower (16th cent.) of the old fortifications. Opposite is the *Béla-Berg*, with a rifle-range and fine view. — The village of *Deésakna*, with its salt-works and salt-baths, lies 1½ M. to the S.; the older mine, worked since the 15th cent., is worth seeing.

From Deés to Nagybánya, 57½ M., diligence daily in 12½ hrs. (fare 4 fl. 60 kr.), through the valleys of the *Szamos* and the *Bursa*. 40½ M. *Nagy-Somkút*, 4½ M. from which is the rock-castle of *Kövar*, destroyed by the Imperial troops in 1670. *Nagybánya*, see p. 370.

From Deés to Magyar Lápos, 26 M., diligence daily in 4½ hrs. (fare 2 fl.), through the fine valley of the *Lápos*. From *Magyar Lápos* (pop. 2000) excursions to the iron-works of *Rójahida*, *Macska-Mezö*, *Oláh-Lápos-Bánya*, and the (4½ M.) baths of *Stojka*. To the E. rises the *Czibles* (6043 ft.), a fine point of view (p. 372).

The train turns to the N.E., crosses the *Grosse Szamos*, and passes *Kozárvar*, with the remains of a Roman fort, *Bacza*, with a château of Count Zichy, and (45 M.) *Rettég*. Below it lies *Felör*, from which a road leads to the left through the valley of the *Ilosva* to that of the *Lápos* (see above). 46½ M. *Csicsó Keresztur;* on a hill to the left are the picturesque ruins of the rocky fastness of *Csicsó*, built in the 15th cent. and destroyed in 1544, a beautiful point of view. We cross the Szamos. 51½ M. *Bethlen* (1800 inh.), ancestral residence of the Bethlen family. A road leads N., through the upper Szamos valley, to *Naszód* and *Rodna* (p. 408).

Beyond Bethlen we follow the Szamos to the influx of the *Sajó*, and enter the valley of the latter. Fine view of the snow-peaks of the Czibles and Kuhhorn, and of the mountains on the N. frontier. At (57½ M.) *Somkerék*, the line bends to the S. and crosses the

Sajó. To the right lie the villages of *Kentelka* and *Kerlés*, where Prince Ladislaus, afterwards King of Hungary, defeated the Kumans in 1070. The strife was hottest on an oak-clad knoll, called *Cserhalom*, now occupied by a château and park of Count Bethlen. The Sajó is again crossed. 64 M. *Sajó-Magyarós.*

To Maros Ludas (59 M., rail in 5½ hrs.). The train crosses the Szamos and leads through pleasant valleys. Stations *Kerlés* (see above), *Lekencze* (Ger. *Lechnitz*), *Budatelke*, *Kis-Sármás*, *Mezö Méhes*. Then through the valley of the *Rét* to *Mezö Zah*, *Mezö Szeng-Tóhát*, and (59 M.) *Maros Ludas* (p. 418).

67½ M. *Szeretfalva.* Beyond it, on the right, are the ruins of *Szt. László.* (To *Szász-Regen*, see p. 418.) The train recrosses the Sajó, and then enters the valley of the *Bistritz*, in which we soon come in sight of the Saxon village of *Heidendorf*, Hung. *Bosenyö*, on the left, with numerous vineyards.

74½ M. **Bistritz**, Hung. *Beszterce* (1188 ft.; *Stadt-Hotel; König von Ungarn*, R. from 1 fl.; omn. to town 20, cab 40 kr. each pers., carr. and pair per day 5 fl.), capital of the county of Bistritz-Naszod, on the *Bistritz*, with 9150 inhab., chiefly Germans of earlier immigration than the other 'Saxons', was formerly called *Nösen*, and gave its name to the *Nösner Land.* The town has long since lost the commercial importance it enjoyed in the 15th and 16th cent. Little is now left of its picturesque old walls and towers. The Gothic *Prot. Church*, finished in 1563, and much injured by repeated fires, has the highest tower in Transylvania. The **Burgberg* (2241 ft.; 1¼ hr.), where a castle of John Hunyady once stood, affords a beautiful view of Bistritz, embedded among orchards and vineyards, and of the E. Carpathians.

From Bistritz to Suczawa in the Bukowina, 122 M., diligence in 25 hrs. (fare 13 fl. 72 kr.). The road passes *Borgó Prund* and crosses the *Borgó-Pass* (3586 ft.) to *Suczawa-Itzkany*, a station on the Lemberg, Czernowitz, and Bucharest railway (p. 403).

From Bistritz to Naszód and Rodna. The road (diligence to Naszód, 14½ M., in 2¾ hrs., 1 fl.) crosses the *Stubenberg* (1725 ft.) to *Mettersdorf*, and passes *Naszód*, a large village in the valley of the Szamos; the baths of *Oláh Szent György*, with the *Borkút* mineral spring, containing muriatic acid and carbonate of soda; then *Dombhát*, with a similar spring, the deposits of which have formed a hill of some size. **Alt-Rodna**, Ger. *Rodenau*, once had a large German population, but was destroyed by the Mongols in 1241; it is now inhabited by Roumanians. At the foot of the *Kuhhornberg*, Rouman. *Ineu*, Hung. *Ünökö* (7480 ft.), 6 M. higher up, lead-mines are worked.

80. From Kronstadt to Predeal and Bucharest.

109 M. Railway to (18½ M.) *Predeal* in 1-1½ hr., to *Bucharest* in 6½ hrs.

Kronstadt, see p. 414. The line bends towards the S.E. On the left are *Heldsdorf*, *Marienburg*, *Petersberg*, and *Honigberg*; then, a little later, *Tartlau* and the seven Hungarian villages (p. 416), with the baths of *Zajzon.* On the right are Kronstadt and the hills of *Schuller*, after which we pass the *Honterusplatz*, the *Räuberbrunnen*, and the *Tannenau*, which afford favourite excursions from Kronstadt. Beyond (4 M.) *Derestye-Hétfalu* we enter the valley of the *Tömös*; to the left rises the *Piatra Mare* or *Grossfels*

(6037 ft.). We pass the old customs-station of *Unter-Tömös* and two new forts, and reach (10½ M.) *Tömös;* looking back, we obtain a fine view of the Schuller to the right. The train then ascends to the **Tömös Pass** *(Szarósz-Tömös)* which it penetrates by a tunnel 1030 yds. long. Several shorter tunnels. Fine view to the right.

18½ M. **Predeal** (3348 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*, dear; luggage and passports examined), the Roumanian frontier-station. Fine view of the Schuller and Grossfels behind us and of the Bucsecs in front.

The train now descends into the valley of the *Prahova*, passing a convent on the left. 23½ M. *Azuga*, at the union of the two main sources of the Prahova, which the train crosses several times. 26 M. *Busteni;* to the right rises the huge *Bucsecs* (8264 ft.; p. 415). 30½ M. *Sinaia* (Rail. Rest.), beautifully situated, with the summer-residence of the King of Roumania and an old monastery. — 40½ M. *Comarnicu;* 50 M. *Campina* (Hôtel Bukarest). To the left the extensive salt-mines of *Telega*. We now enter the fertile plains of Wallachia.

71½ M. **Ploesti** *(Moldavia; Victoria; Europa; Rail. Rest.)*, junction for Braila (p. 403; halt of ¾ hr.; carriages changed). The town, of a semi-Oriental character, with 33,000 inhab., lies between the Prahova and the Teleajna, 4 M. from the vine-clad spurs of the Carpathians. It has 29 churches, all uninteresting.

Scenery monotonous. Stations *Crivina*, *Bufta*, *Chitilia*. The train then reaches the N. railway-station (Roum. *Gara Targuvesti*) of —

109 M. **Bucharest.** — **Hotels:** Grand Hôtel Brofft, on the Boulevard in the centre of the town, R. from 4 fr.; near it, *Hôtel Frascati; Hôtel Mercuri, Strada Lipzcani 2, in good repute; Hôtel Ottetelescheano; Hôtel de l'Union; Dacia. — **Restaurants:** *Jonescu*, Strada Covaci 3; *Raschka*, Str. Academiei; *Guichard*, Str. Stirbey Voda. — **Cab** from station to town, 2 fr. — **Tramway** from the N. railway-station through the town, in several branches. — **Theatre:** Roumanian dramas and operas. Also *Théâtre Dacia*, similar to the smaller Vienna theatres. — **British Envoy:** *Sir F. Lascelles.* **American Vice-Consul General:** *W. Boxhall, Esq.* — **English Church Service**, 37 Strada Oltenii, at 10.45 a.m. — The *Ephorie Baths*, a swimming-bath in summer, are fitted up for balls and concerts in winter.

Bucharest (Rouman. *Bukureshti*), the capital of the kingdom of Roumania (Prince Charles of Hohenzollern having been proclaimed king in 1881), with 221,000 inhab., lies in a monotonous plain, and is divided into two parts by the dirty river *Dimbovitza*, which is crossed by fifteen bridges. Although the streets have recently been paved or macadamized, and gas, tramways, and cabs have been introduced, the town, irregularly built, with its low, leaden-roofed houses, still has a somewhat Oriental appearance. It is divided for administrative purposes into five districts, the *Yellow* (N.), *Red* (central), *Green* (W.), *Black* (E.), and *Blue* (S.). The principal business-streets are the *Lipzcani Street* (so called because the Bucharest merchants formerly bought their goods at the Leipsic Fair), the *Victoriei Street*, which intersects the town

from N. to S., and two or three others adjacent. These have quite a European character.

Among the chief buildings are the *Palace*, the *Theatre*, and the *War Office*, all in the Victoriei Street. On the Boulevard stands the **University**, seriously damaged by a fire in 1884 which destroyed part of its collections. Opposite to it stands an equestrian statue of *Woiwode Michael III.* (1592-1601), erected in 1871.

The large square tower of the **Hospital Coltza,** near the *Church of St. George*, is said to have been built in 1715 by the soldiers of Charles XII. of Sweden (good view of the town and environs from the top). The courtyard of the hospital contains a marble monument, erected in 1870, to *Prince Stephen Kantakuzenos*, the Wallachian patriot, who was executed at Constantinople in 1716.

Bucharest contains 127 churches (116 Greek), besides chapels, etc., most of which are low cruciform structures. None of these are attractive except perhaps the **Antim Church** and the **Stauropolos Chapel,** built in 1724, and characterised by the harmony of its proportions and its rich plastic decoration. The **Metropolitan Church**, built in 1656 and restored in 1834, stands on a hill in the S. part of the town; adjacent are the residence of the Archbishop and the House of the Estates. A little to the W. are the church and monastery of **Radu Voda,** built by Alexander II. in 1572 and restored in 1859; and to the N.E. is the church of **St. Spiridion,** with interesting campanili. In the centre of the town are the church of **Curte Vecke,** built by Mirza the Old (1387-1419) in 1387 and rebuilt after the fire of 1847, and the church of **St. Giorgio,** also rebuilt since 1847. The **Sarindar Church** on the Boulevard is a basilica of 1634. Bucharest also has a Lutheran church (with a German school) and a Reformed church.

In the middle of the town lies the pretty but somewhat damp park of *Cismediu*. To the N. of the town, at the end of the Victoriei Street, is the *Chaussee*, a favourite afternoon promenade, with pleasure-grounds and villas on each side (two cafés).

From Bucharest to Giurgevo and Smarda, 48 M. in 1½-2½ hrs. (fares 9 fr. 35, 7 fr., 4 fr. 70 c.). The train starts from the N. station (Gara Targuvesti) and stops after 4½ M. at the S. station (Gara Filaretu). It then runs through a monotonous district, past *Zilava*, *Vidra*, and *Comana*. A little to the W. is *Calugareni*, where the Woiwode Michael VI., the famous national hero, defeated a Turkish army of 140,000 men under Sinan Pasha on 15th Aug., 1594. Stations *Banessa*, *Fratesti*, and (45 M.) **Giurgevo,** Roum. *Giurgiu*, on the Danube, the chief commercial town of Roumania, with 15,000 inh., the *Theodoropolis* of the Romans, but rebuilt and named *Santo Giorgio* in the 14th cent. by the Genovese, who then held the trade of the lower Danube. Giurgevo is connected by a bridge with the fort on the island of *Slobodsia*. The express trains do not halt at Giurgevo, but go on to its port of (48 M.) *Smarda*, whence a steamer plies in ¾ hr. to *Rustshuk*, on the Bulgarian bank. From Rustshuk a railway runs to *Varna*, whence steamers ply to Constantinople.

Railway from Bucharest to Verciorova (and *Orsova*), see p. 369.

DALMATIA. EXCURSION TO MONTENEGRO.

The kingdom of DALMATIA, the southernmost crown-land of the Austrian-Hungarian Empire, belonging to Cis-Leithania, extends from the Quarnerolo on the N. to the hills on the Lake of Scutari on the S., while on the E. it is commanded by the Velebit Mts., the Dinarian Alps, and the montainous region of the Herzegovina and of Montenegro. The W. side of Dalmatia is washed by the Adriatic, the *Sino Adriâtico* of mariners, which from time immemorial has been the highway of traffic between East and West. Coasting vessels usually steer within the belt of islands which protect the Dalmatian coast, while the opposite Italian coast is almost entirely destitute of such shelter. The tide within these islands rises to the unusual height of six feet. A constant current flows from Corfù to Venice, causing in stormy weather the dangerous tides of the Quarnero.

Covering an area a little over 5000 sq. M., Dalmatia forms the N.W. fringe of the Balkan peninsula, and consists of a coast deeply indented with numerous bays and fjords, the entrances to which are guarded by innumerable islands and cliffs *(scogli)*, while the mainland is a mountainous region, culminating in the Velebit Mts. (5770 ft.) and the Orjen near Cattaro (6218 ft.), and forming a lofty plateau descending abruptly to the sea, with crests running almost exclusively from N.W. to S.E., parallel with the Dinarian Alps. The islands and peninsulas which have been formed by subsidence of portions of the land also run in the same direction, except the southern islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*, and *Curzola*, which lie from W. to E. The Dalmatians usually speak of east and west only, ignoring the other points of the compass, the former being *suso*, or *levante* ('up'), the latter *giù* or *ponente* ('down'). The bleak and sterile mountain-region is badly watered, being intersected, in its length of 370 M., by only four rivers worthy of mention *(Zermagna*, *Kerka*, *Cetina*, *Narenta)*, which are torrents in their upper parts and are nearly dry in summer. Of lakes there is also a scarcity, and as spring-water is not always to be found, the inhabitants are sometimes obliged to use reservoirs.

Climate. The mean annual temperature of the Dalmatian coast is about 59° Fahr., but great variations are caused by the violent and changeable winds. The winds from the sea bring moisture and in winter warmth. The *Scirocco* (S.E.; *fortunale*, S.W.), called at Ragusa 'the father of the poor', always alternates in winter with

the dreaded *Bora* (Boreas; called the 'wind of the dead'), which descends from the mountain-gorges in terrific gusts *(refoli)*, dangerous to the landsman and the mariner alike. The S.W. wind is also very violent, as may be gathered from an inscription on the molo of Ragusa, where the waves throw up their foam to a height of 100 ft., and wrench the heaviest blocks of stone out of the pier. The Bora prevails in winter only, usually from October to April. The prevailing wind in summer is the genial N.W. wind *(maestrale)*, which rises in the forenoon, blows steadily for several hours, and generally subsides at sunset. The water between the coast and the island is unaffected by these winds and is always calm, but very rough water is often experienced on the voyages to Lissa and Lagosta and from Ragusa to Punta d'Ostro. A heavy swell without wind is known here as *ligazzi*.

Animal and Vegetable Life. *Strabo* calls Dalmatia sterile, unsuitable for agriculture, and scarcely able to support its population. But in another passage he states that 'vines and olives abound, but that the country had been neglected and its value had remained unknown, probably on account of the barbarity and predatory habits of the natives'. The natives have certainly improved since Strabo's time, but the country, like most limestone regions, is still in great part destitute of vegetation. As the heavy rains are apt to sweep away the best soil, the inhabitants have great difficulty in cultivating the mountain-slopes, where they frequently grow vines, figs, olives, and almonds in carefully built terraces. They have lately taken to cultivating the *Pyrethrum cinerariae folium* and the *Chrysanthemum turraneum*, from the blossoms of which, somewhat resembling camomile, they prepare the Dalmatian insect-powder. The flora of Dalmatia also includes rosemary, oleanders, myrthes, pomegranates, agaves, and the cistus, which cover the slopes and the islands, especially in the south. While the north part of Dalmatia, as far as Sebenico, is comparatively poor, Spalato with its Riviera is famed for its wine, and the territory of the former republic of Ragusa is luxuriantly fertile, reminding one of Sicily. Altogether Dalmatia partakes more of an Oriental than a European character, and even with Italy it has little in common.

On the mountains are pastured flocks of sheep and goats, while the only beast of prey is the jackal which descends from the east, and is sometimes found in the islands of Giuppana, Curzola, and Sabbioncello. The sea yields an abundant supply of fish. Among the varieties peculiar to Dalmatia are the *gatto di mare* (Squalus caricula and Squalus catulus), the rasp-like skin of which is used for scrubbing tables and benches; the *scarpena negra* and *rossa* (Scarpæna porcus and scrofa), the *pesce colombo* (Raja pastinaca), and the *pesce ragno* (Trachinus draco). The shark (Squalus or Hexandrus griseus), called by the Italians *pesce manzo* ('ox-fish') from its eyes which resemble those of an ox, though not a common fish,

occurs everywhere, and sometimes endangers bathers even at Trieste. Among the more abundant varieties are lampreys and mackarel, the *sampiero*, the *sepia* (Sepia officinalis), the *astice* (Astacus marinus, or lobster), and the *rizzo di mare* (Echinus esculentus, or sea-urchin). Sea-gulls enliven every part of the coast. Where house-swallows congregate there is sure to be fresh water near.

The **Population** of Dalmatia (about 524,000) is chiefly of the Servian-Croatian race. In the north it is purely Croatian, in the south entirely Servian, in the towns partly Italian (to which race belong about 30,000 inhab.). Zara in particular is almost entirely Italian, but everywhere else the 'national' or Slavonic element is gradually ousting the 'autonomous' or Italian. The Croatians are mainly Roman Catholics, the Servians Greek (non-united) Catholics. As far as the Narenta the country-people are called *Morlaks*, but further to the south, as at Ragusa, the name is a term of reproach. They are remarkable for their fine stature and picturesque costumes. As wine is now largely exported to Germany and France, the semibarbarous peasants and shepherds are gradually settling down as peaceable colonists, and are beginning to lern to read and write. The usual costume of the men consists of a small cap or fez without shade *(kapa)*, or a turban *(peškir,* Turkish for 'towel'; at Ragusa *saruk)*; a brown woollen, richly embroidered jacket *(haljina);* a linen vest *(krožet)*, and another vest embroidered with silver and several rows of filigree buttons *(jačerma)*; a cloak of coarse cloth *(kaba)* with a hood *(kukuljica)*; a red woollen sash *(pas)*; a leathern girdle *(pripasnjača)* as a receptacle for weapons, pipes, etc.; gaiters with a multitude of hooks and eyes *(dokoljenice* or *bicve)*; stockings *(čape, terluke, napersniaci,* or *nadošivači)*; sandals *(opanke)* or shoes *(djmelie* or *nestve) ;* and a wallet *(torbica).* The women also wear sandals or shoes. Their usual dress is a blue *(modrina)* or white *(bilaca)* undergarment, with a linen *(bernjica)* or woollen (*sadak*, made of a coarse cloth called *rash*) jacket or frock, sleeveless, and open in front, a bodice *(krožet)*, and an apron *(pregaca).* The Italian Dalmatian calls himself a Dálmata (the adjective being *dálmato.*)

History. Anciently an independent kingdom, Dalmatia was subjugated by the Romans under Augustus and annexed to the province of *Illyricum.* Afterwards occupied by the Goths, and in 590 by the Avars, it came in 620 into possession of the Slavs, whose state was broken up at the end of the 11th century. Part of the land was then conquered by the Hungarians (1102), while the remainder, the later Duchy of Dalmatia, placed itself under the protection of the republic of Venice, from which part of it was afterwards wrested by the Turks. By the Peace of Karlowitz (1699) and by that of Passarowitz (1718) the present Dalmatia, with the exception of the republic of Ragusa (which was deprived of its independence by the French in 1806), was secured to Venice. By

the Peace of Campo Formio (1797) it became Austrian, in 1805 it was attached to the kingdom of Italy, in 1810 to Illyria, and since 1814 it has again belonged to Austria.

Plan of Tour. The best seasons for travelling in Dalmatia are the months of April and May and from the middle of September to the middle of November. Travellers who wish to see the coast only are recommended to take the Austrian Lloyd steamers, or the railway from Sebenico to Spalato, or the diligence from Ragusa to Castelnuovo. The interior may be explored with the aid of the railways from *Spalato* and *Sebenico* to *Knin*, and from *Metković* to *Mostar* and *Konjica* (see R. 86). Diligences also run from *Zara* to *Knin;* from *Spalato* to *Sinj;* from *Knin* to *Verlika*, *Sinj*, and *Metković;* from *Ragusa* to *Trebinje*, and on several other routes. Carriages (with one horse 3-4 fl. per day) and saddle-horses are procurable almost everywhere.

The following short tour is recommended to travellers whose time is limited: — (1st Day) Steamer from Fiume or Trieste to Zara; (2nd) Zara; (3rd) Steamer to Sebenico; (4th) Excursion to the Kerka Falls; (5th) Rail to Spalato; (6th) To Salona and Traú; (7th) Steamer to Ragusa; (8th, 9th) Ragusa, Ombla, Cannosa; (10th) Diligence to Castelnuovo; (11th) Cattaro; (12th, 13th, 14th) Retnrn to Fiume or Trieste.

Travellers desirous of visiting Bosnia from Dalmatia proceed from Ragusa to *Metković* (p. 437). A visit to the islands of *Lissa*, *Méleda*, *Lagosta*, and others takes much time, but boats cross to *Curzola* and *Lesina* almost daily, and to *Brazza* still oftener. For travellers to these and other places the *Prospetto degli arrivi e partenze* (Steamboat, railway, and diligence time-tables, 10 kr., sold at Zara, Spalato, etc.) is indispensable.

Inns. 'The best inn in Dalmatia is the Lloyd Steamer', it has been truly said. The fares include berths. On arriving at a port in the evening the passenger is not allowed to sleep on board unless he is going on with the steamer next day. Dinner 1½, supper 1 fl. (Second-class passengers are admitted to the deck of the first class.) The Private Steamers are cheeper, but much inferior.

The Hotels in the towns are not at all up to the mark. Those at Sebenico, Spalato, and Ragusa have fairly good rooms. In all the food is indifferent. Poorest of all are the hotels of Zara and Cattaro. It is often advisable to order rooms by telegraph. At Zara, Spalato, Ragusa, and Cattaro are good cafés in the Italian style. Beer generally good.

Money: Austrian.

Passport desirable, though not indispensable.

Police. The gensdarmes, respectable and trustworthy, are often Germans, seldom Dalmatians. Information and sometimes a night's lodging may be obtained at their stations. The public safety is now well provided for.

Language. Italian will carry the traveller along the whole coast; German also, even as far as Montenegro, is fairly well understood. In the interior, on the other hand, it is difficnlt to get on without some knowledge of the Servian-Croatian languages (practically one and the same Slavonic dialect), though Italian is often understood. An idea of the pronunciation and a few of the commoner words are given at p. 449; but, as Italian is chiefly spoken on the coast, the strict Slavonic spelling is often modified.

Maps. The best is that of the Military-Geographical Institute (Vienna, Lechner's university book-shop), on a scale of 1:75,000; each section 50 kr. — Stieler's Handatlas, sheets 3 and 4, on a smaller scale, also good.

81. From Pola or Fiume to Spalato.

STEAMBOATS of the *Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd* to *Zara* and *Spalato* three times a week in 12 and 36 hrs. respectively (to Spalato 11 fl. 55, 8 fl. 10, 4 fl. 20 kr.). From Fiume to *Zara* and *Spalato* once a week direct in 8 and 17 hrs. respectively (6 fl. 90, 5 fl., 3 fl. 40 kr. [berth 70 kr.], or 12 fl. 15, 8 fl. 45, 4 fl. 40 kr. [berth 1 fl.]). Also to Spalato by *Veglia*, *Lussin-Grande* or *Lussin-Piccolo* every fortnight in 14½ or 36 hrs. — STEAMERS of *Sverljuga & Co.* from Fiume to *Zara* and *Spalato* once a week direct, in 9 or 17½ hrs.; by *Sebenico* and *Traù* three times a month. — STEAMERS of *Krajacz & Co.* once a week in 13 hrs. to *Zara*, touching at *Novi* and *Zengg* and at the islands of *Veglia*, *Arbe*, and *Pago*.

To *Pola* and *Fiume*, see R. 42. The steamer touches at *Lussin-Piccolo* (Hôt. Vindobona), the chief port of the island of *Lussin* and the busiest trading place among the islands of the Quarnero (pop. 7625). Its sheltered situation has recently made it a health-resort. On the E. side (2 M.) lies *Lussin-Grande*. In the N. part of the island rises the *Ossero* (1930 ft.). To the W. lie the fertile islands of *Unie* and *Sansego*.

The QUICK STEAMERS of the Lloyd Co. *(i celeri)* and other steamers FROM FIUME TO ZARA go through the *Canale di Mezzo* between *Veglia* on the left, sometimes touching at the little town of *Veglia* (where the cathedral and the church of S. Quirino are worth seeing), and *Cherso* on the right, and through the *Quarnerolo* (with a grand view of the bare Velebit Mts., towering above the wooded island of Arbe) to *Lussin-Grande* (see above); then past the islands of *Selve* and *Ulbo* and through the *Canale di Zara*.

The steamers of *Krajacz & Co.* to Zara steer through the *Canale della Morlacca* or *della Montagna*, between the coast and the innermost islands, and touch at *Novi*, *Zengg* (Ital. *Segna;* Stella d'Oro), once a notorious haunt of pirates, with the so-called castle of the Uskoks, and several places on the islands of *Arbe* (Slov. *Rab*) and *Pago*. The scenery is far finer than on the trip through the Quarnero and the Quarnerolo, but the steamers are poor.

The steamer touches at the island of *Selve*, and passes *Puntadura* on the left.

Zara. — HÔTEL VAPORE, Calle di Marina, near the quay; KLINGENDRAHT, by the theatre; CAPPELLO, Calle Larga — all mediocre. — *Lodgings*, even for one day, abound. — No carriages on the quay. Porter 30, with cart 60 kr. — RESTAURANTS: **Gned's Bierhalle* (with rooms), near Piazza Erbe; *Klingendraht*, with garden (see above). — CAFÉS: **Specchi*, Piazza dei Signori; *Dezorzi*, Giardino Pubblico. — POST OFFICE, N. end of town, by the Promenade. TELEGRAPH, Piazza Erbe. — THEATRE, Calle Larga. — BOOKSELLER: *v. Schönfeld*, adjoining Piazza dei Signori.

A specialty of Zara is the manufacture of 'Rosolio Maraschino' from cherries ('amarasca'; the best of which grow on the limestone-soil of the Poljica). The liqueur is distilled in July, August, and September. The principal manufactories are those of *Drioli*, *Cosmacendi*, *Millicich*, *Calligarich*, and *Luxardo*.

Zara (pron. Dzara), Slav. *Zadar*, the Roman *Jader*, the capital of Dalmatia, with 27,642 inhab., a town of thoroughly Italian character, lies picturesquely on a peninsula stretching from S.E. to N.W. It is a busy, lively place, and among objects of interest are the costumes of the Morlaks. The strong fortifications have been converted into promenades. On the E. side of the town is a roomy *Harbour*, with the landing-place *(barcagno)* opposite the town. On

the W. side, on the site of the old ramparts, runs a new quay, the *Riva Nuova, which affords a delightful walk, especially in the evening, and a beautiful view of the opposite island of Uglian, with the lofty Fort S. Michele, itself a fine point of view (p. 429).

From the landing-place we enter the town by the *Porta Marittima*, on the inside of which a Latin inscription records the Battle of Lepanto (1571). In the short Calle di Marina, on the left, is the Romanesque church of *S. Crisógono*, of the 13th cent., with modernised interior.. Just beyond it is the Calle Larga, which intersects the whole town from N. to S. (for foot-passengers only). To the left of this street is the Piazza dei Signori, in which, facing us, is the *Loggia*, formerly a court of justice, with the Paravia Library, and to the left is the *Municipio*. Farther on, to the left, is the church of *S. Simeone*, containing the *Arca or reliquary of the saint, cast at Venice in 1647 with the metal of Turkish cannons, plated with silver, and borne by two angels in bronze.

To the E. is the Piazza della Colonna, on the left side of which rises a fine antique Corinthian *Column*, and on the right the massive tower of *Buovo d'Antona*, a splendid point of view (key at the commandant's office). Adjacent are the *Cinque Pozzi* ('five fountains'), erected in 1574 by the Veronese architect Sammicheli, probably in part with Roman materials. From this piazza we ascend to the **Giardino Pubblico*, laid out on an old bastion by Gen. v. Welden in 1829-30, and embellished with a number of antique relics. The garden affords a beautiful view, bounded by the Velebit Mts., finest of an evening.

Following the *Spianata* to the N. (with the Marina to the right below us), we reach the N. end of the town, with the *Post Office*, the *Theatre*, and the church of *S. Francesco* (containing fine choir-stalls behind the high-altar), whence we may turn to the W. to the Riva Nuova (see above). We now follow the N. part of the Calle Larga to the *Cathedral, a sumptuous marble basilica of the 13th cent., with a rich façade, containing a ciborium-altar of the year 1333, choir-stalls of the 15th cent., and an interesting crypt and treasury.

The Calle del Duomo leads W. to the *Monastery of St. Mary*, the church of which, on the wall to the right, contains a painting of *Christ and Mary, under glass, by an unknown master. Narrow lanes lead hence to the Piazza dell' Erbe, on the N. side of which rises another antique Corinthian *Column*, crowned with the lion of St. Mark (erroneously called a sphinx). This column was once used as a pillory. On the W. side the piazza opens towards the Riva Nuova.

From the S.E. corner of the cathedral, or through an archway on the N. side of the Piazza dell' Erbe (see above), we reach a passage in which is situated the ancient church of **S. Donato*, erected in the 9th cent. on the foundations and partly with the

materials of a Roman temple, the stylobate or base of which has been brought to light. The church is a round building in two stories, each with six pillars and two columns, a tribuna, and two apses towards the S., and is now used as a museum. To the left, on the first pillar, is an inscription which has led to the belief that the temple was dedicated to Juno Augusta, consort of Emp. Augustus. The fragments placed here were excavated by Prof. A. Hauser of Vienna, and the upper story contains relics of the Christian period.

A beautiful walk outside the town leads through the *Porta Terraferma* ('land-gate'), erected by Sammicheli, towards the S.E., and after 5 min., where the road divides, to the right, skirting the sea, to the (10 min.) *Pozzo Imperiale* ('emperor's well'), a rotunda, partly antique, with nine arches. To the left, 5 min. further, is the Albanese village of *Erizzo*, whence we return to the town past the new hospital.

Pleasant trip by boat to the (1/2 hr.) island of Uglian. We land at *Oltre* and ascend *Fort S. Michele* (p. 328). — From Zara to Knin (see below), 62 1/2 M., diligence in 12 hrs. (fare 7 fl. 58 kr.), through the dreary *Bukovica*, via *Benkovac*. Beyond (45 1/2 M.) *Kistanje* is a Roman triumphal arch with two passages, popularly known as the *šuplja crkva* ('pierced church'). — From Zara to *Ancona* steamer once weekly in 9 hrs.

From Zara the steamboat threads its way between the mainland and a fringe of islands, passing *Zaravecchia*, and then turns to the left towards the *Canale di Sant' Antonio*, which is flanked with precipitous rocks. At the entrance is *Fort S. Niccolò*, built by the Venetians, as the lion of St. Mark over the gate indicates. An hour's voyage on this narrow passage brings us (6 hrs. after leaving Zara) to —

Sebenico (*Pellegrino; Café al Vapore; Café Zora*, by the theatre; post-office on the quay; rail. stat. 3/4 M. to the S. of the town; pop. 20,023), Slav. *Žibnik*, picturesquely situated at the mouth of the *Kerka*, commanded by the three castles of *Barone* (named after Baron v. Degenfeld, its gallant defender in 1647), *S. Giovanni* (view), and *S. Anna*. Adjoining S. Anna is an interesting old cemetery. The **Cathedral*, with its raised choir, tribuna, and two apses, and a dome 100 ft. high over the centre of the transept, was erected in 1443-1555, and is now being restored. To the S.E. is the *Baptistery*. Opposite the cathedral is the *Loggia* (formerly the town-hall), with a casino and café.

To Scardona and the Falls of the Kerka (12 M.; diligence daily in 2 1/2 hrs., fare 76 kr.; carr. 4-5, and pair 5-6 fl.) the road leads through the solitudes of inland Dalmatia. In the distance to the E. towers the *Dinara* (6008 ft.); on the right rises the *Mte. Tartaro* (1628 ft.), and on the left lies the lake of *Prokljan*. At the village of *Gulin* the road divides, one branch leading straight on to Drniš and Knin (see below), the other descending to the left into the picturesque *Kerka Valley*. We leave our carriage on the river-bank, and are ferried across the stream (for a few kreuzers) to the road which leads to the right to the (3/4 hr.) falls, and to the left in 1/4 hr. to **Scardona**, situated on a hill amid rich vegetation (good Café on the right, about 4 min. up the main street). Thence to the falls 1 hr., or by boat (2 fl.) a little more. The scenery is grand, though extremely bleak. Those who go by boat land at the principal

fall; walkers are ferried across to the left bank by the *Lower Mills* (small Osteria). The *Falls of the Kerka *(Skardinski Slap)* descend in a number of silvery streaks, the main fall, in five or six leaps, being about 160 ft. in height. On the left bank are several fulling-mills (cavatoji), an insect-powder mill, and the *Engine House* where the water is forced to the top of the hill in order to supply Sebenico and its railway station. To the left of the pump-house a steep zigzag path ascends to the top of the hill, whence a road leads to (2 M.) *Gulin* (see above). — A visit to the natural park formed by the Kerka higher up (which we reach by recrossing to the right bank and ascending the hill in 25 min. to the point where the river emerges from the basin of a lake) is less repaying.

From Sebenico to Knin (47½ M.; Dalmatian State Railway in 3½ hrs.). To (13½ M.) *Perković-Slivno*, see below. Then *Unesić; Zitnić;* 34½ M. *Drniš* (Rail. Rest.; Albergo), ½ hr. from which, on the S.E. slope of the *Promina*, are deposits of brown coal; *Siverić; Kosovo; Kalderma.* 47½ M. Knin (*Rail. Hotel; Restaur. Sekanina*), once a frontier-fortress, is a town of 20,946 inhab. on the slope of *Monte Salvatore* (1132 ft.). The valley of the *Kerka* is very fertile here. To the E. (¾ hr.), near the source of the Kerka, is the **Topolje Fall*, formed by the *Karsić*, a tributary of the Kerka. The main road through the interior of Dalmatia leads from Knin to *Sinj* (diligence to Spalato), *Kattuni* (p. 436), *Vergorac*, and *Metković* (p. 437).

The Steamer to Spalato returns through the Canale di S. Antonio (see above) to the belt of islands and rounds the *Capo Planka*, the ancient Promontorium Syrtis. In the distance to the S. are the islands of Lissa and S. Andrea, and in clear weather the rock of Pomo is visible to the W. of them. We then steer between the islands of (l.) *Zirona Piccola* and *Zirona Grande* and (r.) *Solta* into the large harbour of Spálato (see below).

The Railway from Sebenico to Spalato (44 M.; two trains daily in 2¾ hrs.) traverses the dreary and uninteresting *Boraja.* 13½ M. *Perković-Slivno* (640 ft.; Rail. Rest.), junction for Knin (see above; carriages changed). The train descends by *Doblać* and *Labin*, on the S. slope of the *Opor* (several tunnels), to (32½ M.) *Castelvecchio* (420 ft.). The village lies on the coast, 2 M. below the station. Diligence thence to (5 M.) *Traú* (p. 433) daily in 1 hr. (35 kr.; carr. sometimes to be had). The train skirts the slope of the *Koziak Hills*, traversing the fruit-yielding region of the *Castelli.* 37½ M. *Sućurac* (p. 433); 38½ M. *Salona* (p. 434). We then make a long sweep round the *Canale Castelli* and cross the *Jader.* Luxuriant verdure. Below us, to the right, lies the island-village of *Vránjica* ('Venezia Piccola'), once the arsenal of Salona. Then asl ight ascent, and lastly through a tunnel under part of the town, to (44 M.) *Spalato.*

82. Spalato and Environs.

Arrival. The railway station and the steamboat-quay lie near each other on the S. side of the town. No carriages. *Porter* 40, with handcart 60 kr. — **Hotels:** Hôtel de la Ville, in the Nuove Procurazie, on the W. side of the town, with restaurant (in the adjoining arcades), R. from 1 fl.; *Tommasini, Piazza dei Signori, rooms only, 80 kr. to 1 fl.; Margherita, by the Procurazie. — **Restaurants:** *Trócoli*, Piazza dei Signori, Vienna beer; **Točilj*, by the steamboat-quay, belonging to the Hôtel de la Ville. — **Post and Telegraph Offices:** to the N. of the Nuove Procurazie, near the Hôtel de la Ville.

Spâlato, commonly called *Spâlatro*, Slav. *Split* or *Spljet*, with 22,716 inhab., the seat of a bishop and of a naval school, lies picturesquely encircled by lofty hills (to the N. the Koziak, to the E. the Mosor), in a fertile region, on a peninsula washed on the N. side by the Canale Castelli, and on the S. side by the Canale di Spalato. To the E. rises the *Fort Grippi*, to the W. the *Monte Marian* (584 ft.). The town owes its name to a great palace (palatium) of Diocletian, within the precincts of which (209 by 176 yds.) a great part of the old town is built, and around which have sprung up the suburbs of *Lucaz* on the E., *Manus* and *Pozzobon* on the N., and *Borgo Grande* on the W. From the Punta di Botticelli extends a *Molo* 730 yds. long, which now forms a large and safe harbour.

From the Hôtel de la Ville (guide desirable), adjoining which is a new *Marble Fountain*, we go to the harbour and thence to the left to the Piazza dell' Erbe, in which rises an old octagonal tower of the Venetian period. Skirting the harbour, we have on our left the *S. Façade*, originally the front, of Diocletian's palace, in good preservation, though much disfigured by later buildings, with its large corner-towers, niches, and Doric columns. From this side a covered passage, 'la grotta', once the *porta argentea* of the palace, leads into the interior.

To the left of the Piazza dell' Erbe we reach the fine Piazza dei Signori, pass the Café Trócoli, and by the *Porta Ferrea*, formerly the W. gate, still partly preserved, we enter the **Palace of Diocletian,** which is now entirely occupied by houses. In 2 min., straight from the Porta Ferrea, we reach the piazza of the cathedral, once the Peristyle (disfigured by building-sheds), the Corinthian columns of which, six on each side, are partly built into the fronts of the houses, while the S. end is occupied by an imposing **Loggia* or porch, with four columns of Egyptian granite. On the E. (left) side is the cathedral, which is not accessible from this piazza.

Be it noted, however, that the antiquities of Spalato and of Salona are apt to disappoint. They date chiefly from the period of decadence, and, though following Roman traditions, often bear traces of negligence, a fact accounted for by the haste with which the ailing and hypochondriac emperor sought to build himself a retreat from the world. The palace, in outline like a Roman castrum, formed a little world of its own, with its temples, halls, living-rooms, baths, barracks, offices, etc., but must have worn the prison-like air of an autocrat's castle, similar to the Escurial or the papal castle of Avignon. The style is a feeble imitation of the Greek, as will be noted by examining the quasi-Doric columns of the S. façade. The buildings on the whole resemble those of Palmyra, which were restored by the same emperor. Yet, with all their defects, it must be admitted that they produce an impression of grandeur.

Beyond the Loggia or porch mentioned above, which is approached by five steps, and once led to the state and other apartments, opens a grand but dilapidated **Rotunda*, which with its later additions produces a very picturesque effect. By the steps in front of the rotunda, to the left, we descend through the *Grotta* (see above) to the Marina, and ascend the first lane to the left to the —

***Cathedral**, a fine circular edifice 80 ft. high, enclosed by a dilapidated colonnade, now dedicated to the Virgin and St. Doimo, but originally either a temple of Diana or the mausoleum of Diocletian (see inscription). The dome is formed of upright bricks placed in the form of scales. The roof and the windows, except the lunette over the chief entrance, are modern. The present restoration is superintended by Prof. Hauser of Vienna and Sign. Perišič of Spalato. The latter courteously gives information.

The INTERIOR is octagonal, 42 ft. in diameter. Eight columns, 23 ft. high, bear an ambulatory, on which stand eight columns of green marble, 11½ ft. high, which were once crowned with statues. Between these columns, above, runs a *Frieze* with hunting scenes, genii, portraits, etc. The walls below are relieved with niches. Fine pulpit.

Over the massive colonnade of the cathedral, in 1416, was erected the **Campanile*, into which several ancient sculptures are built. Splendid view from the top (ascent through the building-shed). A huge scaffolding has enclosed the tower for years. A little to the S. of it is an Egyptian *Sphinx*, broken by a falling stone, popularly called Grongona ('man-woman'), holding in her hands the sun's disc, which the natives take to be a Pogazza ('loaf of bread').

At the end of a lane to the W. of the cathedral is the **Battistero di S. Giovanni**, supposed to have been a temple of Æsculapius, an elegant Corinthian edifice, with a portico and a fine frieze. On the outside of the W. wall (not accessible) is represented a laurel-wreath bound with a ribbon, which the archæologist Lanza believed to be the imperial crown, and which led him to suppose that this was the emperor's mausoleum.

We return to the cathedral and thence turn to the left (N.) and go straight on, — or better turn a little to the right (N.E.) and follow the palace wall, where various relics of the building are still to be seen, and pass through a small gate, — to the *Giardino Pubblico*. We the ncedescend the steps to the left to the PORTA AUREA, the landward palace-gate recently brought to light, through which led the road to Salona. We now return to the *E. Front*, the gate of which (porta aënea) has disappeared, against which is built the —

***Museum** (adm. 30 kr.; Sun. 10-12 free; director Hr. Bulich). Most of the antiquities are from Salona.

VESTIBULE. Early Christian sarcophagus, lid unfinished; tombstone with Greek inscription; tiles with stamps. — ROOM I: Large sarcophagus from Salona, front admirably preserved, ends and lid crudely executed; Venus and Cupid; Egyptian Sphinx, headless, with inscription; so-called *Sarcophagus of Diocletian, with the hunt of Meleager, which formerly stood on the steps of the Baptistery. — ROOM II: Idols, trinkets, needles, dice, earrings, brooches, *glass vessels, stone hammers, bronze vases, scales, mirrors, lamps, urns, pottery. Valuable collection of coins; head of Hercules (a cast; the Franciscans at Sinj have the original).

From the Porta Aurea (see above) the Borgo Grande leads W. to the Franciscan church of *San Felice*. By the large fountain in the court (entrance from the street to the left) is a Christian sarcophagus with a relief of the Passage of the Red Sea. — In the *Casa*

di Geremia, over the steps at the entrance, is a relief of the Battle of the Centaurs and the Lapithae.

The Environs of Spalato afford several beautiful walks. The lofty churchyard of *S. Stefano*, with its interesting tombstones, lies at the S.W. angle of the harbour (20 min.). — A stony road to the W. ascends the *Monte Marian* (584 ft.); to the left lies the Jewish cemetery; extensive panorama from the top. — The monastery of *S. Maria dei Paludi* is reached by a road to the N. of the great fountain. On the left are the drilling ground and the priests' seminary, on the right a villa into which many antique fragments are built. After 1/4 hr. we diverge to the left. (The road straight on leads to the Barcagno, see below.) The church contains early Christian tombstones and a restored altar-piece. The monastery contains a famous antiphonarium made by Pater Bonaventura Radmilovic in 1675. — To the E. of Spalato is the pilgrimage-church of *Poisan*. We follow the Almissa high-road, passing on the left the busy bazaar and the church of S. Domenico. (The road to the right leads to the station.) Outside we soon observe the pretty church, lying in a basin. The height near it, with a small villa to the N.E. of the church, affords a charming view (a walk of 20 min. in all).

To Traú, an interesting day's excursion.

Best by carriage (about 16 M. from Spalato; with one horse 4-5, with two horses 6-7 fl.). Or by train to *Castelvecchio*, and thence by diligence or carriage (p. 430). Steamer of the Rismondo Co. on Tues. and Sat. in 1 hr., of the Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd on Mon. and Wed. mornings in 1 3/4 hr. (fares 1 fl. 60, 1 fl. 10, 55 kr.). Walkers save an hour by taking a boat from the *Barcagno*, 1 1/2 M. to the N. of Spalato, to *Sućurac* (rail. stat., see below). Those who wish to combine a visit to Salona with the excursion to Traú, which taken together are fatiguing, had better explore the ruins from the Porta Andertia (p. 435) on the E. side, and order their carriage to meet them at the W. entrance, by the railway station.

We follow the Spalato and Salona road to the point, where it divides (p. 434). The road to Traú here turns to the left and leads through the luxuriant Riviera of the *Sette Castelli*, seven villages partly contiguous, which originally sprang up around old Venetian castles. These are, from E. to W., *Sućurac* (rail. stat., p. 430), *Gomilica* (or *Abbadessa*), *Kambelovac* (or *Cambio*), *Lukšic* (or *Vitturi*), *Castelvecchio* (rail. stat., p. 430), *Castelnuovo*, and *Stafileo*. The bay near which the road runs is called the *Canale Castelli*. To the right rises the *Koziak* (2559 ft.), with the conspicuous chapel of *St. Luke*. Further on, to the left, by the mill of *Paluda*, is a deep gorge, 1 1/2 M. beyond which (5 M. from Castelvecchio) we reach —

Traú (*Locanda Pastore*, with three good rooms, food indifferent and dear; Café in the Piazza), Slav. *Trogir*, a busy trading town of 15,750 inh. on an island in the *Canale di Traú*, but still quite mediæval in appearance. Almost unique is the *Piazza dei Signori* with the *Cathedral, a basilica with a superb porch, sculptures on the chief portal, and three apses. The interior consists of nave and aisles with two rows of pillars, four in each. Fine pulpit and choir-stalls. The *Chapel of S. Giovanni* on the left contains the remains of St. Ursinus. The *Baptistery* contains a relief of St. Jerome in the wilderness. The handsome Gothic tower has windows with exquisite tracery. Opposite the cathedral, to the S., is the **Loggia*, with antique columns, presenting a perfect example of a public

court of justice of the Venetian period. To the E. is the Opčina or town-hall. — A bridge connects Traú with the suburb of *Bua* on the island of that name. — To the W. rises the old fort **Camerlenghi*, with its large tower, one of the finest relics of the Venetian period in Dalmatia.

To Salona, Clissa, and the Source of the Jader.

Railway to Salona (5 M.; two trains daily in 14-18 min.; fares 30, 20, 14 kr., return 40, 30, 20 kr.). Diligence to (4 M.) Salona and (8 M.) Clissa (and to Sinj) daily at 3 a.m. (1891). Best, however, by Carriage (to Salona 1-2, and pair 2-3 fl., whole day 4-5 or 6-7 fl.). A visit to the ruins of Salona takes an hour, and the whole trip by carriage 5-6 hrs. at least; a whole day should therefore be allowed. (Tolerable inn at Clissa, but provisions had better be taken.) The Source of the Jader had better be visited first, Clissa second, and Salona last. Italian is spoken at Salona and Clissa, but not always on the routes to the Source of the Jader.

The traveller who walks or drives to (4 M.) Salona quits Spalato by the *Lučac* suburb and the Sebenico road which skirts the railway. Just outside the town, on the left, is the *Reservoir* of the Jader waterworks (see below). About 2 M. from the town is the *Duimovac Chapel* (S. Doimo or Domnius; Latin inscription of 1747), 8 min. to the right of which is the **Ponte Secco*, the ancient Roman aqueduct for Diocletian's palace, the nine arches of which are again utilised for the Spalato waterworks.

Walkers may go direct from the Ponte Secco to the *Source of the Jader*. They at first follow the conduit, then the path to the left towards the valley and after 8 min. take the road to the right to the (¾ hr.) mill of *Tangar* (see below). The route ascending the conduit all the way is interrupted by walls and thorny hedges.

The road descends into the valley of the *Jader*, which issues from the limestone rocks 2¼ M. higher up (see p. 435) and immediately drives a number of mills. On the right bank the road divides. The branch to left goes round the bay of Salona to the Castelli and Traú (p. 433); the branch straight on leads to —

4 M. **Salona** (**Osteria*, not far from the station), the Roman *Salonae*, the ruins of which occupy all the heights around the bay, now a village of 1200 inh., most picturesquely situated at the base of the *Monte Caban* (or *Koziak*).

The Ruins of Salona, though neither grand nor extensive, deserve a visit, even for the sake of their beautiful situation. Once a Roman war-harbour and arsenal, its massive walls, of which fragments are still seen on the road to Traú (p. 433), were formerly washed by the sea, which has since receded far from the ruins. The town extended from W. to E., between the Jader and the mountains, whence Lucan (Pharsal.) writes —

Qua maris Adriaci *longas* ferit unda *Salonas*
Et tepidum in molles zephyros excurrit Iader.

In the Roman Civil War, Salonae adhered to Caesar, and was besieged by Octavius, Pompey's general. According to Dio Cassius the town owed its rescue to the female inhabitants, who, disguised as Furies, in the dead of the night, rushed into the enemies' camp or showed themselves on the walls with torches in their hands. The soldiers of Octavius, seized with a panic, fell into disorder and were easily routed by the men who hastened to profit by the stratagem. — In A. D. 305, after his abdication, Emp. Diocletian retired to Salonae and thence directed the building of his

palace at Spalato. After the Goths in 535 and the Avars in 639 had destroyed Salonae, a number of the inhabitants fled to Spalato and began to disfigure the empty palace of Diocletian with their new dwellings.

Since 1847 the RUINS have been partly excavated by *F. Carrara* and *F. Lanza*, but without very valuable results. Most of the chief relics are now in the museum of Spalato. One striking feature is the great number of early Christian sarcophagi, still *in situ*, but long since despoiled of their contents.

Approaching either from the W. (from the station) or from the E. (the former *Porta Andertia*), we follow the stone rampart of the once double *Town Walls*, which was defended by towers and bastions (guide 30-40 kr.). Coming from the W., we first reach the *Amphitheatre*, partially excavated; then (1/4 hr.) a row of sarcophagi in a kind of trench; next (5 min.) a *Gateway* and beyond it an octagonal building supposed to be a *Private Bath*. On the N. side is a Christian *Basilica*, consisting of nave and aisles with antique columns, surrounded by a *Necropolis*. Lastly, the *Porta Andertia*, through which the *Via Gabiniana* led to Clissa. Rich vegetation everywhere.

TO THE SOURCE OF THE JADER (3/4 hr.). The road from Spalato ascends the green valley of the Jader and crosses to the mill of *Tangar*, where it ends. A path to the right, just before the mill is reached, follows the conduit to the (10 min.) *Sorgente* or ***Source of the Jader**, a fine waterfall in grand surroundings, a genuine Dalmatian scene.

Walkers, instead of returning by the same route, may cross the stream and go to the W., past a mill, to the valley descending from Clissa; then follow a bridle-path, good at first, but afterwards stony, towards Clissa, which is visible the whole way; at the top of the valley turn to the left, and ascend to the (1 1/4 hr.) first *Osteria*.

FROM SALONA TO CLISSA. Leaving the town by the E. gate (Porta Andertia, see above), the road winds up the slope of the *Monte Caban*, commanding beautiful views of the Campagna of Spalato, the sea, and the islands, to the crest of the rock on which lies —

8 M. **Clissa**, Slav. *Klis* (1182 ft.; three tolerable *osterie*, the first on the road-side the best), with 3654 inh., the Roman *Andertium*, overshadowed on the W. by the *Monte Caban* (p. 434), on the E. by the bare *Mosor* (*Mons Aureus*; 4364 ft.). Once conquered by Tiberius, and a place of importance during the wars between the Venetians and the Turks, it is now an unimportant guardian of the pass from the coast to the interior.

From the first osteria we ascend in 5 min. to the *Fortress* (admission on presenting visiting-cards) for the sake of the *View it affords, stretching S. to Lissa, S. Andrea, and other islands, with the Mosor on the E., and the Dinarian Alps in the distance. — Those who wish to visit the Source of the Jader descend by a steep track through the village, having previously ordered their carriage to meet them at the mill of Tangar.

FROM SPALATO TO ALMISSA (about 15 M.; carr. with one horse in 3 hrs., 4 fl.; steamboat, see R. 83). The road leads through the fertile Cam-

pagna to *Stobreč*, the ancient *Epetium*, at the entrance to the *Poljica*, which yields the best maraschino cherries (p. 427). This district, bounded on the N. by the *Šernovica*, on the S. by the *Cetina*, and on the E. by the Mosor (see above), was once a kind of peasant-republic under Venetian suzerainty. Beyond Stobreč a beautiful road skirting the sea. *Almissa*, see below.

83. From Spalato to Cattaro. The S. Dalmatian Islands.

From Spalato to Metković, Austrian-Hungarian Lloyd steamer once weekly by *Makarska*, *Gradaz*, and *Fort Opus* in 11½ hrs., and once by *S. Pietro di Brazza*, *Almissa*, *Makarska*, *Trappano*, and *Fort Opus* in 13½ hrs. (fares 3 fl. 80, 2 fl. 50, 1 fl. 25 kr.). — Rismondo's steamer once weekly by *Makarska*, *Gradaz*, and *Fort Opus* in 9¼ hrs.; once by *S. Pietro*, *Makarska*, and *S. Giorgio di Lesina* in 19½ hrs.; twice rounding the island of *Brazza*, and by *Almissa*, *Makarska*, *Igrane*, *Gradaz*, *Trappano*, and *Fort Opus* in 14-23 hrs. according to the route taken; also to *Makarska* alone, and round the island of Brazza, in 6½-12 hrs., returning in 6½ hrs. — Sverljuga's steamer once weekly by *Trappano* in 7 hrs. — From Metković to Gravosa steamers of Cesare & Dannecker three times weekly in 10½ hrs.

From Spalato to Ragusa *(Gravosa)* and Cattaro, Austr. Hung. Lloyd steamers once weekly direct to *Gravosa* in 10, to *Cáttaro* in 16½ hrs.; also four times weekly, touching at several ports in the islands of *Brazza*, *Lesina*, *Lissa*, *Curzola*, *Lagosta*, *Meleda*, and the peninsula of *Sabbioncello*, in 16-26 hrs. (fares to Gravosa 9 fl. 20, 6 fl. 45, 3 fl. 35 kr.; to Cattaro 11 fl. 95, 8 fl. 35, 4 fl. 35 kr.). — Ragusa steamer (Dubrownik-Epidauro, between Trieste and Bari) once weekly in 12 hrs. (to Trieste in 24, to Bari in 12 hrs.). See time-tables in the 'Conducteur' or the 'Prospetto'.

From Spalato to Metković. The vessel steers through the *Canale della Brazza*, which separates the island of *Brazza* from the mainland, with the imposing *Mosor* (p. 435) on the left, stops for half-an-hour at *S. Pietro* in **Brazza** (Slav. *Brac*), one of the largest Dalmatian islands, and after a voyage of 2½ hrs. reaches —

Almissa *(Albergo)*, Slav. *Omiš*, a little town at the mouth of the *Cetina* and at the base of the conical *Dinára* (1841 ft.). Further back towers the *Borak* (2835 ft.), crowned with the castle of *Mirabella*, once a notorious haunt of pirates. In the bay of Almissa is a submarine spring of fresh water called *Vrullia*. The neighbouring hills yield a famous muscatel wine, the 'Vino Mte Rosa d'Almissa'.

Excursion to Duare (bridle-path; 4 hrs.) through the grand **Cetina Gorge**: (1 hr.) the mills (šarn) of *Vissek*; then ascend to the right, leaving the Cetina for 2 hrs., to the 'little waterfall' *Mala Gubavica*; lastly, a steep ascent of 20 min. to *Duare* (tolerable inn) with its mountain castle. Further on is the (¼ hr.) 'great waterfall' *Velika Gubavica*, 100 ft. in height. — From Duare a road leads to (2 M.) *Kattuni* on the high-road between Sinj and Vergorac (p. 330).

We next touch at (2 hrs.) **Makarska** *(Albergo)*, a brisk town of 10,287 inhab., trading largely in grain, the capital of the *Primorje*, a district similar to that of the Castelli (p. 433). From this point (or better from the village of *Baskavoda*, 6 M. to the N.) we may ascend the *Sveti Juro* (St. George; 5781 ft.), the highest peak of the *Biókovo Mts.* (very extensive view).

To the right, farther on, is the island of *Lesina* (p. 437); then the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello*. The steamer touches at *Gradaz*

and *Trappano*, enters the *Narenta*, and passes *Fort Opus* and the *Torre di Norino* built by the Venetians.

Metković (*Stadt Wien; Café Europa*, with a few rooms), a town of 4186 inh., has been since the Austrian occupation the chief depôt of imports for the Herzegovina and seat of the district authorities. Splendid view from the terrace of the new church. In order to avoid risk of fever the traveller should beware of drinking unboiled water and staying out-of-doors after sunset. — Railway to Konjica, see R. 86.

From Metković to Gravosa, steamer (Cesare & Danneckер's) three times weekly in 10½ hours. The vessel touches at *Fort Opus* and *Drače*, and then enters the narrow *Canale di Stagno Piccolo*. After 4½ hrs. it stops at *Stagno Piccolo*, a fortified place on the peninsula of *Sabbioncello* with oyster-beds. We disembark here, cross the Isthmus of Sabbioncello, 1¼ M. in breadth, and at *Stagno Grande*, another fortified little town, with an excellent harbour and extensive sardine-fishery, embark in another steamer, in which we continue our voyage. The next station is *Luca di Giuppana*, the capital of the island of *Giuppana*. We next steer across to *Slano* on the mainland, with its fine harbour; then through the *Canale di Calamotta* to *Mezzo*, capital of the island of that name, and back to *Cannosa* (p. 442); and lastly, passing the mouth of the broad *Ombla*, to *Gravosa* (see below).

From Spalato to Ragusa and Cattaro. The Quick Steamer of the Austr. Hung. Lloyd Co. steers through the *Canale della Brazza* (see above) to *Makarska* (p. 436), then through the *Canale della Narenta* to *Curzola*, capital of the island of Curzola (see p. 438), and between the long peninsula of *Sabbioncello* (see above) and the island of *Meleda* (p. 439) to *Gravosa*, situated in a charming bay (p. 439). The longer route taken by some of the steamers round and between the islands affords a better survey of the beauties of the Dalmatian scenery than the direct voyage. The following description is limited as a rule to the chief stations of the Lloyd steamers.

From Spalato the vessel steers due S. to the island of **Solta,** the ancient *Olynta* (famed for its honey produced from the cistus-rose and rosemary), with the harbour of *Carober;* then S.E. to *Milna*, the chief harbour of the large island of **Brazza,** prettily situated in a deep bay on the W. coast. The steamer then threads its way through the narrow *Porte di Spalato*, between (r.) Solta and (l.) Brazza. To the left we perceive *Lésina* and to the right of it *S. Andrea*, and in a distance, in clear weather, the *Scoglio Pomo* to the right (p. 438). A little later we round the *Capo Pellegrino*, the N.W. point of the island of **Lésina** (with the lighthouse of *Vodnjak* on the right), and enter the harbour of Lesina, sheltered by the *Isole dei Spalmadori* ('ship-tarrers' islands').

Lésina (*Albergo; Kursalon* in the former loggia, the house with the seven arches; pop. 3596), Slav. *Hvar*, in a delightful, sheltered situation, is frequented as a health-resort by patients with delicate lungs. Agaves abound, and the first date-palm appears. The fig-wines and rosemary-essence made here are in high repute. On the quay is the **Loggia*, built by Sammicheli, now a town-hall and

'Kursalon'. In the town, on the right, rises the *Fóndaco*, the ancient Venetian magazine and arsenal. To the left, on a promontory in the harbour, is the *Observatory*, to the right a quarry, which has yielded the stone of which part of the new hall of the Imperial German Diet has been built. A beautiful walk leads from the harbour S.E. to the *Franziscan Monastery*, the refectory of which contains a Last Supper by Matteo Rosselli (1578-1650). Lesina, a war-harbour and station of the Venetian fleet down to 1761, is commanded by three forts: the *Fort Spagnuoto* (289 ft.), erected by Emp. Charles V., connected with the harbour by walls, the *Fort S. Niccolò* (765 ft.), and the still higher *Velika Glava*. The fortifications are now abandoned.

Pleasant excursion (on horseback in 3 hrs., or better to *Sokolica*, 1/2 hr., and thence by boat) to **Cittavecchia**, the ancient *Pharia* (4719 inh.), at which some of the Lloyd steamers touch. Near it, on the hill of *Somotor* (Ital. *Torre*), lie a number of massive hewn stones, carried thither, according to tradition, by witches. To the E. of Cittavecchia lies *Verbosca*, with the church of S. Lorenzo, which contains a picture of a saint attributed to Titian. The church of St. Mary has a Nativity of Mary by Paolo Veronese(?).

The steamer rounds the fortified *Scoglio Gatesnik* to the lofty island and town of **Lissa,** Slav. *Vis*, the ancient *Issa (Albergo; Café)*, also called *Sovra Lissa*, the westernmost of the larger islands of the archipelago. The town (pop. 4845) lies in a bay, strongly fortified, and sheltered by the *Scoglio Hoste*. From the higher ground in the island, such as the chapel of *S. Cosmo* (765 ft.), to the S., above the town, the Monte Gargnano is visible to the S., on the Italian coast. A marble **Monument* in the cemetery, 1/2 M. to the N., commemorates the battle of 20th July 1866 between the Austrian fleet, under Tegetthoff, and the Italian under Persano. Another monument, at some distance to the N.E. of the town, was erected in 1811 in memory of a victory of the British fleet over the French. — On the W. side of the island (bridle-path, 1 1/2 hr.), in a deep bay, lies **Komisa**, also a steamboat-station, at the foot of the *Hum* (1920 ft.), with important sardine-fishery. (Large nets called *tratte*, small *voinghe*.)

From Komisa a visit may be paid to the **Spelonca di Ballon** in the island of *Busi* (Slav. *Bisove*), a grotto 34 yds. long and 16-18 yds. broad, which, like the Blue Grotto of Capri, is lighted by means of a submarine rocky gateway (59 ft. high and 34 ft. broad). The boat (1/2 hr.; dear) steers into the grotto through an opening 5 ft. high and 8 ft. wide. The water is of an exquisite azure in two shades, while the vault above is in profound darkness. — Geologists may also visit the island of *S. Andrea* (11 M. to the W.), with its valuable marble quarries, and the (28 M.) volcanic *Scoglio Pomo* (Slav. *Jabuko*, 'apple'), a rocky island 330 yds. long, 110-130 yds. broad, and 315 ft. high. Landing (at a place on the N.E. side) is not always feasible.

From Lissa the steamer turns to the E., round the *Punta Stroncica*, with its large lighthouse, into the open sea. It then steers through the *Canale di Cúrzota*, between Lesina on the left (see above) and Curzola on the right (with a view of the island of *Cazza* in the distance to the S.), and through the *Canale di Sabbioncello*, on the S. side of the peninsula of that name (see below), to —

Curzola *(Albergo Europa)*, with 6093 inh., capital of the island

of *Curzola*, the *Corcyra Nigra* of antiquity, now as in ancient times extensively wooded. Part of the old town-wall is still preserved. Tower of 1420. The cathedral of *S. Marco* contains an altar-piece by Tintoretto. Above the town, to the S.W., rises *Fort S. Biagio*, built by the British. In 1298 the Genoese here captured the Venetian admiral Andrea Dandolo and the famous navigator Marco Polo.

Opposite Curzola, in *Sabbioncello*, a peninsula 31 M. long, is **Orebić**, with a fine harbour (pop. 2054), at the foot of *Mte. Vipera* (*S. Elia*; 3153 ft.).

From Orebič we may ride to *Trappano* (p. 437), steam or row to Fort Opus, and thus combine the island tour with a visit to Metković.

The steamer skirts the coast of Sabbioncello. To the right in the distance rise the steep rocks of the island of *Lagosta*, with a lighthouse on its S.E. point (*Punta Skriveva*; 330 ft.), to the E. of which is another lighthouse on *Glavat*, another rock of the *Lagostini*. To the left, in Sabbioncello, lies *Terstenik*; then *Giuliana*. Farther S. we reach **Méleda** (Slav. *Mljet* or *Mlit*, the ancient *Melita*), an island with numerous chasms and gorges, the largest of which is the *Babinopolje* on the S. side. Some of the steamers touch at *Porto Palazzo*, on the N. side, the chief port. On an island to the W. is the Benedictine monastery of *S. Marco (Jezero)*.

We steer through the *Canale di Meleda*; then N.E. through the *Bocca Elsa*, between the islands of *Olipa* and *Jaklan*, into the *Canale di Olipa*, with its lighthouse. To the left, on the mainland, rises the bare limestone mass of the *Tmor* (2973 ft.). On the right lie the 'stag islands' of *Jaklan*, *Giuppana*, *Mezzo*, and *Calamotta*. Between the two last rises the *Scoglio S. Andrea (Donzella)*, to which Margherita Spoletano, the 'Dalmatian Hero', used to swim nightly to visit her lover until drowned by her brothers. Farther on we pass several villages on the coast, the lofty *Dubravica*, *Tersteno* or *Cannosa* (p. 442), *Valdinoce*, and *Malfi* in a deep bay. On the right we next observe the *Scoglio Daža* with its deserted fortifications. On the left opens the *Ombla* (p. 441).

Gravosa (*Albergo*; two *Cafés*; post and telegraph offices; cab to Ragusa in 20 min., 50-70 kr., each trunk 10 kr.; bargain advisable), Slav. *Gruž*, the fortified harbour of Ragusa (of which the old harbour was *Casson*, to the S.E., where the small steamers only now touch), is charmingly situated. A fine plane-tree adorns the quay. Along the shore extend villas and gardens with cypresses and palms. A beautiful road leads from Gravosa, ascending at first, then descending past the new hospital, to (1½ M.) —

Ragusa. — Hôtel Miramar, in the suburb of *Pille*, to the W. of the town, R. from 1 fl.; in the town, Ancora and Lacroma (behind the Rector's Palace). — Restaurants: *Arciduca Federigo*, opposite Hôt. Miramar; *Posta*, near the Corso; *Teatro*, opposite the cathedral; *Cacciatore*, with garden, on the Gravosa road; *Café Nuovo*, to the W. of the Corso (beer at the two last). — Cabs abound on the Bersalje. — Good Sea-Baths below the Bersalje. — Post and Telegraph, Široka Ulica, to the W. of the Corso. — On the ground-floor of the Hôtel Miramar are the popular cafés where

the blind singer *Achazzi*, like the minstrels of old, rhapsodizes of an evening in the Servian dialect, accompanied by the one-stringed *gusla*, to an admiring audience of rustics.

Ragusa, Slav. *Dubrownik*, Turk. *Paprownik*, a strongly fortified town of 7300 (or incl. suburbs 11,200) inhab., lies most picturesquely at the foot and on the slopes of the *Mte. Sergio* (1350 ft.). Down to 1805 an independent republic, annexed in 1811 by Napoleon to the new 'kingdom of Illyria', the town has belonged to Austria since 1814. Observe the interesting costumes of the natives on Sunday mornings.

The most frequented part of Ragusa is the BERSALJE, a piazza outside the Porta Pille, with its beautiful avenues of mulberry-trees. (Concerts frequently.) From the S. side of it we obtain a charming view of the sea and of *Fort S. Lorenzo* on an isolated rock. Down on the beach are the sea-baths. To the N.W. runs the high-road to Gravosa (p. 439). To the S.E. a bridge and the narrow *Porta Pille* lead into the town. Outside of these a road ascends to the left to the *Mencetta Tower*, turns to the E., and leads round the huge **Town Walls* to the Porta Ploce on the S. side of the town.

Beginning at the Porta Pille, the *Placa* or *Stradone*, usually called the *Corso*, once an arm of the sea, intersects the whole town. On the left we first observe the *Franciscan Church* (Slav. *Mala Braća*), which has fine cloisters. On the right is the round reservoir of the waterworks (p. 441), recalling similar Oriental structures. Since an earthquake in 1667, which left the town a heap of ruins, it has been customary to build the houses detached. To the right of the Corso, farther on, is the new *Greek Church*. (Interesting service, Sun. 10-11 a.m.)

At the E. end of the Corso is the CATHEDRAL PIAZZA. On the right rises the *Cathedral*, completed in 1713, in front of which is a stone figure 6½ ft. high, with sword and shield, resembling the old German Roland figures. On the left is the former mint, now the **Dogana* or custom-house ('Sponza'), built about 1520 in the Venetian Renaissance style, adorned with a statue of St. Biagio (Blasius), the patron-saint of the town. Handsome court-yard, with warehouses.

Leaving the next town-gate with its clock-tower on the left, and passing the *Guard-House* and the *Theatre* on the left, we reach the imposing *RECTORS' PALACE (1338-1424), now the *Palazzo Comunale*, the upper floor of which was destroyed by the earthquake of 1667. Handsome porch. The court contains a bronze bust of Michael Prazatto (1638), a distinguished Ragusan, which was also damaged in 1667. The *Museum* in the palace contains several objects of interest.

Opposite the palace is the church of *S. Biagio*. By the last altar on the right is an admirable old copy, on wood, of Raphael's Madonna della Sedia; in the choir, Christ on the right and St. Sebastian on the left, by Venetian painters. These three pictures are gener-

ally covered. At the end of the right aisle is a tablet in memory of the famous mathematician Boscovich (born at Ragusa in 1711, died at Milan in 1787).

Near this is the Piazza dell' Erbe, from which a broad flight of steps ascends to the *Military Hospital* in the old Jesuits' monastery and to the *Jesuits' Church*. We return to the Corso, pass through the *Porta Ploce*, and ascend to the left to the loftily situated *Dominican Monastery*, the church of which contains a tablet in memory of Giov. Fr. Gondola (d. 1638), the poet, author of the Osmanide. Fine cloisters (entrance to the left, in front of the church).

We next pass through the outer gate of the fortifications. On the right is the *Hospital*, on the left the old Turkish bazaar of *Rastello*, now unimportant. We may now visit the *Mte. Sergio* and the *Fort Imperiale* by following the road from the Porta Ploce outside the town-wall, and then ascending a path to the right in 27 zigzags. Permission to enter the fort must be obtained from the commandant in the town. Splendid view, which is nearly as good from the garden outside. — From this point to the source of the Ombla (see below), a rough hilly path.

Following the Trebinje high-road from the Porta Ploce for about 10 min., and diverging to the right, we reach in 10 min. more the former monastery of *S. Giacomo*, and obtain a delightful view of Ragusa. Luxuriant vegetation; agaves and date-palms abound.

Excursions. From the old harbour of Casson, to the S.E. of Ragusa (p. 439), we may visit by boat (in 20 min.; there and back, with an hour's stay, 1½ fl.; permission obtained from the harbour-master gratis) the island of **Lacroma** (anagram of *Marco*) with its wonderful wealth of ericas, myrtles, aloes, and other plants. We land at the S.E. end of the island. The old monastery of *S. Marco*, in a depression on the S.E. side, with a church founded by Richard Cœur de Lion in 1193, now an imperial château, not shown to visitors, is surrounded with charming grounds. View of the sea and the coast. A little to the W. is the *Mare Morto*, a natural basin in the rock. On a hill to the N.W. is a deserted fort. A cross below it commemorates the accidental blowing up of the Triton, an Austrian man-of-war, in 1859.

The CHURCH AND CHAPEL OF S. BIAGIO (Slav. *Blaz*), on the peninsula of **Lapad**, ¾ hr. to the N.W. of Ragusa, are reached by following the Gravosa high-road to the top of the hill (passing the *Cimitero dei Signori* on the right), and diverging thence to the left by a bridle-path through a fertile valley. Beyond the church (20 min.) is the chapel, built in 1857, in a pine-grove (chief festival, 3rd Feb.), commanding a view of the whole coast.

To the VALLEY OF THE OMBLA a delightful excursion (2½-3 hrs., best in the forenoon). From Ragusa we drive to Gravosa, row thence (with 1 rower, 2 fl.) into the **Ombla** (Slav. *Rjeka*, the ancient *Arion*), 160 yds. broad, and flanked with villas and villages, and ascend as far as the mill, driven by the river which here bursts forth copiously from its subterranean channel (being probably identical with the *Trebinjčica*, which disappears in the Herzegovina, a good many miles to the E.). As far as the monastery at *Rožato* the water of the river, 3 M. long in all, is fresh, and its current is so strong that travellers require to disembark a little below the mill. Lower down the water is brackish, and at last quite salt. — WALKERS go from Gravosa on the left (S.) bank of the Ombla to a (5 min.) ferry, cross, and follow the right bank to *Mokosica* (opposite

S. Stefano) and *Rožato* (see above). They then recross to the left bank and follow it to the mill. In the distance to the S.E., at the end of the Gionchetto valley, is seen Bergato (Brgat), where the Ragusa water-conduit begins. In returning, the traveller may follow the conduit direct to the suburb of *Pille* (p. 440), a somewhat steep ascent. Splendid views of the bays, the sea, and the islands.

To CANNOSA the easiest route is by the steamer (Cesare & Dannecker's, comp. p. 436) which plies three times weekly in the morning from Gravosa to Stagno (p. 437), touching at Cannosa both going and returning. It is, however, more attractive to drive thither (15½ M.; carr. in about 3 hrs.; 8-10 fl.), or still better to go by rowing-boat (with 2 rowers 2 hrs., 3½ fl.) and return by carriage previously ordered to meet the traveller at Cannosa. Walkers may visit the source of the Ombla on the way back from Cannosa. — Those who drive to Cannosa cross the *Ombla* by ferry (but this is often impossible in autumn when the violent Bora prevails). The beautiful road, called *Strada Marmont* after the French marshal Marmont (Duc de Ragusa), leads chiefly along the heights (with view of the 'stag-islands', p. 439) to *Verbica*, round the deep bay of *Malfi* (Slav. *Zaton*), to *Valdinoce* (Slav. *Orašac*), with several fine planes, and (15½ M.) **Cannosa** (*Osteria*, tolerable, but dear). We alight by two gigantic **Plane-trees*, each some 40 ft. in circumference, and shading with its foliage a space of 65 yds. in diameter. By these trees is a spring of good water. Below them is the somewhat neglected villa of Count Gozze of Ragusa. A beautiful road, commanding a charming view, descends to the (10 min.) small harbour of *Serdupina*.

A delightful excursion from Ragusa (diligence daily in 4½, returning in 3¾ hrs.; fare 2 fl. 40 kr.) is across the pass of *Breno*, with splendid views of the sea and the coast all the way, to (19 M.) **Trebinje** (*Andrić's Inn; Zum lustigen Michel; Müller*), a little town of 790 inhab. in the Herzegovina, most picturesquely situated in the valley of the *Trebinjčica*, enclosed by finely shaped mountains. (Turkish bazaar, mosque, etc.)

Proceeding on its way to Cattaro, the steamer rounds the peninsula of *Lapad* and steers S. through the *Bocca Grande*. On the left rise the *Pettini* ('combs'), a series of cliffs with a lighthouse. Beautiful view of Ragusa. Further on is *Lacroma* (p. 441); then the bay (valle) of *Breno* and the rocky islands of *Bobara* and *Merkan* near *Ragusa Vecchia* (see below). Skirting the steep coast of the *Canali* (see below), and rounding the sharp *Punta d'Ostro*, the southernmost meteorological station in Austria, we next reach the ***Bocche di Cattaro**. On the right are the fort on the *Punta d'Arza* and *Fort Mamula* on the rock of *Rondoni*.

Bocche di Cáttaro is the name given to a fjord or arm of the sea penetrating far into the mainland of Dalmatia, and in form somewhat resembling the Lake of Lucerne. Bounded on the N. and E. by imposing mountains, rising to nearly 6000 ft., and more open towards the S., the five different basins of this bay, connected in several cases by narrow straits, afford a series of grand and striking pictures.

The vessel steers N., past the *Punta Kobila* on the left, into the second basin of the Bocche, the W. bay of which is called the *Topla-Bai*, and touches at *Castelnuovo* (see below).

FROM RAGUSA TO CASTELNUOVO BY LAND (31 M.; diligence three times a week in about 6 hrs.; fare 2 fl. 60 kr.) the route as far as Ragusa Vecchia (carr. thus far 5-6 fl.) vies in beauty with the finest coast scenery in Italy. The road leaves Ragusa by the Porta Ploce (p. 441), and above *S. Giacomo* ascends to the promontory of *Spezeria*, 1½ M. beyond which the Trebinje road diverges to the left (see above). Our road then descends to the district (župa) of Breno and to *Cibača*. Farther on, by the *Molini di Breno*, is a good osteria. We next skirt the bay of Breno, passing

several springs, to *Plat* and *Obod* (479 ft.), and ascend rapidly to a bifurcation of the road (osteria). At the top of the hill we obtain a striking view of the sea and the island of Meleda. The road straight on leads to the Canali (see below), that to right to **Ragusa Vecchia** (*Pappagallo*; post and telegraph), Slav. *Cavtat* (civitas), the ancient *Epidaurus*, and after its destruction by the Avari in 656 the mother-town of Ragusa. On the E. side it is bounded by a rock, the top of which (*Punta S. Rocca*), or still better the chapel higher up, commands a beautiful view. The principal harbour is on the W., a smaller on the E. side of the town.

The road to Castelnuovo at first traverses the W. and then the E. side of the *Canali*, a flat valley stretching between high mountains on the E. side and the lower spurs on the W. as far as the bay of Topla (p. 442). The natives (*Canalesi*) wear a peculiar costnme. The S. part of the Canali was formerly the *Suttorina*, a Turkish enclave similar to that of Kleck to the S. of the Narenta delta, ceded to Turkey at the Peace of Passarowitz with a view to separate the republic of Ragusa from the Venetian possessions. 31 M. *Castelnuovo*, see below.

Castelnuovo (*Albergo Dulfo; Leoko*), Slav. *Erzeg Novi* (pop. 7364), with venerable ivy-clad walls partially destroyed by an earthquake, is charmingly situated at the foot of the (1/2 hr.) *Fort Spagnuolo*, for the possession of which the Turks and Venetians formerly had many a struggle. The fountain in the principal piazza and the *Porta di Terra Ferma* bear Turkish inscriptions. Beautiful walk to the E., through luxuriant vegetation, to the monastery of *Savina* and the harbour of *Meljina*, with its military hospital.

A charming drive, preferable to the steamboat trip, may be taken on the N. bank of the Bocche to *Meljina*, *Gjenović*, and *Andrić*. We may then cross by boat to *Lepatene* (see below) and follow the beautiful road, or go on by boat, along the W. bank of the bay of Cattaro, to *Donji*, *Stolivo*, *Perzagno* (see below), *Mula*, and (5 hrs.) Cattaro.

Rowing-boat from Castelnuovo to Cattaro (about 1 1/2 fl. for each rower; charge varies according to weather etc.) also about 5 hrs.; a visit to *Risano* takes 1 1/2 hr. more.

The steamer turns to the S., traverses the *Canale di Combur*, and enters the third basin of the Bocche called the *Bay of Teodod*. Over the flat S.E. bank, which yields the famous Marzamino wine, peep the mountains of Montenegro. We then steer N.E., between green and thickly peopled hilly banks, into the narrowest Bocca, called *Le Catene* because onoe shut off by chains. To the left are the village of *Josica* and the monastery of *S. Domenica*; on the hill to the right lies *Lepatene*. From the Catene we enter the two innermost recesses of the Bocche, bounded on the E. by huge limestone mountains. To the left are the pilgrimage-church of *S. Maria dello Scarpello* on an island and the rock of *S. Giorgio*. Before us, at the foot of the *Casson* (2864 ft.), lies the large village of *Perasto* with the little fort of *S. Croce*. — The steamer then turns N. into the bay of **Risano**, the ancient *Rhizinium*, a little town (4206 inhab.) grandly situated at the N.E. end of the Bocche. To the N.W. (20 min.) is the *Zoput Cavern*, from which a spring sometimes bursts forth. On the hills, now crowned with a series of forts, lies the *Krivošie*, where revolts have frequently occurred.

From Risano a beautiful road leads on the E. bank to *Perasto*, *Orahovac*, *Ljuta*, the long and straggling *Dobrota*, and past a cavern high above us containing an orange-tree, to (10 M.) Cattaro (see below).

The steamer returns to Perasto and steers S. into the fifth basin, the superb *Bay of Cáttaro*, on the W. bank of which it touches at *Perzagno* and *Mula*. To the S. towers the huge *Lovćen* (5770 ft.).

Cáttaro (*Hôtels Graz* and *Trieste; Café Doimi*, on the marina), Slav. *Kotur*, the Roman *Ascrivium*, a strong frontier-fortress with 5432 inhab. and a considerable garrison, the residence of the district governor and of a Greek Catholic bishop, is grandly situated at the E. angle of the bay, at the foot of the lofty mountains of Montenegro, on alluvial soil deposited by the *Scurda*, a torrent which falls into the bay to the N. of the town-walls. Above the town rises the fortified hill of *S. Giovanni* (919 ft.). The cramped but pleasant little town is entered from the harbour by the *Porta della Marina* (closed at 11 p. m.), from the N. by the *Porta Fiumara* (closed at 6 p. m.), and from the S. by the *Porta Gordicchio*, the two last gates being named after two springs issuing from the rocks. Small as it is, Cáttaro boasts of a *Cathedral*, containing a chapel of the patron-saint Triphonius (whose festival is on 3rd Feb.), a Rom. Cath. *Collegiate Church*, a *Franciscan Monastery*, and a *Theatre*. Outside the Porta Fiumara the Montenegrines hold market on Mon., Thurs., and Sat., on which occasion they are required to deposit their arms in a house set apart for the purpose. Notices and sign-boards in the Servian (Russian) character also indicate the proximity of the frontier. — Beautiful walks along the shore N.E. to *Dóbrota* (p. 413), and W. to *Mula* (see above).

From Cáttaro to (15 M.) *Budua*, a little town to the S., on the coast of the *Primorje*, diligence 4 times weekly.

From Cáttaro by *Antivari* (p. 446) and *Durazzo* to *Corfù*, steamer once weekly in 50 hrs. (see *Baedeker's Greece*).

84. Excursion to Montenegro.

A visit from Cáttaro to *Cetinje*, the capital of Montenegro, takes two days; a most interesting excursion (carr. and pair 6-7 fl., there and back 20-30 fl.; saddle-horse 7½-10 fl.).

Montenegro (Serv. *Crnagora*, Turk. *Karadag*, 'black mountain'), 3527 sq. M. in area, with 200,000 inhab., almost exclusively Greek Catholics, is a grand and quite unique mountain-region, the W. half of which is almost destitute of valleys, but contains a few isolated rocky basins, where alone sufficient soil is found for the cultivation of rye and potatoes (*krumbiri*, 'earth-pears'). Cetinje, Nikšič, Podgorica, and a few other places only lie in the midst of plains of some extent, which are mostly the beds of ancient lakes. The highest mountains in the W. are the *Lovćen* or *Sturovnik*, *Ital. Sella* (5770 ft.) and the *Orjen* (6218 ft.), which lies to the N., on the Dalmatian frontier. The E. part is a vast Alpine region, as yet imperfectly explored, the highest peaks being the *Dormitor* (8146 ft.), to the N., and the *Kuckikom* (8032 ft.), to the E. In this part of the country occur deep valleys, furrowed by rivers, such as the *Zeta* descending from the plateau of Nikšič (2132 ft.), and falling into the *Moraća* near Podgorica, which last empties itself through its delta-like emhouchnre into the Lake of Scntari, whence, through Turkish territory, the copious *Bojana* descends to the sea. The E. part alone is well wooded; the W. half is almost entirely bare (save perhaps the beautifnl wood at a considerable height on the N. side of the Lovčen); and it is probably the bleak and wild character of this part of the country, with its grey or reddish limestone

rocks, that has given rise to the name of 'Montenegro'. The exports, valued at 2 million fl. per annum, consist of cattle, cheese, wool, raisins, insect-powder, etc.

Inhabitants. The Montenegrines, who are Servian fugitives from Turkish sway, speak the same dialect as their compatriots. They are, as a rule, extremely poor. Their thatched huts resemble stables rather than the dwellings of human beings. Yet the men are remarkably dignified in their bearing, and they generally carry quite an arsenal of weapons in their girdles, while the women, though often beautiful, perform most of the menial tasks and soon lose their good looks. At places the traveller encounters quite a Homeric state of society, where war and poetry are the sole pursuits, and where the hero is seen seated in presence of the blind minstrel who extols his exploits in war or his last 'ceta' or predatory expedition to the twang of the one-stringed 'gusla'. The vendetta (for 'he who revenges himself is blessed'), which is deeply rooted in the Montenegrine notion of the unity of the family, is also occasionally prevalent. Travellers ignorant of the language are not very cordially received, but those who can speak it a little or are provided with introductions will meet with unbounded hospitality.

History. In the middle of the 14th cent. Montenegro was an independent principality, and from 1516 onwards its princes were also the highest spiritual dignitaries. Down to the 19th cent. battles and raids against their neighbours form the sole staple of the history of the people, and at a time when the whole of south-eastern Europe to the very gates of Vienna was trembling before the Turks, the Montenegrines managed to vindicate and maintain their independence. With the reign of Peter II. (1830-51) begins a new era in Montenegro; for that prince, himself one of the foremost Servian poets of his time, energetically devoted himself to the task of civilising his people. His successor *Danilo* (1852-60) separated the supreme temporal from the spiritual power, and founded an absolute principality. His nephew and successor *Nicola*, the present reigning prince, waged successful wars against the Turks (1861-62 and 1877-78), and by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878 not only obtained full recognition of his sovereignty, but gained an important addition to his territory which afforded the country a long wished for access to the sea (Antivari-Dulcigno). Prince Nicola has the further merit of having introduced a new code of laws, and he is also known as a dramatist ('The Empress of the Balkans').

Inns exist in the chief towns only. Elsewhere travellers are dependent on private hospitality, in which case they should offer adequate gratnities.

Money. Montenegro has no coinage of its own. Austrian money alone is current. As far as Cetinje paper-money is readily taken, but for the interior silver florins are requisite.

Post and Telegraph Offices, 8 of the former, 15 of the latter, in the larger towns only. Postage to Austria less than to other countries. Post-cards 2 and 3 kr.

The *Road to Cetinje leads from the *Porta Gordicchio* at Cattaro, past the village of *Skaljari*, and through a beautiful valley wooded with oaks. Straight at first, it afterwards ascends in windings to the (2½ M.) *'Hôtel'* and *Fort Trinità* (758 ft.). The road straight on leads through the *Župa* to *Budua* (p. 444); to the right a path diverges to *Fort Vermac* (1588 ft.; a shorter way to the coast). We follow the road to the left, skirting the imposing *Fort Gorazda*, at first towards the S., then to the E., and cross the torrent *Zvironjal*. Thence a steady ascent in many windings to a (3½ M.) *Guard House* (2041 ft.) and the (2 M.) Montenegrine frontier (2966 ft.), indicated by slabs of stone. Thence N.E. to the top of the pass (3051 ft.), at the foot of the *Lovčen*, and a slight descent, past a cavern on the right, to the (1½ M.) guard-house of *Zanetdo* (3005 ft.),

where the bridle-path (see below) joins the road. The whole route affords striking *Views of the Bocche, which resemble a lake, commanded on the N. by the *Orjen* (*Gora Bianca;* 6218 ft.), and of the Adriatic to the N.W., this scenery being almost unsurpassed in Europe.

The BRIDLE-PATH from Cattaro to Cetinje leads from the *Porta Fiumara* on the E. side of *Fort S. Giovanni*, and by *Spiljari*, in sixty-six zigzags to (3 hrs.) *Zanevdo* (see above), but even for walkers and riders the high-road is far preferable for the finer views it affords.

The road next leads past (1 M.) the guard-house of *Kerstac*, where a direct path diverges to (2 hrs.) *Bajci* (see below), to (2 M.) **Njeguš** (2953 ft.; tolerable *Inn*, one bed; landlady speaks Italian and a little German), the ancestral home of the reigning family and the cradle of the Montenegrine wars of independence. The town (1200 inh.), situated in the old basin of a lake on the E. side of the *Lovćen*, consists of two parts, one with the school and the inn on the W., the other with the plain *Country Residence* of the Prince on the E. side. The whole character of the place is Montenegrine. At the inn *strukkas*, a kind of plaid with long fringes, and a peculiar kind of pouch, called *torba* or *torbica*, are offered for sale.

From Njeguš the road ascends to the E. in windings to the pass of *Krivačko Ždrjelo* (3937 ft.), which affords a striking *View of the mountains to the N.E., towards Nikšič (to which a road is being made), and, to the S., of the Lake of Scutari and the Albanese Alps. On the right rises the *Lovćen* (5770 ft.), with the *Chapel of St. Peter*, the patron-saint of Montenegro. The road then descends towards the S., and the red houses of Cetinje in a green basin soon become visible. The cultivated floor of the valley is reached at *Bajci* (to which a direct path leads from Kerstac, see above). A drive of $2^1/_2$-3 hrs. from Njeguš brings us to —

Cetinje (**Hotel* at the S. end, R. 1 fl. 20, D. 2 fl., B. 25 kr.; *Trattoria al Kraljevec Marko*, with six rooms, plain; both landlords speaks German), the capital of Montenegro, with 1200 inh., residence of the Prince, and seat of his government. In some respects the place resembles a little German country-town, but has several distinctive features of its own. It may be seen in an hour, but a whole day may be pleasantly spent in observing the natives and their peculiarities.

Starting from the hotel and going through the main street, we first note the *Girls' Institution* on the right, founded by the Empress of Russia; then the *Post* and *Telegraph* offices; and a little back from the street the *Theatre*, built by Slade, an American. (Servian company from Belgrade.) In the N. wing of the theatre is the *Casino*, with billiard and reading rooms; the S. wing is to be fitted up as a *Museum* of weapons, Turkish trophies, etc.

Farther N. are a small *Church*, with rock-hewn tombs, and a *Monument* to the warriors of 1861. On the E. side is the *Hospital*. We return to the main street, where modern houses are interspersed

with thatched cottages, and where the representatives of foreign powers reside. On the left is the *New Palace of the Prince*, a pleasing white edifice (not shown; persons who obtain an audience must be in uniform or in evening dress). The sentinels in front of it have a becoming uniform. Opposite is the *Konak of the Hereditary Prince*. A little further to the W. is a large elm, under which the Prince occasionally administers justice. Behind the palace a meadow, where the prince's body-guard of 100 men play at their interesting national games, and a church. On the N. side of the street is the *Old Palace* or *Biljar*, resembling a fortress, now the seat of the supreme court of justice and of the government printing-office, where the newspaper 'Glas Crnagorca' ('voice of Montenegro') is published.

On a hill to the right, marked by the lofty tower of *Kula*, rises the *Monastery of the Virgin*, with its small but tasteful church, which is also the burial-chapel of the princely family. Interesting Ikonostas or altar-screen. On the right is the sarcophagus of *St. Peter Petrowiš*, founder of the present dynasty, popularly called 'Rad', by which the Montegrines are in the habit of binding themselves by oath. Above the monastery rises the round tower of *Tabia* (Turk. 'battery'), to which the skulls of fallen Turks used to be affixed. It now contains a bell which summons the devout to worship or the nation to war. Farther N. are the *Prince's Stables*, the *Prison*, and the *Cartridge Works*.

A day may be pleasantly spent in ascending to the *Chapel of St. Peter* on the *Lovćen* (p. 446). — No one should omit to visit Rjeka (9 M.; carr. in 1½ br.). The (1½ M.) *Granica* or *Belvedere*, the boundary between the districts of Cetinje and Rjeka, commands a splendid view of the Lake of Scutari, the Albanese Mts. (the Prokletigori or 'accursed mountains', the Roman Bebii Montes), and the mountains by Antivari. The road, which begins just beyond the hospital (see above), cannot be mistaken. For the footpath a guide is advisable.

Longer tours in Montenegro must be made on horseback. (Horses and guides, who at Cetinje speak Italian, are almost everywhere procurable.) If prepared to rough it, the traveller may visit the fortress of *Nikšić* (pop. 3000) and, to the N.E. of it, the monastey of *Ostrok* or *Podgorica*, where the ruins of a Roman town, supposed to be *Dioclea*, the birthplace of Emp. Diocletian, have lately been unearthed. Some little courage is required for the ascent of the *Dormitor* (p. 444) to the N., whence a tolerably easy pass crosses to *Foća* in Bosnia (where formerly the population was counted by 'rifles'), or for the ascent of the *Kuckikom* (p. 444) to the E. — The S. part of Montenegro, the *Lake of Scutari* and *Antivari*, the Prince's winter residence, may be visited either from Rjeka (see above), by crossing the lake and following a good road round the base of the *Rumia Vrch* (5233 ft.), or by sea (Lloyd steamers, p. 444). The town of *Scútari*, for which passports must be viséd by a Turkish consul, is best visited from *S. Giovanni di Medua* (Lloyd station), or the traveller may cross the lake to it from Rjeka. In the S. part of Montenegro the government alllows travellers an escort of 2-4 gensdarmes, each of whom receives 1½ fl. per day.

BOSNIA.

Bosnia in the wider sense includes *Bosnia Proper*, the *Herzegovina*, *Turkish Croatia* (Krajina), and the ancient *Rascia* (Sandshak Novibasar), that is, in all, the region bounded on the N.W. and N. by Croatia and Slavonia, on the E. by Servia, on the S. by Albania (Turk. Vilajet Prisren) and Montenegro, and on the S. W. and W. by Dalmatia. This territory, covering an area of 23,853 (or, without Novibasar, 19,961) sq. M., nominally forms the N.W. vilajet of the Ottoman Empire, but in accordance with the Treaty of Berlin of 13. July, 1878, followed by the convention of 21. Dec. 1879, has been occupied and, with the exception of the Sandshak Novibasar, governed by Austria-Hungary, under reservation of the sovereignty of the Sultan.

Inhabitants. The population of Bosnia, excluding the Sandshak Novibasar, numbers 1,355,713, and their nationality is almost exclusively Slavonic, with the exception of some 30,000 Albanese in the S.E. part of the country, who are supposed to be descendants of the ancient Pelasgi. About 571,250 profess the Greek-Oriental creed, 285,788 are Roman Catholics, 492,710 Mohammedans, and 5805 Jews.

History. Bosnia is mentioned in history for the first time in the Roman period, and in close connection with Dalmatia. The Roman sway over these lands was repeatedly shaken by the invasions of the Goths, followed in 610 by an inroad of the Croatians and by another of the Servians. The S.W. part of the country embraced Christianity under *Justinian* (527-65), and the rest of it was converted by the Servian apostles *Cyrill* and *Methud* about the year 880. From 940 onwards Bosnia was governed by elective princes or 'bans', who were feudatories of the Servian and Croatian, and afterwards of the Hungarian kings. In 1349 King Stephan of Servia took possession of Bosnia, but after his death in 1355 it regained its independence, and in 1374 the ruling Ban assumed the title of *King Stephan Tvertko I.* In the reign of his eighth successor, *Stephan Tomashewitch*, Bosnia was conquered by Sultan Mohammed II. (1463); in 1520 it was incorporated with the Turkish empire, and it afterwards became the chief theatre of the long wars between Austria and Turkey, which were at length ended by the peace of Sistowa in 1791. But the land was seldom long at peace, as the oppressive sway of the Turks caused the Christians to revolt repeatedly, particularly in 1850 and 1875. The Russian and Turkish

Geograph. Anstalt von

Wagner & Debes, Leipzig.

war of 1878 did not directly affect Bosnia at the time, but by the Treaty of Berlin Austria was allowed to occupy Bosnia and the Herzegovina. The Austrian troops under *General v. Philippovich* marched into the country on 19th July 1878, but it was only after conflicts of several months that the country was subjugated. The introduction of the general military conscription in the autumn of 1881 caused a new revolt, which was quelled by force of arms.

Plan of Tour. A slight acquaintance with the country and its inhabitants may be obtained by taking the Routes 85, 86, described below, for which about eight days suffice. The traveller should time his arrival at Metković so as to be able to start by steamer next day (comp. R. 83). Route 87 takes 9-10, and the very attractive Route 88 about 5-6 days. Digressions from the beaten track are, as a rule, tedious and expensive, as saddle and pack-horses, an interpreter, and sometimes a military escort are required. Generally, however, the public safety is well provided for. The best season for the tour is August and September.

Inns. At Sarájevo, Banjaluka, Mostar, and other towns there are good and reasonable hotels. In the smaller places the restaurants usually have a few rooms to let. Good quarters are always to be had where there is a garrison in the vicinity. Off the beaten tracks the traveller must put up at the objectionable Turkish khans.

Money, Austrian; but Servian and Turkish copper coins are sometimes current, and are accepted at their par value.

Passport are necessary, and must be shown to the police wherever the traveller stays for more than 24 hours. For a visit to the Sandshak Novibasar the visa of a Turkish consul is necessary.

The **Language** of Bosnia is the Servian-Croatian, which belongs to the S.E. group of the Slavonic dialects, but is much mixed with Turkish words. For all ordinary purposes, however, German suffices, as it is spoken by the Austrian officials, the innkeepers, and a number of the traders. The following hints about the pronunciation will often be useful: c = ts, ć = ty, č = ch, š = sh, ž = the French j. A few words of frequent occurrence are: *gostiona*, inn; *kuća*, *hisa*, house; *uhod*, entrance; *izhod*, exit; *krevet*, bed; *luć*, light; *sveća*, candle; *ogan*, fire; *kruha*, bread; *mljeko*, milk; *vino*, wine; *kava*, coffee; *kavana*, café; *rakija*, spirits; *pivo*, beer; *voda*, water; *šljive*, plums; *jaja*, eggs; *meso*, meat; *riba*, fish; *sir*, cheese; *sol*, salt; *nož*, knife; *viljuška*, fork; *boca*, bottle; *čaša*, glass; *srebro*, silver; *zlato*, gold; *predragò*, too dear; *jutro*, *sutro*, morning; *dan*, day; *večer*, evening; *ulica*, street; *put*, road; *crkva*, church; *kula*, tower; *džamija*, mosque; *gora*, *brdo*, or *brieg*, mountain; *planina*, Alp; *dol*, *dolina*, valley; *potok*, *rieka*, brook; *most*, bridge; *ostrov*, island; *hamal*, porter; *put*, road; *konj*, horse; *masak*, mule; *kola*, carriage, *pošta*, post-office; *drvo*, tree; *suma*, wood; *kisa*, rain; — *desno*; to the right; *ljevo*, to the left; *pod*, under; *od*, of; *za*, behind; *blizo*, near; *daleko*, far; *doskan*, late; *dobro*, good; *pol*, half; *kako*,

how; *je*, is; *mali*, small; *veliki*, large; *gornji*, high; *donji*, lower; — 1-12: *jedan, dva, tri, četiri, pet, sest, sedam, osam, devet, deset; jedanest, dvanaest;* 15, *petnaest;* 20, *dvadeset;* 21, *dvadeset i jedan,* 30, *trideset;* 50, *petdeset;* 100, *sto, stotina;* 1000, *hiljada.*

The chief authorities on Bosnia are the following German works: — *Roskiewicz*, Studien über Bosnien etc.; Leipzig und Wien 1868.
Blau, Reisen in Bosnien und der Herzegowina; Berlin 1877.
Sterneck, Geographische Verhältnisse etc.; Wien 1877.
Helfert, Bosnisches; Wien 1879.
Die Occupation Bosniens und der Herzegowina durch die k. k. Truppen; Wien 1879-80.
Hörnes, Dinarische Wanderungen; Wien 1886.
Asbóth, Bosnien und die Herzegowina. Wien 1888.
The best map is that published by the Military-Geographical Institute of Vienna in 1884-85, on the scale of 1 : 75,000.

85. From Bosnisch-Brod to Sarájevo.

167½ M. Railway (*Bosnabahn*) in 14 hrs. (fares 16 fl. 14, 10 fl. 76, 6 fl. 73 kr.), starting at 6. 24 a.m., stopping for dinner at Zenica, and arriving at 8. 16 p.m.

Bosnisch-Brod, see p. 373. 5 M. *Siekovac* is also a steamboat-station (p. 373). The Bosnian line quits the Save and ascends by the *Ukrina* to (6 M.) *Novoselo* and (15½ M.) *Dervent* (492 ft.; Rail.-Rest.), a town of 2500 inhab., with the head-office of the railway. It then winds up to (22½ M.) *Vrhovi* and (30½ M.) *Han Marica*, on the saddle of the *Krnin Planina* (972 ft.), skirts the brook *Veličanka*, passes (37½ M.) *Velika*, and descends to the *Bosna Valley* and (44½ M.) *Kotorsko* (443 ft.). At (51 M.) **Doboj** (479 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), with its ruined castle, the *Spreča* descends from the left to the Bosna. (Branch through the valley of the *Spreča* to *Gračanica*, *Dubošnica*, *Bistarac*, *Dolnja Tuzla*, and *Simin Han*, 41½ M.) Farther on, we cross the Bosna, and recross it at (68) **Maglaj** (575 ft.; *Rail. Rest.*), a little town with an old castle, picturesquely situated at the foot of the *Ulešnjak Brdo*.

The valley contracts. The train winds round the wooded hills rising to the W., passes *Globarica* and *Zavidović*, and enters the defile of (90 M.) *Zepče* (719 ft.), which was stormed by Prince Eugene in 1697. Here we recross the stream. 99 M. *Han Begov* (to the right of which is *Golubinje*, on the hill); 104½ M. *Nemila;* 109½ M. *Vranduk*, an ancient fortress; 118 M. **Zenica** (1014 ft.; *Rail. Rest.;* halt of 25 min. for dinner), with productive coal-mines; 124 M. *Janjići* (junction for *Travnik*, see p. 459); 129½ M. *Gora;* 136½ M. *Kakanj-Doboj* (2 hrs. E. of which is the old Franciscan monastery of *Sutjeska);* 139 M. *Ćatići;* 142 M. *Dobrinje;* 148 M. *Visoka*, with large tanneries; 157 M. *Vogošća*, where the *Sarajevsko Polje*, 2 M. broad, begins.

167½ M. **Sarájĕvo.** — Arrival. The station is about 2½ M. from the middle of the town. Passports sometimes asked for. Hotel-omnibuses (30 kr.) and cabs (1½, with luggage 2 fl.) are in waiting.

Hotels: *Kaiser v. Oesterreich and *Europa, both in the Franz-

Josef-Str., R. from 1 fl. to 1 fl. 80, L. & A. 40 kr.; AUSTRIA, same street, plainer, R. 1-1½ fl., L. & A. 20 kr. — Second-class: ORIENT, by the Bazaar; ELEPHANT, Cemalusa-Gasse 36; ROSENBERG, in the Philippovich-Platz, R. from 80, L. & A. 20 kr.

CAFÉS. *Europa* and *Austria* at the hotels named above; beer at the *Kaiser v. Oesterreich*, the *Elephant*, the *Bierquelle*, and *Friedrich's*, in the Kaiser-Str. — *Turkish Cafés*, by the Begova Mosque, on the road to the castle, etc.; cup of coffee 4-5, lemonade 10, raspberry and cherry water 6 kr. — *Turkish Confectioner*, corner of Philippovich-Platz and Kaiser-Str. (rose-leaves preserved in sugar, 2 fl. per box).

CABS, Philippovich-Platz, with tariff in German.

BATHS (or *bagno*): *Europäisches Bad*, Franz-Josef-Str. 30, not over clean; *Turkish Bath* (1 fl.), Cemalusa-Gasse. — PHOTOGRAPHS at *Königsberger's*, Franz-Josef-Str. — CASINO, Franz-Josef-Str.; introduction necessary.

SIGHTS. Walk through the town, visit the *Bazaar*, ascend the *Castle*, make an excursion to the *Ziegenbrücke*, the *Košava Valley*, *Miljevice*, etc. — Mon., Tues., Wed. (market-day), and Thurs. are the best days for visiting the town; on Frid., Sat., and Sun., being Mohammedan, Jewish, and Christian holidays respectively, the town is less lively. — For short excursions in the environs a *hamal* (porter) may be engaged. (Ask at hotel. Fee about 30 kr. pr. hour, and a few cigarettes.)

Sarájevo or *Serájevo* (1762 ft.), the capital of Bosnia, seat of the Austrian authorities, and residence of a Roman Catholic archbishop and a Greek metropolitan, with 26,268 inhab. (15,787 Mohammedans and 2618 Jews) and an Austrian garrison of 2900 men, lies in a narrow valley watered by the *Miljačka*, at the foot and on the slopes of hills rising to a height of 5250 ft. The numerous minarets (about 70) and the little houses standing in gardens give the town a very picturesque appearance. The river, which bursts forth from a gorge just above the town, is crossed by seven bridges, four of them wooden. The streets on the river-banks are chiefly occupied by the Austrian and other immigrants, while most of the Turks and the Servians have their houses on the hill-sides. The so-called Gipsies' Quarter *(Hisseta)*, at the entrance to the town from the station, is inhabited by the lowest classes, but not by gipsies.

The three main streets on the right bank of the Miljačka, the *Franz-Josef*, containing the best hotels and the *Greek Church*, the *Cemalusa*, and the *Ferkadia* streets, lead E. to the **Bazaar**, the focus of business, most lively on Wednesdays, when the natives come from long distances to attend the market. The bazaar consists of a labyrinth of lanes, flanked with wooden booths, behind which are warehouses of solid stone. Shoemakers, tailors, greengrocers, saddlers, coppersmiths, second-hand dealers, and in fact every trade and handicraft, have their own allotted part of the bazaar. The copper wares, silver filigree-work, and carpets are particularly attractive, but purchases cannot well be made without an interpreter. Be it, however, noted that many so-called Oriental goods are of Austrian make. In the centre of the bazaar is a small house where coffee is dispensed to the poor at the cost of the 'Wakf', a Turkish pious foundation.

In the W. part of the bazaar rises the **Begova Mosque**, the chief mosque in the town, erected in the second half of the 16th cent., to which with the aid of a hamal (p. 451) also non-Mohammedans may gain admission (small fee). The fore-court contains a fine fountain for religious ablutions and two venerable limes. The bodies of deceased Mohammedans are placed here for a short time, covered with a green cloth, those of men being indicated by turbans. To the left of the mosque is the *Tomb of Usref Beg*, its founder. — Near the mosque is the *Softa School*, erected by the Austrian government for the numerous Mohammedan minor clergy, an institution attached to every large mosque.

On the left bank of the Miljačka is the *Philippovich-Platz*, with the large *Barracks* and the *Bakr-Baba-Mosque* (now a magazine, and shown on application). Near the E. entrance to the barracks, in the street leading to the S., is the *Mosque of the Seven Holy Brothers*, containing the sarcophagi of seven Turks who are said to have been executed by a Slavonic duke in the 16th cent.

The so-called *Konak* is the residence of the Austrian governor and the commandant. Visitors are admitted to the garden. Near it is the new *Bosnian Museum*, containing Roman and other antiquities.

Towards the E., near the river-bank, extends the *Kaiser-Strasse (Careva Ulica)*, the chief street on the left bank. At the beginning of it, on the right, is the *Sultanieh Mosque*, on which the Turks hoist the sultan's flag every Friday at noon.

At the E. end of the Kaiser-Str. the stone *Seib-Sahin Bridge*, the furthest up the river, crosses to an open space at the foot of the castle-hill, to which the *Nova Ulica* ('new street', occupied by frippery-dealers), the most important lane in the bazaar, also leads. From this point the road (passing several Turkish cafés after about a hundred paces, on the left) leads to the **Castle** in windings. Passing the so-called *Yellow Bastion*, we reach a small open space with a large mulberry-tree and a good Turkish café *(mulok)*. Going straight on, we observe a Turkish burial-ground on the right and the Višegrad Gate on the left. We turn to the right to the **White Bastion*, to which the officer or sergeant on duty grants access. Splendid view of the town, the ravine of the Miljačka, the steep Kapa (see below), and the hill of Trebević.

The following EXCURSION of about 3 hrs. (guide advisable) is recommended: from the E. end of the Kaiser-Strasse we either ascend rapidly straight on, or follow the winding road to the right; at the top of the hill we pass several Turkish burial-grounds; further on we pass the custom-house, and in 3/4 hr. reach the so-called *Ziegenbrücke (Kozia-Cupria)*, which bridges the river in a single arch built about 1600. (Continuation of route, see p. 455.) Retracing our steps a little, we next ascend a steep footpath to the **Kapa* (3179 ft.), an old Turkish guard-house, opposite the castle, affording a charming view, and descend thence W. to the town.

In the W. part of the Cemalusa Str., opposite No. 10, the *Košava Street* diverges to the right. Ascending the latter, passing the Austrian commissariat magazine and the cemetery of the immigrants, and crossing

the brook *Košava*, we reach a hollow between the valleys of the Košava and the *Sušica*, where there is a café. Thence following the crest of the *Gorica* to the S., we come to a **Gipsy Camp** of some 30-70 men, women, and children, and beyond it the finest point of *View near the town. We descend by a footpath; or return to the café, descend the valley, turn to the S., and go through the camp to the town.

Another excursion (guide necessary) is by the steep paved road ascending behind the barracks (p. 452) and by a footpath to (about 1½ hr.) the houses of **Miljević**, where we get an extensive view of the heights of the Trebević, of the Lukavica valley, and of the Treskavica (6982 ft.) and the Bjelašnica (6782 ft.), the highest mountains in Bosnia. We return by the old *Jewish Burying-Ground* to the Alexander Bridge in the town (about 3 hrs. in all).

86. From Sarajevo to Mostar and Metković.

88 M. and 116 M. respectively. DILIGENCE to Konjica daily (at 5 a.m.) in 7 hrs. (fare 5 fl. 80 kr.); railway under construction. Places should be taken several days beforehand, and the seat by the driver secured if possible, as the view from the interior of the vehicle ('Sandläufer', enclosed on three sides) is limited. A private carriage is much preferable: to Mostar in 2 days, with two horses, incl. luggage, 35-40 fl. — RAILWAY from Konjica to Mostar (one train in 4 hrs.; fares 4 fl. 84, 3 fl. 23, 2 fl. 2 kr.), and from Mostar to Metković (two trains, in 2 hrs. 25 min.; fares 2 fl. 64, 1 fl. 76, 1 fl. 11 kr.). A night must be spent at Mostar. The traveller should arrange to arrive at Metković the day before the steamer starts for Trieste or Spalato (comp. p. 436).

Sarajevo, see p. 450. The road leads through the so-called *Gipsies' Quarter* and passes the *Military Camp* and the *Railway Station*. To the left tower the *Treskavica* and the *Bjelašnica*, which terminate in the wooded *Igman* (4094 ft.). On the left is the *Ćengić-Villa*, formerly a military hospital, adjoining which is a monument to soldiers who fell in 1878.

The road crosses the *Miljačka* (passing a villa of Fadil Pasha on the right), the *Željeznica*, on which, 10 min. higher up, are the baths of *Ilidže*, and the *Bosna*, which rises at the foot of the Igman, 2 M. to the S.W., and soon attains a breadth of over 100 ft. (Into the stone parapet of the bridge is built a Roman stone found at the source of the river.) On the left a second villa of Fadil Pasha. The road leads past the base of the Igman to *Blažuj*, a group of houses with a large Khan, and past the inn of *Križanje* (where a road diverges to *Busovača* and *Travnik*, p. 459). Then through a beautiful wooded valley and over the saddle of *Vilovac* (2307 ft.) to —

22½ M. *Tarčin* (2126 ft.; horses changed), a military station, on the *Lepenica*. To the S. rise the *Bjelašnica* and *Ivan Planina*, to the W. the *Bitovnja*. The road then ascends rapidly in windings (cut off by footpaths) to the pass of **Ivan Karaula** (3172 ft.), the watershed between the Black Sea and the Adriatic, with a gendarmes' barrack, in the midst of primæval forest, and descends a wild and romantic valley, high above the *Trsanica*. It then crosses the stream to —

38 M. **Konjica** (919 ft.; pop. 1520), a district town on the *Narenta*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge. On the right

bank are the post-office and several inns. (As to quarters ask the driver or the post-master. The Rom. Cath. curé Saravanja is well-informed and kindly gives information.)

At Konjica begins a bleak mountain region ('Karst'; comp. p. 273). The Railway to Mostar runs through the wild and romantic ***Narenta Valley**, bounded on the right by the *Ctorstnica* and the *Cabolja Planina*, and on the left by the *Prenj*, the *Porim*, and the *Velez Planina*, all belonging to the *Dormitor* range. Near the line are several villages which were partly destroyed in 1875-78. Stations *Lisičić*, *Ostrožac*, *Rama*, and (19½ M.) *Jablanica* (650 ft.), a military station of a few houses, beyond which is a small waterfall.

The train crosses the Narenta, and soon recrosses it. Stations *Grabowica*, *Drežnica* (at the mouth of the *Drežanka*, which issues from a wild gorge), *Raškagora*, and *Vojno*.

50 M. **Mostar** (194 ft.; *Hôtel Orient*, dear; pop. 12,665), a district town, the business centre of the Herzegovina, and seat of a Rom. Cath. and a Greek bishop. The town, which contains many new and several handsome buildings, consists of two long streets, confined in the narrow Narenta valley between the hills of *Hum* and *Podvelez*. The Narenta is crossed by a stone bridge, with an arch of 100 ft. span, built by the Turks in 1500. The town contains no sights, and the bazaar is inferior to that of Sarájevo. Pleasing view from the *Hum* road, which may be ascended to the second or third bend; grander from the top of the hill (1430 ft.; 1¼ hr.), with its small fort, which may be entered with leave of the guard.

The Railway to Metković (28 M.) runs through a narrow defile at the foot of the *Hum* and then enters a broad plain. To the left, near *Blagaj*, is the ruin of *Stephansgrad*, once the residence of the Bosnian kings, the last of whom was captured by the Turks at the fortress of Ključ and flayed alive here on 30th June 1463 (comp. p. 458). Near *Buna* (which lies on the left bank) the valley contracts and the scenery is again picturesque. 12 M. *Žitomišlić*, opposite the monastery of that name; 15 M. *Kručević*; 21½ M. *Dretelj*, station for *Počitelj*, on the left bank, a dreaded haunt of robbers down to 1850, with an interesting old castle. 23 M. *Čapljina*; 27 M. *Gabela* (with *Alt-Gabela*, founded by the Venetians, on the hill). We then cross the Dalmatian frontier to —

28 M. **Metković** (p. 437). Steamer to *Spalato* and to *Gravosa*, see R. 83.

87. From Sarájevo to Goražda and Plevlje, and back to Sarájevo by Priepolje and Višegrad.

9-10 Days. For this most interesting mountain tour (in the second half of which riding or walking alone is practicable) the traveller should be provided with a hammock, a pillow, one or more rugs, a lantern, a small pan or kettle, a canister of tea, etc., all of which should be packed

in two boxes or bags of equal size and weight, suitable for transport on horseback. (The small military trunks used by the Austrian officers are well adapted for the purpose. They are 22-24 inches long and about 18 inches in height and in width.) The small mountain-horses go at a foot-pace only; they are very sure-footed, and should generally be left very much to themselves. Each night is spent at a military station, where lodging, food, a doctor, and a post-office are always to be found. From Sarajevo to Plevlje (98 M.) a DILIGENCE ('Post'), starting daily, runs in 3 days (fare 15 fl. 60 kr.): 1st day to (27½ M.) Prača in 8½ hrs., 2nd day to (26 M.) Gorazda in 8 hrs., 3rd day to (44½ M.) Plevlje in 12¾ hrs.

Sarájevo, see p. 450. The road leads through the ravine of the *Miljačka*, crosses the *Ziegenbrücke* (p. 452), and ascends in several serpentines. On the left is *Han Bulog*, on the right the scarcely recognisable ruins of the castle of *Starigard*. 10½ M. *Pale* (2930 ft.; horses changed), a fortified barrack on the *Repasnica*. The road ascends thence in sixteen serpentines to the top of the *Karoline Saddle* (3422 ft.), with its military station, and descends through beautiful beech-woods to the *Prača Valley*. To the right *Han Podgrabom*, a military post; then *Han Karahodzin*. 27½ M. **Prača** (2270 ft.; inn and post-office); near it the ruin of *Pavlovac*.

The road crosses the *Prača* and mounts on the wooded slope of the *Poglej Brdo*, in forty-five windings, to (39½ M. from Sarájevo) *Ranjen Karaula* (3347 ft.; military station; horses changed), which affords a superb distant view of the mountains to the S., some of which belong to Montenegro. The road winds round the precipices of the *Sienokos* (walkers taking the short-cuts), and descends, in full view of the beautiful valley of the Drina, to —

53½ M. **Goražda** (1132 ft.; *Steinbock; Krauss;* pop. 1226), a little town on the left bank of the *Drina*, with a small bazaar. Good survey from the bridge.

The road ascends the Drina for a short distance, then mounts to the left to the *Kozara Saddle* (2333 ft.), and descends through a pretty valley to (65½ M.) *Cajnica*, a pleasant little town of 1327 inhab., pictures quely situated in a broad basin, with a large Greek church, frequented by pilgrims, and a fine mosque.

From Cajnica to (32½ M.) *Plevlje* the good military road, made in 1880, ascends through wood to the (7½ M.; or 73½ M. from Sarájevo) saddle of the *Svietlo Borje* (4554 ft.), the boundary between Bosnia and the Turkish province of Lim, which is temporarily occupied by the Austrians, and descends to (83 M.) *Han Poljano* (4291 ft.; dinner, and change of horses), a solitary military post. To the left rise the bare slopes of the *Gradina Planina* (4387 ft.). The road then descends in long windings, through deep gorges, to —

98 M. **Plevlje** (2624 ft.; *Kaufmann's Inn*, next to the post-office; *Kretschmayer's Bierhalle; Ollalah*, opposite the Austrian Consulate, at the end of the long main street), a little town of some importance, with bright-looking red-tiled houses. A visit should be paid to the (½ hr.) Greek *Monastery of Troitza*, where the shrine of St. Saba and a collection of ancient vestments and Slavonic books are

shown. In the valley of the *Čehotina* are the remains of a Roman town, where recent excavations have unearthed several interesting objects. Roman and Byzantine coins are offered for sale in the bazaar (small silver coins for 60 kr. to 1 fl., gold coins at 10% above the value of the metal). On the W. side of the town are the stone-huts of the Austrian garrison; on the N. side is a Turkish camp.

FROM PLEVLJE TO PRIEPOLJE (19 M., a ride of 7-8 hrs.).

The traveller should order horses from his inn to be in readiness at the Austrian post-office, one for riding, and a second for luggage (2-2½ fl. each). The attendant, who walks, expects a few cigarettes and cups of coffee by way of gratuity. The horse-owners are, as a rule, very honest. Travellers usually join the Austrian horse-post, which starts at 6 a.m.

The track gradually ascends to the top of the *Mihailović Planina* (4521 ft.), from the W. margin of which we enjoy a superb view, with the mountains of Montenegro and the *Dormitor* (8146 ft.) in the distance. 8½ M. *Karaula Jabuka* (4236 ft.), a lonely military post. Then down to (3 hrs.) *Han Seljačnica* and through the valley of the *Lim* to (1 hr.) —

19 M. **Priepolje** (1496 ft.; *Hübner's Inn*, in the middle of the town; beer at a *Cantine* next to the post-office), a little town on the Lim, consisting of a long street. With the help of the landlord, horses should be at once engaged for next day (2-2½ fl. each). We start at 6 a.m., in company of the post-patrol for Priboj.

FROM PRIEPOLJE TO PRIBOJ (23 M.; a ride of 8-9 hrs.). The bridle-path skirts the right bank of the Lim. A ride of 3 hrs. brings us to the *Bistrica Bridge*, where a post-patrol from Priboj relieves that from Priepolje. On an abrupt rock on the left bank stands the ruin of *Jerina Gradina*. Further on we pass the military post of *Karaula*. 23 M. **Priboj** (1293 ft.; *Schreiber's Inn;* pop. 963), a small town and an Austrian military station. On the left bank of the Lim is the ruin of *Jagod*, with its large subterranean chambers.

FROM PRIBOJ TO VIŠEGRAD, carriage-road (about 30 M.; carr. and pair in 12 hrs., incl. rest of 2 hrs.; 10-12 fl.), a most attractive drive. We follow the right bank of the Lim to the (1 hr. by carr.) *Uvac Bridge*, above the influx of the Uvac into the Lim, and then ascend in 2 hrs. to the saddle of *Bjelo Brdo* (2726 ft.; superb panorama). Thence we descend through beautiful wooded valleys in about 3 hrs. to the ruins of a Servian church, where a picnic meal is usually taken. (Near it is the interesting ruin of *Dobrunj*, once the largest castle in Bosnia, destroyed by the Turks in 1570, with remains of early Slavonic frescoes in the chapel.) The road next leads through the *Rzava Valley* to *Dobrunj*, *Čelikov*, and —

Višegrad (1128 ft.; **Schreiber's Inn*), a little town charmingly situated at the influx of the Rzava into the *Drina*, which is crossed by a handsome stone bridge built by the Vizier Sokolovich in the 16th cent. On a steep rock above the town is the ruin of *Višegrad*, which has given its name to the town.

TO ROGATICA (25½ M.; carr. in 10 hrs.; 8-10 fl.) the road as-

cends in 2½ hrs. to the top of the *Semeć Plãnina* (4285 ft.), and descends thence through a hilly and wooded region, past *Han Pešuric* and *Han Seljani*, to **Rogatica** (1725 ft.; *Inn* opposite the military quarters; *Schwarz's Restaur.*; pop. 2013), a small town on the *Rakitnica*, about 12½ M. to the N. of *Goražda* (p. 455).

To Sarájevo (44½ M.; carr. in 14-16 hrs.; 12-14 fl.) the road ascends past *Kovanje* in about 3 hrs. to *Han Kapić* (3090 ft.), on the *Ivan Polje*, and crosses the lofty plain of *Glasinac* to the *Han Podromanjom* (2848 ft.). It then crosses the *Romanja Planina* (a table-land, used as a pasture) to the *Han na Romanji* and *Franz-Josefs-Karaula* (4534 ft.), the highest point on the route, then winds down to *Mokro* (3350 ft.), a pleasantly situated little town, and descends the valley of the Miljačka to Sarájevo.

The traveller may prefer to ride from Rogatica in 4-5 hrs. to *Praća* (p. 455), and thence take the diligence which runs from Goražda to Sarájevo (a seat being secured, if desired, by telegram to Goražda). We start in this case from Rogatica at 6 a.m. (two horses, with guide, 4-5 fl.), in order not to miss the diligence which passes through Praća at 12.30. The route leads S.W, across the bleak table-land of *Rudine* to (3 hrs.) *Strana*, on the S.W. margin of the plateau, and then descends rapidly to *Turkovic* and (2 hrs.) *Praća*.

88. From Sissek to Novi and Banjaluka, and to Travnik and Sarájevo.

Railway to *Banjaluka* (94 M.) in 7¾ hrs.; fares 7 fl. 70, 5 fl. 53, 3 fl. 55 kr. (one train daily; military railway beyond Doberlin). From Banjaluka to *Jajce* and *Travnik*, 96 M., diligence three times weekly in two days, spending the night at Varcar Vakuf (fare 7 fl. 80 kr.); or by carr. in three days (or best in one of the rustic wagons used in this region, which holds two persons on a seat of hay, with their luggage; per day 6-8 fl., and an allowance for the return-journey). From Travnik by diligence (daily in 3½ hrs.; fare 1½ fl.) to *Janjići*, and thence by rail to *Sarájevo*.

Sissek (Rail. Rest.), see p. 355. The train crosses the *Kulpa* (passing the old fortress of *Alt-Sissek* on the left), and runs S. through the broad valley of the *Save*, through wood and fields of maize. At (14½ M.) *Sunja* we cross the Sunja, then ascend its right bank, and cross the saddle of *Majur* into the *Una Valley*. 23½ M. *Kostajnica*, a pleasant little town (opposite *Bosnisch-Kostajnica*). At (26½ M.) *Volinja* the Una is crossed. 30½ M. *Doberlin*; 40 M. **Novi** (391 ft.; pop. 2147), the first Bosnian town, on the Una, above the influx of the *Sana*.

The train turns to the W. into the valley of the Sana. 45 M. *Blagaj*; 59½ *Prjedor*, a district town (pop. 4746). We quit the Sana and follow the *Gomjenica* through the *Omarska Plain* to (72 M.) *Omarska*, and then cross the saddle of *Kukovica*, with the small station of *Ivanjska* (998 ft.), to (93 M.) *Banjaluka*, the terminus of the railway, 2 M. from the town (carr. 1-1½ fl.).

Banjaluka (535 ft.; **Hotel Bosna*, *R.* 1-1½ fl., with café; pop. 11,357), a district town, lies on the left bank of the *Vrbas* in a broad valley enclosed by mountains. The town has repeatedly been

the scene of battles between the Austrians and the Turks (1737, 1788, 1878). Numerous Turkish burying-grounds. A small bazaar in the main street. To the S., on the left bank of the Vrbas, are the hot springs of *Dolnj Seher*. A visit may be paid to the *Trappist Monastery*, founded in 1868 by German members of the order, 4½ M. from the town (carr. 2-3 fl.).

To JAJCE (carr. see above). The road skirts the *Vrbas* at first, and then ascends to the right in windings to the top of the *Malbuč Brdo*. To the right *Han Kola* (1529 ft.; fine survey of the Vrbas valley); then *Han Knezevic*, *Han Davidov*, and *Han Kadina Voda* (2723 ft.), on the top of the *Hidin-Majdan*. After a drive of about 6 hrs. we reach (25½ M.) *Sitnica* (2727 ft.; halt of 2 hrs. for dinner), a military station, about 4 M. beyond which is *Han Cadjavica* (2392 ft.).

A road leads hence to the W. (carr. in 3 hrs.) through the deep *Baniečka Ravine* to (15½ M.) Ključ (925 ft.; *Inn* next to the post-office), a small town picturesquely situated on the *Sana*, with a grand old castle. In 1493 the castle was taken by the Turks, and Tomashewitch, the last king of Bosnia, was captured and cruelly put to death (comp. p. 454). Splendid view, particularly of the passage which the Sana has forced through the rocks below the town. Ključ was the scene of fierce conflicts in 1878, and was taken by storm on 7th Sept. — As the traveller will probably arrive at Ključ towards evening, he had better visit the castle next morning, start at 10, reach Varcar-Vakuf at 3, and Jajce at 7 p.m.

The road leads across the plateau of *Rogolje*. To the left rise the steep slopes of the *Dubička Gora* (3675 ft.); on the right are pastures with thick underwood. At *Rogolje* (2621 ft.) is a monument on the left to Austrian soldiers who fell in 1878.

38 M. **Varcar-Vakuf** (1939 ft.; **Inn* next to the post-office; pop. 1390). Note that the 'Roman coins' sold here are almost invariably spurious.

The road mounts to the saddle of the *Oruglo Vrh* (2323 ft.), and then descends by the *Jošavka* to (6 M.) *Jezero* (1398 ft.), an old little town at the influx of the *Pliva* into the *Lake of Jezero* or *Pliva*. (Turkish café under the old elms on the river-bank.) This lake, 4½ M. long, the largest in Bosnia, consists of three basins of different sizes. The road skirts the N. bank of the lake. The heights on the left were the scene of several hard-fought battles in 1878. The S. bank consists of steep wooded slopes. By the burial-place of the Austrian riflemen who fell on 7th Aug., 1878, the road leaves the bank of the lake, ascends in two serpentines the hill of *Pojakusa Brdo* (the chief position of the insurgents in 1878), and runs high above the lake. We enjoy a fine view of the passage forced by the Pliva between the first and the second basin, we pass the latter, and reach the third and smallest basin *(Sehit)*. From the E. end of the lake the road descends rapidly, past the castle, to (14½ M. from Varcar-Vakuf) —

52½ M. **Jajce** (1119 ft.; *Knapp's Inn*, outside the town; pop. 3706), an old town picturesquely situated on the left bank of the

Vrbas, on the slope of the *Gola Planina*. High above the town rises the old fortress, after the capture of which by the Turks in 1527 the present town sprang up. (Permission at the commandant's.) The old catacombs and dungeons are interesting. (Keys at the office of the district authorities; the attendant provides torches; fee 20 kr. for each pers.) In a small open space below the fortress are the walls of the church of *S. Stefano*, which was destroyed by the Turks in 1527. But chief among the sights of the place is the superb * *Waterfall of the Pliva*, which is precipitated from the Lake of Jezero in a leap of 100 ft. into the Vrbas. (We cross the bridge and turn to the left. Turkish Café. Beware of a chill, as the air by the fall is much colder than in the town.)

From Jajce to Travnik (43½ M., a drive of 7-8 hrs.). The road carries us through the wooded *Krežluk Valley*, being level for 7 M., then ascending to the saddle of the (14 M.) *Karaula Gora* (3870 ft.; a splendid point of view). Thence we descend, skirting the *Lašva*, to (22½ M.) **Travnik** (1150 ft.; *Stadt Hamburg;* another inn near the telegraph-office; *Casino Restaur.;* pop. 5933), an old town, rebuilt after repeated fires. Fine view of the castle, dating from the time of Tvertko II. (apply to commandant). Outside the town is the '*Dervishes' Well*', a brook issuing copiously from a fissure in the rocks. Turkish Café.

From Travnik to Janjići (20 M.). The road leads through the broad valley of the Lašva *(Travansko Polje)* to the (14½ M.) Lašva Bridge, where the road to (2½ M.) *Busovača* diverges to the right (see p. 453), and then follows the left bank of the Lašva, through the *Bosna Valley* to the N.E., to (20 M.) *Janjići*, a station on the Bosnian Railway (p. 450).

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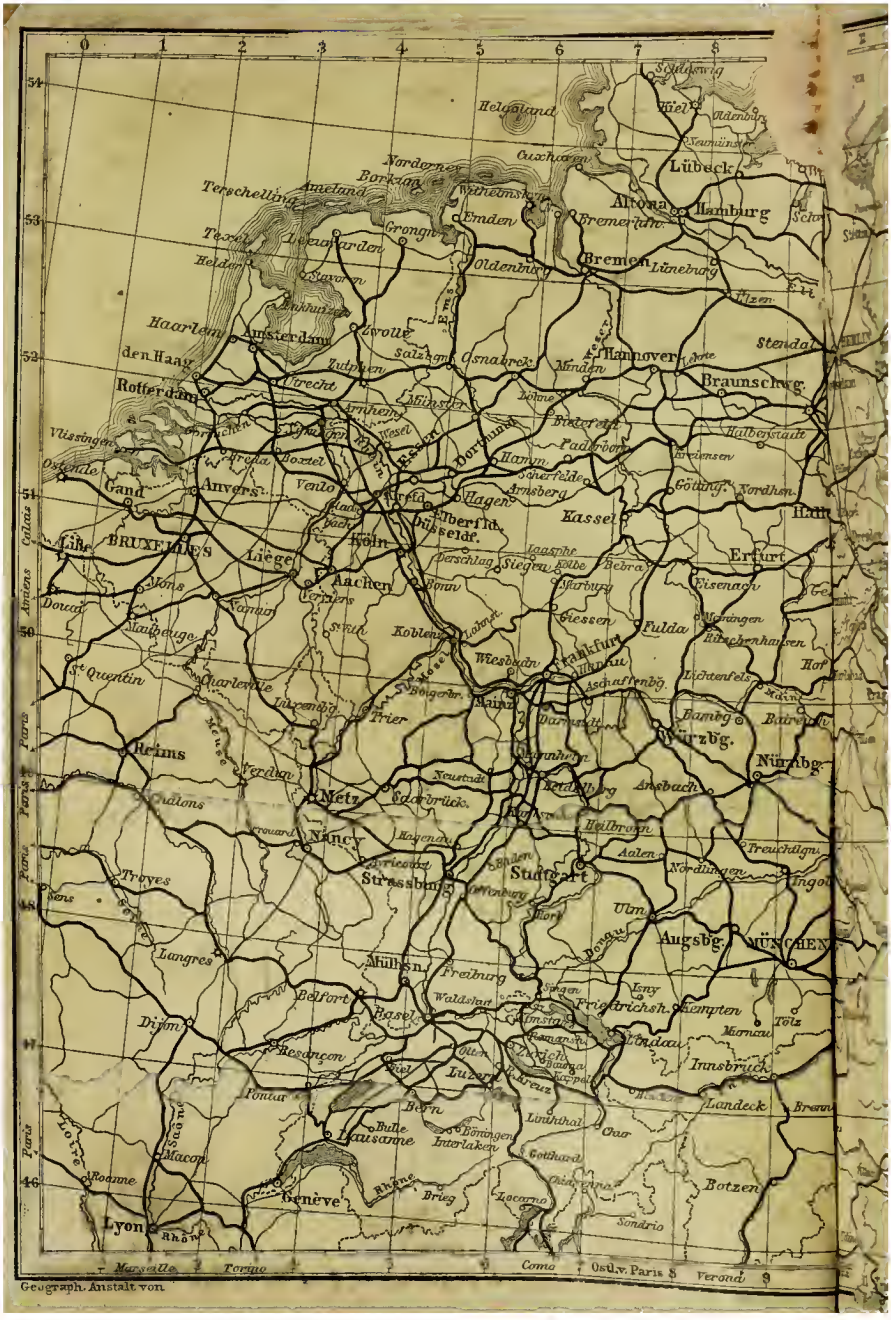
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